"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Fair today and Sunday; moderate west to southwest winds.
☞For full weather report see Page 13.

VOL. LXIII...NO. 20,657. .... NEW YORK, SATURDAY, AUGUST 15, 1914.—FOURTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. | Elsewhere TWO CENTS.

BERLIN RESTATES HER CASE BY WIRELESS AND INVITES THE VERDICT OF AMERICA

Chancellor Calls It Life and Death Struggle of German and Slav.

DEPLORES ENGLAND'S STAND

"It Is with a Heavy Heart That We See Her Ranged Among Our Opponents."

ASKS AMERICA'S OPINION

Which, He Believes, Will Not Lie with "a Half-Asiatic and Slightly Cultured Barbarism."

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Aug. 14.—Marconi's Wireless Press has issued to all the London papers the following German war news, officially circulated through the German wireless stations and received by the Marconi Company:

BERLIN, Aug. 14.—In an interview the German Imperial Chancellor stated today:

"The war is a life and death struggle between Germany and the Muscovite races of Russia, and was due to the recent royal murders at Serajevo.

"We warned Russia," he said, "against kindling this world war. She demanded the humiliation of Austria, and while the German Emperor continued his work in the cause of peace and the Czar was telegraphing words of friendship to him, Russia was preparing for war against Germany.

"Highly civilized France, bound by her unnatural alliance with Russia, was compelled to prepare by strength of arms for an attack on its flank on the Franco-Belgian frontier in case we proceeded against the French frontier works. England, bound to France by obligations disowned long ago, stood in the way of a German attack on the northern coast of France.

"Necessity therefore forced us to violate the neutrality of Belgium, but we had promised emphatically to compensate that country for all damage inflicted.

"Now England avails herself of the long-awaited opportunity to commence war for the destruction of commercially prosperous Germany. We enter into that war with our trust in God. Our eternal race has risen in the fight for liberty, as it did in 1813.

"It is with a heavy heart that we see England ranged among our opponents.

"Notwithstanding the blood relationship and close relationship in spiritual and cultural work between the two countries, England has placed herself on the side of Russia, whose instability and whose barbaric insolence have helped this war, the origin of which was murder, and the purpose of which was the humiliation and suppression of the German race by Russian pan-Slavism.

"We expect that the sense of justice of the American people will enable them to comprehend our situation. We invite their opinion as to the one-sided English representations, and ask them to examine our point of view in an unprejudiced way.

"The sympathy of the American nation will then lie with German culture and civilization, fighting against a half Asiatic and slightly cultured barbarism."

SUPPLIES FOR KARLSRUHE.

Liner Leaving Havana with Cargo for Warship, It Is Thought.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

HAVANA, Aug. 14.—The German cruiser Karlsruhe is reported in the Gulf of Mexico by the United Fruit Company streamer Cartago.

The Hamburg-American liner Bavaria has taken out her papers, and is sailing tonight with a large cargo, including thirty dressed beeves, a great quantity of machine oil, and 1,700 tons of coal, most of which is believed to be destined for the Karlsruhe.

By The Associated Press.

HAVANA, Aug. 14.—The British steamer Salt, with a load of provisions, entered Guantanamo Bay this evening. Her Captain reported that his vessel had been chased by the cruiser Karlsruhe, which is now believed to be cruising off Guantanamo.

What the Aeroplanes Are Doing in the War.

Many Reports of Their Exploits in France, Belgium, and Russia—Some Shot Down.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Saturday, Aug. 15.—The Paris correspondent of The Daily Mail says that the two arms which were counted upon to do especially good work for the French army were the artillery and the flying corps, and that both of these have fully and gloriously justified the confidence of the nation. The 75-millimeter gun has come up to the highest expectations and has proved itself a superior weapon to that of the German artillery. Several times the German gunners have been outranged.

Equally valuable has been the work of the military airmen. They have ranged constantly over the enemy's positions, so that the French have always known what the Germans have been doing. This has so disconcerted the latter that they are now making efforts to frighten the French air scouts away.

Yesterday in Lorraine a French aeroplane was flying over the German troops and taking note of their strength and direction, when two German aeroplanes started up in pursuit. They were very fast machines of the Taube type, and it looked for a time as if they must succeed in their mission and bring the other down. Each of them carried two men besides the pilot, armed with automatic pistol or rifle—it is not quite clear which. They fired continually at the French machine, but fortunately could not succeed in hitting it, and the French airman and observer came down in the French lines unhurt.

At about the same time an aeroplane with a French flag was seen over Vesoul. It was quickly recognized, however, as a German machine, disguised. Nobody was surprised, therefore, when it began to drop bombs. These did no harm to speak of. So far bomb-dropping has been a complete failure. The explosive capable of causing serious damage when dropped from a height is yet to be invented.

POTTING THE AEROPLANES.

Belgian Gunners and Riflemen Show Their Marksmanship.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BRUSSELS, Aug. 14. (Dispatch to The London Daily News.)—As might be expected after the many small fights and outpost encounters that have taken place during the week, stories of regimental and individual prowess are filtering through to the capital.

First there is news of the accurate aim of the brave gunners in the Liege forts. You will remember that over a week ago I described how the Germans were allowed to throw a temporary bridge across the Meuse at Vize, only to see it shot away by the guns of Fort Pontisse immediately on its completion.

A gunner in Fort Barchon brought down a German aeroplane at his fifth shot during the fighting near Diest yesterday morning. Three other aeroplanes were destroyed by Belgian fire, although general instructions had been given to the troops not to waste rifle fire on any aeroplane.

How easy it is to mistake them is proved by the fact that three Belgian machines flew back into Antwerp, riddled with bullets, and they had not flown beyond the Belgian lines.

The three manoeuv.ing over the front of our troops were so unmistakably German that the men were allowed to have a shot at them. They rose out of reach of rifle fire, but then artillery opened on them and all three were brought to earth. Two aviators were killed and the third wounded.

SHOT GERMAN AEROPLANE.

Russians at Vilna Destroyed It, Killing Four Officers.

LONDON, Aug. 14.—A Reuter dispatch from St. Petersburg says a message has been received there from Vilna stating that a German aeroplane which was making observations of Russian military movements in the Polish Government of Suwalki was fired upon and brought down.

Its occupants, four German officers, were killed.

DESTROYED A ZEPPELIN.

French Aviator Perrin Wrecked the Airship with Two Bombs.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Aug. 14.—Today's Journal says that the family of a soldier at the front has received a letter giving an account of the destruction of a Zeppelin by a French aviator.

On Saturday, Aug. 8, the aviator Perrin, when flying over German territory, hit the dirigible with two bombs, completely destroying it.

DUTCHMEN SEIZE AVIATORS.

Arrest and Disarm Two Who Descend on Island Off Holland.

AMSTERDAM, Aug. 14 (via London).—Two German naval aviation officers were arrested and disarmed today on the Dutch island of Schiermonnik Oog, off the coast of Friesland, Holland.

The aviators had left the German island of Borkum in the North Sea this morning, presumably on a scouting expedition, and had been forced to descend in consequence of motor trouble.

AIRMEN AS MISSIONARIES.

Dropping Pamphlets in Poland, Urging an Anti-Russian Uprising.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Saturday, Aug. 15.—The Daily Mail's St. Petersburg correspondent says the Germans are using their aeroplanes for purposes other than reconnoitering. It is reported today that they are sowing manifestoes in Poland, exhorting the people to revolt and promising them independence and liberty.

The people, knowing what liberty the Prussians are bestowing on their brethren in the Polish provinces of Prussia, take no heed of the proclamation.

AUSTRIANS WITHOUT NEWS.

People in Absolute Ignorance of What Is Going On.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Saturday, Aug. 15.—A dispatch to The Daily Mail, dated Trieste, Tuesday, via Venice, says:

"Austria continues in a state of civil siege. The stoppage of all news from the outer world and all means of communication is complete. The Austrians have now been so long without news of the progress of their own or other wars that an attitude almost of indifference has set in among the general public.

"Here, more than in Vienna, the question of currency is growing acute. It is impossible to obtain change for so small a note as 10 kronen, (8s. 4d.,) and great difficulty is experienced in paying for ordinary commodities except in silver and nickel coins, the supply of which is now perilously short.

"The value of foreign money has risen 5 per cent. above the face value given for Italian notes, and at least 30 kronen are given for an English sovereign instead of the usual 24.

"Austrians here contemplate the situation calmly, but the position is very difficult, and there are no means of obtaining further supplies of money.

"An Italian steamer occasionally crosses to Venice, but both the Austrian lines are suspended."

ALBERT DARES THE KAISER.

"Try," King's Reported Reply to Threat to Take Liege Forts.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Saturday, Aug. 15.—The Daily Mail's Paris correspondent says: "It is reported here that the King of the Belgians has received several personal telegrams from the Kaiser, insisting that the forts of Liege must be surrendered and threatening otherwise to take them by force.

"To one of the messages the King is said to have replied laconically, 'Try.'"

ONE CAPTURED 700.

Paris Hears Tale of Engine Driver Rushing Uhlans to French Prison.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Aug. 15 (Dispatch to The London Morning Post).—Despite the stringency of the censor, occasional news that reflects great credit on journalistic enterprise filters through. The following statement, which is not taken with undue seriousness by Parisians, appears in one of today's papers on the authority of a letter from the front:

"Today, Aug. 5, 700 Uhlans were made prisoners in the following way: The Alsatian who was driving the train that was to take the German cavalry to the frontier kept his train on the main line. Instead of taking it to the place where the troops were being detrained, he set it at full speed and only stopped at the first French station, shouting to the amazed troopers, 'Make me a prisoner now if you like. I am in my own country. Vive la France!'

"The unhappy Uhlans were captured, with their horses, arms, and equipment, and the train was kept in the bargain.

"The prisoners," the letter continues, "are quite happy. They only want to eat, and can't satisfy their appetites."

In view of the decisions of the conference of Brussels that captivity is temporary sequestration, the suggestion is being made that German prisoners should be invited to help in gathering in the harvest. Those who consented would receive wages which would either entitle them to luxuries or would be paid to them when they were set free.

Confirms von Buelow's Death.

LONDON, Saturday, Aug. 15.—The Daily Telegraph's Rotterdam correspondent says a Berlin newspaper has confirmed the report that Major Gen. von Bülow, a brother of Prince von Bülow, former German Imperial Chancellor, was killed at Liege early this week.

Japanese Navy Sails to Join British Fleet; Will Help Clear Pacific of Hostile Ships

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Saturday, Aug. 15.—The Daily Telegraph says the Japanese Navy has put to sea, and will co-operate with the British fleet in taking effective action against the enemy's ships in the Pacific.

PARIS, Saturday, Aug. 15, 8:25 A. M.—The Petit Journal, the editor of which is Stephen Pichon, who was formerly Minister of Foreign Affairs, says today that it learns on absolutely unimpeachable authority that Japan is resolved to declare war on Germany, and that official action probably will be taken today following the return of the Emperor to Tokio.

TRIPLE ENTENTE DEMAND ON TURKEY

Must Repatriate Crews of German Warships—Italy and Greece Aroused.

LONDON, Aug. 14.—Great Britain, France and Russia have sent a sharp demand to Turkey for the immediate repatriation of the officers and crews of the German cruisers Goeben and Breslau.

It is reported that Turkish vessels met the two cruisers outside and escorted them into the Dardanelles.

While there is no official confirmation of the purchase of the cruisers, the report is generally credited. According to a dispatch from Constantinople to the Exchange Telegraph Company Turkey paid $20,000,000 for them.

A dispatch to the same company from Athens says that King Constantine, at the suggestion of the Premier and Minister of War, E. Venizelos, has called a conference of all former Premiers and party leaders to determine the attitude of Greece in the face of Turkey's purchase of the cruisers Goeben and Breslau from Germany.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Saturday, Aug. 15.—A Constantinople dispatch to The London Times says:

"The Goeben and Breslau, renamed, respectively, Sultan Yawuz Selim (Sultan Selim the Grim) and Midellu Mytilene, will arrive here shortly from the Dardanelles, after having coaled.

"I am informed that the Turkish Government has given assurances to the Russian Ambassador that the German officers and crews will immediately disembark, that their places will be filled by Turkish seamen, that the vessels will be put under the command of Rear Admiral Limpus for the Porte, and that there is no intention to employ them against Russia.

"It is too early to say what the attitude of the Russian Government will be in the circumstances.

"The Turkish Government is of the opinion that the purchase of the vessels will calm the popular indignation caused by the taking over of the Osman and Reshadieh by Great Britain."

According to reports, which await official confirmation, the German officers and men are to be sent back to Germany through Rumania, with the consent of the Rumanian Government.

PARIS, Aug. 14.—The allied Governments opposed to Germany and Austria-Hungary have agreed to bring Turkey to a realization of its obligations as a neutral power in connection with her purchase from Germany of the cruisers Goeben and Breslau.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, Aug. 14.—Turkey's purchase of the cruisers Breslau and Goeben has caused a most unfavorable impression here.

THE NEW YORK TIMES is informed that Italy will probably demand an explanation as to the future use of the two ships, and will warn Turkey that it will not allow the equilibrium of the Lower Mediterranean to be threatened, as Italy is determined to prevent complications.

By The Associated Press.

ROME, Aug. 14.—Advices received here from Constantinople are to the effect that the officers and crews of the German cruisers Goeben and Breslau disembarked, apparently with the object of returning home, but in reality only the unessential men were replaced by Turks. All the skilled German officers, engineers, mechanics, and sailors, it is said, remain aboard the two cruisers, for the purpose of training the Turks.

The Tribuna says that the preparations made at Messina for "a noble death" by the officers of the German cruisers, who before sailing from that port made their wills, left the public unprepared for the subsequent farce.

"Turkey's purchase of the ships is not considered permissible, according to the law of nations. Never has a nation at war sold her own ships which already had been used against an enemy. During the Russo-Japanese conflict many Russian ships entered Chinese and American neutral ports, but they were disarmed and there awaited the end of the war."

ATHENS, Greece, Aug. 14.—Considerable anxiety is felt here in connection with the reported purchase by Turkey of the German cruisers Goeben and Breslau, as it is feared the acquisition of those two vessels may make Turkey uncompromising on the subject of the disposition of the Aegean Islands. A rumor that Turkey had named one of these warships Mitylene is taken as a justification for this belief.

Save Worry, Time, and Taxi Hire. Get Free Copy Apartment House Guide, New York [illegible]

RUSSIA'S WAR PLANS WORKING SMOOTHLY

Army Doing Its Appointed Work in Secret—German Reports Denied.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 14. (Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—Public opinion in France and England is reported here to be wondering what Russia is doing; why her mobilization takes so long, and why active operations are still a matter of the future. The feeling is very natural among the wider public, and precisely corresponds to the anxious inquiries heard here as to what the British fleet is about, why the German ships are still above water, &c.

The answers on both sides are the same. The Russian Army and the British fleet have disappeared into the unknown and will not be heard of again until their duty is done. The uneasiness which is spread by these mutual inquiries is certainly not shared by those whose official position keeps them cognizant of the real progress of events.

The public, largely influenced by highly colored statements from German sources about the marvelous exploits of the Kaiser's troops, has not time to pause and reflect on the palpable absurdity of these stories. For example, English newspapers ten days old, just received here, report the triumph of Germany over the Russian Baltic fleet and the occupation of the Aland Islands and foreshadow the irresistible flooding of Finland by German armies. I can assure your readers that the German fleet has done nothing whatever in the Baltic except strew mines broadcast over its own territorial waters and those of Denmark.

Libau, in these accounts, was destroyed and given to the flames, but it stands uninjured today. Warsaw was a smoldering heap of ruins before the German cavalry got a score of miles across the frontier.

Russian mobilization is not slow. It is behind the mobilization of France and Germany for reasons beyond the power of man to change. The Russian Empire is as large as the continent of Africa. While France has to defend a straight frontier of a couple of hundred miles, Russia's Austro-German frontiers are well over 1,000 miles in length and made up of a succession of salient angles. The nearest point is 600 miles from the centre of Government, and the most distant twice that. The conformation of the Russian frontier is such that it is militarily indefensible as a whole. When the Germans and Austrians captured the frontier towns there was not a Russian soldier in them, and hardly a single Russian official.

Those in power know Russia's military plans; we here guess more than it is advisable to hint. They will in no wise be affected by a series of victories announced from German news factories on the basis of the unopposed occupation of points which the stern necessities of military strategy regard as valueless toward one great aim.

Space and time are a combination which all armies have to fight as well as the foe in arms against them. The vast expanse of all the Russias brings this irresistible combination against the Czar's forces on whatever front they fight.

Germany and Austria have not utilized this heavy handicap in their favor, but when all is over it will be found to have been the deciding factor in this world struggle.

The Germans on entering Poland flooded the country with proclamations promising every manner of benefit in return for the support of the inhabitants. All the Warsaw newspapers at once issued a counterblast advising their fellow-Poles to mistrust the promises of the Germanic powers.

The Poles, it says, are the first to suffer from the war. Poles form no inconsiderable proportion of no fewer than three of the opposing armies, but Germanic promises are illusory, and the Poles, the newspapers say, will do well to remember that the words of Germans and Austrians are one thing and their deeds another.

RUSSIA MOBILIZES 5,500,000.

Two Million on Western Frontier, Half a Million on Southwest.

LONDON, Aug. 14.—A dispatch to the Central News from Rome says that according to information from St. Petersburg, Russia has mobilized 2,000,000 men on the German and Austrian frontiers and 500,000 on the Turkish and Rumanian frontiers, while 3,000,000 men are held in reserve.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 14 (via London).—With the view of removing the apprehensions of the Poles in Russia, Germany, and Austria-Hungary, and gaining their friendship in the two last-mentioned countries, the Grand Duke Nicholas Nicholaivitch, Commander in Chief of the Russian Army, issued an order today that all Poles showing loyalty to the Slav cause would be specially protected by the Russian Army and Government.

Any attempt to interfere with the personal and material rights of those Poles not guilty of hostility to Russia will, according to the order, be punished with all the severity of martial law.

GERMANS MASSING TO ATTACK ALLIES, FIERCELY RENEW LIEGE BOMBARDMENT

Huge Force of Germans Is Moving Northwest Toward Brussels.

GENERAL ATTACK EXPECTED

French Troops' Position Now Revealed, but Whereabouts of English Army Is Hidden.

LIEGE FORTS HOLD OFF FOE

Germans Now Attacking Western Defenses—Attempt to Storm Pontisse Fails.

By MARTIN H. DONOHOE.

Special Correspondent of THE NEW YORK TIMES and London Daily Chronicle.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE BELGIAN ARMY, via Brussels, Aug. 14.—All was quiet along the front today. We are wondering where next the Prussian blow will fall.

Reports today go to show that the intrenched enemy is receiving heavy infantry reinforcements in the position he occupies west of Liege. This is an admirable country for defensive tactics, as the German already has found to his cost.

Late this afternoon I learned that a considerable force of the enemy's cavalry had been seen at Beeringen, to the northwest of Diest. Clouds of dust along the roads would appear to indicate the presence of artillery moving to support the raiding cavalry.

The Belgian aeroplanes have done magnificent work. Whatever else this war may do it certainly, so far as Belgium is concerned, has established the utility of aeroplanes for scouting purposes.

Cavalry hitherto have been required as the eyes and ears of armies, and no doubt mounted men will still be indispensable for searching out the enemy and bringing him to action, but what chance has an enemy to hide a forward movement from the keen eyes of the airmen perched at the safe altitude of 3,000 feet?

The German offensive movements are always carefully noted by the Belgian aeroplanes. It has been singularly exasperating to the invader, who relied on concealment and a final dash to break through the Belgian defenses. The German airguns have been repeatedly turned on the Belgian air scouts, but not a single one has been hit.

The invader displays faulty scouting and poor reconnoissance work, and the German cavalry lack energy and display little intelligence in the delicate work of looking for hidden forces. The invader seems to blunder forward daily until he falls atop of Belgian bayonets.

Swarms of Uhlans are still riding about the country pillaging houses and ill-treating the populace.

Uhlans Near Antwerp Forts.

Numbers of Uhlans were observed close to the chain of forts defending Antwerp, but they speedily retreated before the body of Belgian cavalry sent forward to engage them if possible, or at any rate to cut them off. This is about the only point of the defensive line which the Germans have not yet attempted to break through.

What does German activity in this quarter portend? Does it mean a battle or simply another reconnoissance in force? The next twenty-four hours will probably furnish the answer.

A number of German prisoners, chiefly cavalry, were brought into Namur today, some without boots and others were bareheaded. They looked dejected and worn out. All had been without food for two days. The population showed itself distinctly hostile, but the military promptly repressed these attempts to jeer at the misfortunes of the fallen foe. The prisoners were interned in the barracks.

All the civil population of Namur has been disarmed by order of the Military Governor, and the same step has been taken with regard to other villages lest any pretext for reprisals against the civil population should be furnished to the enemy.

Stories of cruelties perpetrated by the Germans are so appalling that without further evidence one must hesitate to credit them.

[Here censor has cut out a passage.]

The Germans with heavy guns have begun a fresh bombardment of the Liege forts, but the damage so far is inconsiderable.

The forts on the left bank of the Meuse are bearing the brunt of the German fire, which was directed principally at Fort Pontisse. The Forts Hollogne and Flemille have also been severely bombarded. These two are reported to be closely invested.

The Defense at Pontisse.

Under cover of darkness the invaders attempted an assault on Fort Pontisse, whose fire throughout has been particularly galling for the Germans. An attacking column, armed with hand grenades and huge wire cutters, reached the outworks.

Their presence was detected by the Belgian garrison, when the artillery opened fire with star shells, which lit up the neighborhood of the fort. Machine guns were then able to bring to bear a deadly and accurate fire, and in a few minutes practically annihilated the attacking columns. The survivors fled pell-mell down the slopes, the German dead lying in piles outside the fort which they so unsuccessfully attempted to take by surprise.

Following the device of the Japanese at Port Arthur, the Germans in their attack last night on the Pontisse fort had come provided with steel shields to protect the stormers and with sand bags and intrenching tools in order to dig themselves into cover had they succeeded in obtaining lodgment on the outer works.

Fort Pontisse is one of the most important in the belt of works around Liege. It dominates the Maestricht Canal and the railway line and main road running north to Vise and the Dutch frontier. Its capture would be a valuable factor in securing communication for an invading army.

The German headquarters have been moved to Cointe, a point on the left bank of the River Meuse. The commander and his staff have fortified themselves in a convent.

It is denied that Gen. von Emmich, the German commander, committed suicide through chagrin at his want of success before Liege.

Great indignation has been caused by the action of the Uhlans in appropriating 2,000,000 francs from the Hasselt branch of the National Bank of Belgium.

King Consoles the Wounded.

The King of the Belgians has been among his soldiers throughout the day, comforting the wounded and encouraging all ranks by his presence.

The King hates display and ostentation, and likes to move quietly and unobtrusively in order to see things without being seen and recognized, if possible.

He is a sympathetic figure in plain blue uniform, without any insignia whatever to denote the exalted rank of the wearer. He is no featherbed soldier. He passed nights in bivouac among his gallant soldiers who are so bravely defending the fatherland against Germany.

He usually travels in a motor car driven by a soldier chauffeur and attended by a single officer.

Yesterday and the preivous day during the fighting at Diest and Hallen, he passed along the army's front, where proximity to the enemy made it advisable for him to abandon his car.

The King with his equally plainly clad aide de camp insisted on making his way to the place where things were happening. I encountered him several times during the course of the day. In his dust-covered uniform he moved unconcernedly in the midst of his fighting men. Nobody bothered about him because the very simplicity of his attire attracted no attention.

In the bustle and confusion of war it is not perhaps to be wondered at if the King of the Belgians, walking down the main street of a certain town, rubbed shoulders with the officers and men of the national army without being recognized.

Yesterday during his peregrinations he made his way to a military hospital where there were many wounded Belgians as well as Germans.

Sentry Barred Monarch.

The King wished to enter, but the sentry, with a puzzled look, unable to decide what was his rank, asked if he had special permission to enter the hospital.

"No," said the royal visitor quietly, "I have no pass, but then I am the King. Perhaps you will permit me to enter."

The sentry smiled incredulously and it required the energetic intervention of an aide de camp before the soldier would be convinced and allow the King of the Belgians to pass.

Now word has got round of the King sharing the dangers and privations of his army and every soldier will be on the lookout for a tall, fair man with heightened complexion and pince nez and in a uniform of no particular rank, much worse for wear.

Late yesterday I came across the ruler of Belgium seated by the side of the road eating sandwiches and drinking water from a soldier's water bottle.

His Spartan-like simplicity is one of his characteristics. He travels without an escort of any kind, and when his automobile is held up in the road by the civil guards or simple peasants acting as police, he has produced his War Office pass, countersigned by the General of Staff, in which is set out his name in full, the place of his birth, and his profession "King of the Belgians."

Beloved by Army and People.

Altogether Albert, King of the Belgians, is a lovable figure, full of enthusiasm and patriotism, determined to resist to the last the incursions of the German Kaiser. The King is beloved by the army. It is known that he has vowed to perish at the head of his soldiers, defending Belgium's patrimony, rather than bow the knee to Germany.

What scenes of enthusiasm I witnessed at the Belgian front during the last two days! A veritable holy war has been proclaimed against the invader. The little Belgian soldier, usually so meek, mild, and peace-loving, has been transformed from the "fuzzy wuzz" of Europe into a gallant soldier, who seizes the sword to stem effectively the tide of German invasion and fling back across the frontier the shattered and disorganized hosts of the German war lord. A great wave of fanatical anti-German feeling is sweeping through Belgium. The soldiers of Belgium go forth in an excess of patriotic fury to conquer or die.

Everywhere priests march side by side with soldiers, exhorting them to die bravely for God and their native land.

On the way to the front yesterday and today those of the simple country folk whom age or infirmity precluded from going into the fighting line crowded round the soldiers, embracing them and giving them presents of food and drink.

There were simple, pathetic scenes, which revealed how united is Belgium today and how deeply the love of country and national independence is implanted in every Belgian heart.

At Diest and Haelen yesterday the pain and suffering of the wounded must surely have been assuaged by the splendid ovation of the populace. Women knelt before ambulances, and if they had not been prevented, would have embraced the blood-stained and wan faces of the plucky soldiers, laid low by Prussian bullets in this desperate and numerically unequal struggle against the ruthless, savage, and mighty empire.

MANU KANU BE THE ORACLE.
Yet keep your lips tight shut,
And if your wife give views of life,
Not say: "My dear, tut, tut!"
And should her ire and rising fire
Quick stinging language vouch,
Kanu lean on pipe and 'bacco
From your Alligator Pouch!
—[illegible]

British and French Commanders Meet; French and Belgian Forts Exchange Officers

PARIS, Aug. 14.—The Havas Agency announces that Field Marshal Sir John French, the Commander in Chief of the English field army, joined Gen. Joseph Joffre, the French Commander in Chief, at headquarters today.

The locality is not mentioned.

It was officially announced this evening that unification of French and Belgian forts had been established by an interchange of officers.

The Belgians exchanged Col. Orjo de Marchovelette of the cavalry and Major Melotte, former Military Attache at Berlin, for the French Captain Cholet, Lieut. Col. Aelbert, and Gen. Genie, the latter Military Attache at Brussels.

GERMAN ADVANCE IS BEGUN.

Infantry Are Moving in Force Along a Wide Front.

TIRLEMONT, Belgium, Aug. 14, (via London.)—The German advance became more pronounced and general today.

Their infantry is advancing in the direction of Tongres and St. Trond, and another attack is expected in the direction of Diest and Aerschot by several army corps.

The German troops are marching on a front stretching from St. Trond to Hasselt. Their cavalry occupies a position to the right of Hasselt.

LONDON, Aug. 14.—A dispatch from Brussels to Reuter's Agency says that a battle took place yesterday at Neville-Taviers, on the Namur-Tirlemont Railroad Line, and was very keenly contested.

The Germans were mostly cavalrymen. They were surprised by the Belgians, and sustained severe casualties. Eventually they fell back hurriedly on Huy, between Namur and Liege.

In a sortie near Namur yesterday

THE TIMES'S SPECIAL CABLE DISPATCHES FROM THE SCENE OF WAR

[illegible] military cyclists, after surrounding 400 Germans, killed a large number, captured fifty, and routed the rest.

Another dispatch to Reuter's Agency says the following official announcement was issued at noon:

"The Germans are planning a new movement against us, but all dispositions have been made to repel it, like the preceding ones.

"Reports show that the situation continues favorable to us and our allies, while the news from Lorraine is highly favorable to the French.

"The General Staff has heard nothing of the reduction of the forts of Liege. Rumors to that effect, therefore, are false."

PARIS, Aug. 14.—A telegram from Brussels to the Havas Agency says a fresh engagement between Germans and Belgians took place yesterday between 5 and 6 o'clock in the evening at Geet-Betz, five miles south of Haelen.

The Belgian troops fired heavily on a detachment of 400 Germans, who retired hastily.

Report of Advance Excites Brussels.

LONDON, Saturday, Aug. 15.—A dispatch to Reuter's Agency from its Brussels correspondent, dated Friday, says:

"Excitement prevailed here this afternoon when it was reported that the Germans were about to advance in great force on Brussels and Antwerp. This report was immediately denied officially, and assurance was given from military quarters that there was nothing in the disposition of the German right wing to indicate that a march on Brussels and Antwerp was intended.

"Nevertheless, it is evident that decisive events are imminent, and it is doubtful whether the official publication in Brussels papers of a proclamation warning civilians to abstain from acts of hostility against the enemy, as these may entail terrible reprisals on the innocent population, and the decision of the Government to cease the publication of official bulletins on the situation, are likely to reassure the public.

"The appeal to the patriotism of the press means that for some time the people will be entirely without news. The town is given over to rumor.

"An issue of Le Soir, giving the news of an alleged German advance, was suppressed by order of the authorities, and the offending paragraph was deleted before further sale of the paper was allowed.

"Owing to the smallness of the country and the proximity of the city to the battlefield, the General Staff is obliged to exercise extreme caution to maintain the secrecy necessary to the success of its operations."

Allies Await General Attack.

LONDON, Saturday, Aug. 15.—Pushing forward by mere weight of numbers, the German advance across Belgium is slowly but steadily proceeding and soon must come in contact with the allied armies, which, according to an official communication from Brussels, are in battle order at some point unnamed.

The Belgians are said to have inflicted severe checks on the German forces in the outpost skirmishing, but on the whole the German wing has kept on its way and has reached a line from north of Namur to Haelen, which suggests that the first big battle will be fought between Louvain and Diest, where the allies will probably try to block the roads to Brussels and Antwerp and prevent the German attempt to render North Belgium untenable.

Farther south French troops have entered Belgium through Charleroi, going to the relief of their neighbors and to aid in any attack directed toward Namur.

The Germans are again hammering away at the Liege forts and, according to their accounts, one of the forts, Pontisse, has fallen. This is denied by the Belgians, who tell of another slaughter of the invaders who, they say, attempted to rush the fortress.

Military strategists are of the opinion that the Germans are meeting with a delay which they did not count upon and that every day the Belgians keep them fighting means an increase of Russian forces on their eastern frontier. They express the belief that unless Germany soon disposes of Belgium and France, she will have to choose between withdrawing a great part of her army from the west, or leaving the road to Berlin open to the forces of the Emperor of Russia.

Already hordes of Russians are reported to be marching toward Prussia on the one side and Austrian Galicia on the other.

Suggests Possible German Coup.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BRUSSELS, Aug. 14, (Dispatch to The London Daily News.)—If I did not know that in well-informed Belgian circles a new German move against the Belgians to the north of Liege was expected I should say that the anticipation published by the General Staff a few days ago had been fully justified.

It is difficult to explain the lack of German initiative against the Belgian field army unless a great coup is to be attempted south of the Meuse against the French.

True, the Germans tested the Belgian positions at certain points, and if by chance they had discovered weak points, without doubt they would have profited by the opportunity of threatening Brussels, but the Belgian Army has shown not only ability to resist, but also mobility and versatility, which inspires the greatest confidence.

In my opinion, the lessons of the South African war are appreciated by every one except the Germans. We have seen by the few engagements this week that the advance [illegible] to help itself by the natural advantages of the country, can only lead to heavy losses and cannot be crowned with success, unless a crushing attack is made by overwhelming numbers. It is impossible for this to happen now, ten days after the declaration of war, and with all the time gained by the allies in consequence of the decisive check at Liege.

Up to the present we have held the Germans to the north of Liege, but one cannot shut one's eyes to the fact that they are moving up great quantities of stores and material by the emergency bridges they have built over the Meuse near Vise.

So far as I am concerned, it may be well, pending the developments which must be expected before long, to withdraw behind the picturesque view of the situation given by the official war bureau in London and say that the fog of war envelops the dispositions of the German Army.

Germans Pour Into Belgium.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROTTERDAM, Aug. 15, (Dispatch to The London Daily News.)—At noon today the Germans were still pouring across the Meuse by the bridge they had built near Vise, where a large base hospital has been established on the field. Kitchens are in full work in the camp. The German doctors are insufficient in numbers to cope with the work. As a result of the conference at Aix-la-Chapelle yesterday between the Dutch Red Cross and the German military authorities, Berlin has been asked to sanction Dutch Red Cross assistance at the base hospital on the captured Belgian territory. The bombardment of Liege forts is now intermittent and chiefly from the direction of the Brussels-Liege road.

LONDON, Aug. 14.—A dispatch to the Central News from Amsterdam says the Mayor of Aix-la-Chapelle, Germany, has issued a proclamation, announcing that great masses of German troops are to pass through the town on Saturday.

NEW ATTACK ON LIEGE FORTS.

Germans Concentrate Fire on Western Defenses of the City.

BRUSSELS, Aug. 14, (via London.)—The Germans today suspended the bombardment of the Liege forts on the right bank of the river and concentrated all their efforts on those to the west of the town.

The forts attacked were Pontisse, Liers, Lantin, Loncin, Hollogne, and Flemalle. An especially severe attack is being made on Pontisse.

It is officially announced here that none of the Liege forts had capitulated, as stated in German reports. It was stated that the defenders had been instructed to blow up the forts themselves rather than surrender.

Try Vainly to Storm Pontisse.

LONDON, Aug. 14.—A dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company from its Brussels correspondent says that Fort Pontisse and the neighboring forts east of Liege are resisting extremely well the fierce German attack.

The Germans have been trying to rush Pontisse by main force, no longer relying upon siege artillery. They have been unable, however, to get beyond the glacis of the fort, where they have been mowed down by the fire of the defenders.

The obvious purpose of the Germans is to seize the forts on the left bank of the Meuse, which, in the hands of the Belgians, would be terrible weapons against the invading forces should the Belgian main army march toward Liege. On the other hand, these forts in the hands of the Germans would serve as a base for action directed against the Belgian centre or for defense against the Belgian attacks.

3,000 IN FORTS HARASS 250,000.

Belgian Defense Firm—Germans Plan to Starve Garrison.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BRUSSELS, Aug. 14, (Dispatch to The London Standard.)—It is officially announced that all the twelve forts encircling Liege are still intact. Their continued resistance to the huge German forces around them is the most remarkable feature of the military situation in Belgium.

Inside the forts are just about 3,000 Belgian soldiers. All around them are German forces, numbering at least a quarter of a million troops.

Part of the German Army operating in Belgium has been pushed forward to the regions northwest and south of Liege, while reinforcements from the east are continually arriving.

Until yesterday the bombardment of the forts by the German artillery had continued at brief intervals, but without much effect. There were repeated assaults, but the Belgians repelled them with machine guns, trained on the bare and smooth slopes in the immediate vicinity of the forts.

For the moment the Germans seem content to invest the forts, with the idea of starving them into surrender.

Meanwhile the guns of the forts, which command the German lines of communication in the Meuse Valley, as well as the valley of the Ourthe and three other directions, continue to harass very seriously the advance of the Germans toward the west.

Even if the forts are reduced they will have done more than their duty. They have arrested the German advance and delayed the execution of the Berlin plan of campaign to such an extent that the allied armies of Belgium and France have had time to complete their bigger scheme of defense.

THROUGH LIEGE ON FOOT.

English Stock Broker Describes the Deadly Work of the Forts.

NEW YORK TIMES-London Chronicle Special Cable Dispatch.

BRUSSELS, Aug. 14.—An interesting story was told to me today by Guy Menzies, an English stock broker, who has just passed through the whole region where the hostilities are being carried on.

Mr. Menzies left Ostend on Friday last and succeeded in taking a message to his people, who live to the east of Liege. He returned yesterday, having passed through Verviers and Maastricht on his way back to Belgium.

Provided with the necessary papers, Mr. Menzies arrived at Waremme, 13 miles west of Liege, on Saturday morning last, which was as far as the train went toward Liege. The rest of the journey was continued on foot. His story may best be told in his own words.

"There was no way of reaching Liege except on foot," said Mr. Menzies, "so I started to walk. I followed the main road, which passes between the forts Loncin and Hol- [illegible] northeast of Liege I slept [illegible] village of Loncin. [illegible] Sunday morning [illegible] there, passing through Aus.

"I reached Liege on Sunday at about 11 in the morning. I found the city entirely occupied by German troops to the number of 40,000 or 50,000.

Arms Piled in Street.

"Arms taken from civilians and the Garde Civile were piled up in the Place St. Lambert and the bulk of the German soldiers were bivouacked on Mont St. Martin. The Garde Civile was employed in looking after the live stock that Germans had rounded up and driven into the town.

"It seemed that the Germans had entered the town through the Champ de Manoeuvres, having squeezed through between Forts Barchon and Evegnee. I do not think they were particularly happy that they had got into Liege. The question for them was, how were they to get out?

"So long as they remained they were safe, but they could not leave without being exposed to the cross-fire of the forts. They had lined the boulevards with Maxims, from the chief railway station, through which the trains from Paris to Germany pass, for a distance of about three kilometers.

"I could not discover that the bombardment had done much damage. The Café Vénetien and some houses in the Avenue Roger had been destroyed by shell fire, and two houses had been burned in the Avenue des Pecheurs. The Pont Neuf and the Pont Maghin had been blown up by the Belgians. The Pont de Fragniers and the Pont de Valbernoit were strictly guarded by German sentries.

"After some trouble and with the assistance of Byron Dolphin, the British Vice Consul, I managed to get out of Liege. I crossed the Meuse by the Pont du Commerce and the Ourthe by the Pont d'Orban. I was stopped at both bridges by German sentries, but I managed to get past them by a ruse.

Taken for a Spy.

"After I had crossed the bridges I hid myself in a café near Longdoz for a time. This was about 2:30, and after a time I made my way through Chenée to Chaudfontaine, between Fort Canbourg and Fort Chaudfontaine.

"At the latter place I came upon a Belgian sentry. I was taken for a German spy, but managed to establish my identity and got away south toward Vaux-sous-Chevremont. There the Burgomaster, who knew me, gave me a safe conduct to Verviers.

"After I had passed Vaux-sous-Chevremont I began to see some of the terrible ravages which the German advance had brought about at Romsée village with about 500 inhabitants. Every house had been burned down by the Germans. At this point three corps were firing and I had some marvelous escapes from their shells.

"The Germans were advancing from Herve through Soumagne and Chendelesse and were pillaging the village of Maquée. As I passed through women and children were flying away from their homes with terror-stricken cries, not knowing where to go.

"When I reached Fléron the people were so terrified that no one would take me in for the night or give me any food. I had to push on as far as Berne.
not been buried.

"I started again at 4 A. M. on Monday, but I lost my way and got to Soiron. There I saw more terrible traces of the fire of the forts of Liege. German field guns were lying by the side of the road disabled, with dead horses still in their harness. The ground was littered with a hundred corpses of German soldiers which had

Bodies Close Together.

"The men were lying very close together, indicating that they were being put forward in close order. The wounds inflicted by the shell fire were terrible, and I hurried away from the scene as quickly as I could.

"I got to my house at Petit-Rechain at 8:30 on Monday, having passed through Verviers. My friends were very scared and begged me to leave again as soon as possible. They told me stories of the ravages committed by the German soldiers at Louveigne. The cafés were all raided and everything in them drunk up. Then the brutes, maddened with drink, proceeded to burn down the place and commit unspeakable outrages on the inhabitants. The same thing occurred at Bois-le-Duc.

"I left Petit-Rechain on Wednesday, still on foot, and made my way toward the Dutch frontier through Berneau and Morland. At Berneau I passed through a great German army encamped. There must have been nearly 100,000 men, of all arms. Among them were Death's Head Hussars, of which the Crown Prince is Colonel, and I heard he had been wounded in one of the engagements around Liege.

"Near Verviers I saw two huge guns, 9 meters long, being drawn along the road by thirty horses attached to each. At Magnée they were bringing up howitzers. The Germans were trying to make a pontoon bridge over the Meuse at Vise, but, as soon as it was completed, I saw it destroyed by a shot from Fort Pontisse. I was told that this had happened twenty times before."

Mr. Menzies reached the Dutch frontier at 7 o'clock on Wednesday, where the dangerous part of his adventurous journey came to an end.

UNDERRATED THE BELGIUMS.

Germans Paid Dearly, Says American Vice Consul at Liege.

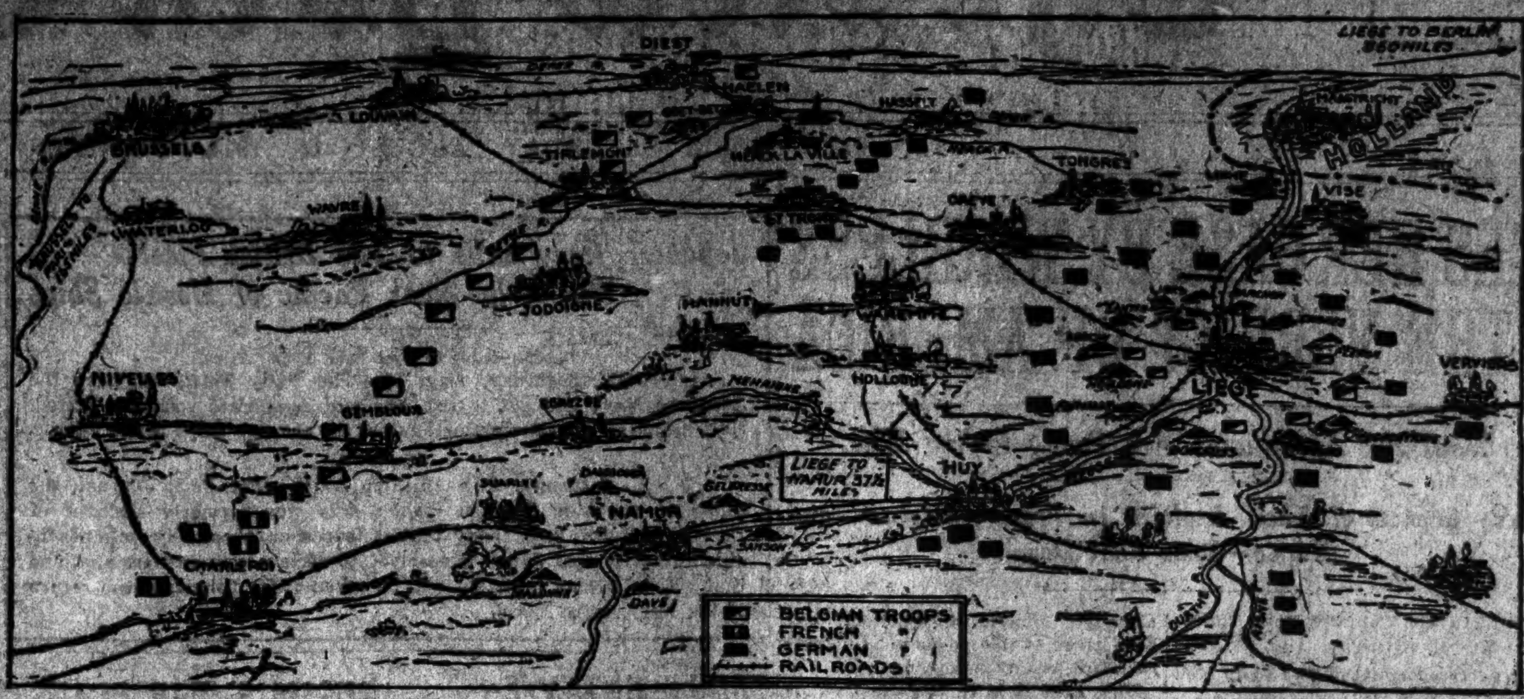
LONDON, Aug. 14.—The German army investing Liege underestimated the fighting qualities of the Belgians and paid a terrible penalty for their daring, in the opinion of Victor H. Duras, American Vice Consul at Liege, as quoted by the Brussels correspondent of The Times. The correspondent says that Mr. Duras was an eye-witness of the first two days of the siege.

"Speaking as a neutral," says Mr. Duras, according to The Times's correspondent, "it seems to be a part of the new military tactics of the Germans to fight as much as possible in the night-time. Comparatively little fighting occurred at Liege during the day.

"The scheme of the Belgian defense seemed to be not to make any serious resistance to the attack until the German troops were actually past the forts. Then, when they were close up to the town and their several bodies trying to effect a juncture, fire was opened upon them from the forts behind and from rifles and machine guns in front, so they were caught in a trap and retreat was cut off. There was nothing for them to do but to be shot down or surrender.

"The amount of suffering on both sides, owing to an inability to deal promptly with the wounded, was very great, but especially to the Germans, whose casualties were five to ten times as numerous as those among the Belgians.

"The Germans paid a terrible penalty for the boldness of their scheme of attack, which from a military point of view could be justified only by a conviction on the part of the German officers that they would meet with only the feeblest resistance. The mistake they made was in under- [illegible] qualities of the [illegible]



Bird's Eye View of the Line of Battle and Assignment of Forces in Belgium

25,000 IN THE FIGHT AROUND EGHEZEE

Intrenched Belgians Held Fast While Germans Left Their Dead on the Field.

CAVALRY LOSS WAS HEAVY

King Albert Accompanied His Troops in the Field—Infantry Repulsed Cavalry and Artillery Attack.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Saturday, Aug. 15.—The correspondent of The Morning Post sends this dispatch from Brussels under yesterday's date:

"Officers' accounts of the fights at Eghezee show that about 25,000 men were engaged, the attack coming from the Germans.

"The Belgians were well intrenched and beat them easily. The Germans left their dead and wounded on the field.

"The German cavalry, which charged en masse, suffered heavily.

"King Albert has accompanied his troops constantly in the field.

"The position at noon today, according to the official bulletin, is excellent. There is no news of further engagements, but the Germans have made no advance. The Belgians are awaiting their next move with confidence.

"The wounds received by the Belgians at Haelen from German rifles were usually in the leg, showing the low trajectory of the bullets.

"The German company officers use whistles, tuned to different key for the various companies.

"The Belgian carabineer cyclists have proved useful in successfully engaging patrols of German cavalry.

"From Liege it is reported that the civil population is being kept under strict discipline.

"The rumor that Fort Barchon at Liege has been taken is officially denied, being attributed to a German source. All the Liege forts hold out.

"Very good news has been received of the French operations in Lorraine, but no details are forthcoming."

The correspondent also sends this dispatch, dated "Field of Operations, Aug. 13":

"The operations during last evening and this morning were extremely interesting, and may be said to mark a new phase in the campaign.

"I left a section of the Belgian Army last evening in a position which I may not record, standing on guard against a possible German advance from the northeast. The Belgian position at that point did not suggest the possibility of a serious action, so I left their rear position when the desultory artillery fire that I recorded before was ushering in a most important action. As yet this reconnaissance phase of the fighting line was about twenty kilometers in advance of where I stood, so in any case it would have been impossible to get forward to see the actual combat.

"I have to give from the evidence of the officers engaged this account of a feat of arms which has added much to the confidence of Belgian arms.

"The Belgian position, which was about 100 kilometers east of Brussels, was as a triangle, based upon a railway line, with its apex pointed northeast. This apex was to be held by intrenched infantry, supported by one battery of artillery. The intention was, if a heavy German attack developed, to draw toward the base of the position, which was the place which I described in my last dispatch.

"The German attack, however, came in an unexpected form, a cloud of cavalry being followed by a strong artillery force, which shelled Belgian infantry heavily.

"For the infantry to leave the trenches would have exposed it to heavy loss in retiring and would have left the way open to the Germans. The order was given to hold the position to the last, and it was nobly obeyed. The battalion suffered severely until the Belgian artillery came up and engaged the guns of the enemy, then the battalion left the trenches, not to retire, but to attack the German artillery.

"A general engagement followed, in which the Germans were emphatically worsted.

"The troops rested on their arms during the night and at dawn the Germans sought to advance again. It was a half-hearted attempt and was soon repulsed. The Germans were, however, able to carry away many of their wounded with them. Their losses were very great.

"It is officially computed that the number engaged on either side was about 6,000 and that the German losses were more than half their total on the field of battle. Late this evening the German dead were still being buried.

"Except in the opening phase of the engagement the Belgians' loss was slight. A very large proportion of the casualties, however, were of officers, and the officers are now learning to conceal their badges and to wear their caps inside out.

"From an examination of the German prisoners, it is clear that accounts are correct of the bad state of the German commissariat. The men are half starved and the horses in poor condition.

"This engagement was practically the first in which the Belgians made a forward attack. It is safe to consider it as a victory, which is fairly considerable as well as brilliant.

"Tonight every dispatch rider in this quarter of the Belgian line has a shako of a German cavalryman to show as a trophy.

"I have had occasion to note the humanity and tenderness of the Belgians toward the German wounded."

BELGIANS' FIGHTING SPIRIT

Due to the Inspiration of a Growing Democracy.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BRUSSELS, Aug. 13, (Dispatch to The London Daily News.)—The heroism of Belgian resistance has astonished the world. It has surprised the Belgians themselves.

The war is the only opportunity for the expression of a new Belgian democratic spirit. The new service conditions have been merely one of many agencies by which the idea of the individual right to a greater share in self-government has been disseminated.

If the Belgians are fighting heroically, it is because they are fighting for an independence, which means not simply the national flag and a colored space on the map, but individual liberty.

They are defending, each man for himself and for his neighbor, their responsible share in an increasingly popular Government.

The inspiration for national resistance has been the consciousness in each man of his share of liberty. Already this democratic spirit has given life and vivid purpose to the military machine.

For the time all difference of party is sunk in securing national independence—deliverance from the threat of the greatest enemy of freedom and of individual enterprise, the military autocracy of Prussia.

The association of Vandervelde with the Ministry has done much to identify the new spirit of democracy with a central view of national existence. An ardent advocate of peace and international friendship, he is known to have been one of the most resolutely convinced that in this crisis of her fate Belgium could be content with no formal protest, but that she must fight for independence to the last man.

In a country hitherto supposed to have been exceptionally under the influence of clerical domination a significant point is the very small part the Church has taken in a time of great emotional strain. It will be interesting to see the effect which the loss of the grip of the Church at this crucial moment may have upon her position when the new Belgian national spirit, confirmed by trial, can turn its energies again to the problems of Government and personal liberty.

Women are taking a prominent part, and that not only in replacing men in subordinate work. Much of the power of resistance in the Liege forts was due to the women who twice a day risked their lives in visiting the forts bringing provisions.

LIEGE CAN'T SEND OUT NEWS.

No Mail, Telephone or Telegraph and No Newspapers Published.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BRUSSELS, Aug. 14 (Dispatch to The London Daily News).—The latest news I have from the town of Liege is that the population is deprived of all means of communication except through the medium of a few persons, who have succeeded in escaping from the town.

Letters are no longer delivered. The use of the telephone and telegraph is stopped in the town. No local newspapers appear, and, as Brussels journals do not arrive, the inhabitants have no idea of what is going on throughout the country.

The Palace of Justice is occupied by German troops. The courtyard is a vast stable. Horses harnessed to machine guns stand in readiness day and night to reply to any attack. The Grand Hotel and the Terminus are occupied entirely by German officers, who have their meals there.

In the Place du Théâtre, the Venetian Hotel, and the Hôtel de l'Europe are also given over to German officers of the Twentieth and Twenty-fifth Infantry, which hail from Wittenburg and Brandenburg respectively.

Numbers of Belgian flags are still in the streets. At the Socialist headquarters, La Maison du Peuple, the red flag is at half-mast and draped in crêpe, while the Belgian flag still floats over the Palais de Justice.

One hundred and fifty civil guards without rifles are intrusted with the task of policing the [illegible]

FRENCH ARMY HOLDS ALLIES' RIGHT WING

Large Relieving Force for Belgium Now Moving Northwest of Namur.

PARIS, Aug. 14.—An official announcement says that a large number of French troops have entered Belgium and are proceeding from Charleroi to Gembloux, ten miles northwest of Namur.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Saturday, Aug. 15.—Paris officially confirms the announcement that French troops have entered the Belgian plain by the valley of the Sambre and Charleroi and are advancing in considerable strength from Charleroi on Gembloux.

A glance at the map will show the significance of this item. This French force will form the right wing of the allied army drawn up in battle array along the Belgian plain from Diest or Malines to Namur, with its front facing Liege and the line of the Meuse. Gembloux is sixteen miles northeast of Charleroi on the main road to Brussels. Namur is only ten miles away from Gembloux to the southeast.

The guns of these forts command the broad river as far as the Dutch frontier on one side, and as far as Hüy on the other. Hüy, too, is fortified, though not very strongly, and its guns will co-operate with the forts west and southwest of Liege.

To cross the Meuse in this region the Germans would have to build big pontoon bridges which the forts would have little difficulty in destroying. Consequently, the advance of the German right wing is delayed and the allies are undoubtedly taking advantage of the delay to strengthen their position and increase their forces on the Belgian plain.

POLES SUPPORT RUSSIA.

They Are Bitter Against German Treatment of Their Countrymen.

By HAROLD WILLIAMS.

Special Correspondent of THE NEW YORK TIMES and London Daily Chronicle.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 14.—A German cruiser has fired twenty shells at the Island of Dago, in the Baltic Sea, near the entrance to the Gulf of Finland.

Gen. Samsonoff, commanding in Warsaw, has issued a proclamation, thanking reservists for their readiness and orderliness in coming to the colors, and assuring the Polish people that their persons and property will be especially protected by the Russian troops.

The Russian Poles have definitely taken up a position entirely supporting Russia. Their bitterness against Germany has been increased by the harsh treatment to which Polish workmen and Polish tourists, including many political and social leaders, have been subjected in Germany since the outbreak of the war.

The thousands of Russian tourists who continue to arrive here via Tornea, on the Gulf of Bothnia, tell amazing stories of the sufferings they endured in attempting to return home from the various German health resorts. My friend Nofiest Remesoff, who, with his wife, arrived here yesterday after a journey of twelve days from Berlin, had a typical experience.

They left Berlin on the day Germany declared war against Russia. Within seventy-five miles of the frontier 1,000 Russians in the train by which they were traveling were turned out of the carriages and compelled to spend eighteen hours without food in an open field, surrounded by soldiers with fixed bayonets.

Then they were all placed in dirty cattle wagons—about sixty men, women, and children to a wagon, and for twenty-eight hours were carried about Prussia without food, drink, or privacy. In Stettin they were lodged in pig pens, and next morning they were sent off by steamer to Rügen, whence they made their way to Denmark and Sweden without money or luggage. Sweden provided them with food and free passage to the Russian frontier.

Five of Remesoff's fellow-passengers went mad.

The Remesoffs' experience, however, was easy as compared with the sufferings of others. Russian women were turned out of German hospitals, and many died. Several Russians were shot and many were beaten, some of their women having been maltreated.

It is noteworthy that [illegible] many have Russians [illegible] ed. In Austria they have suffered nothing beyond inevitable inconvenience. In Russia there have been no personal attacks or demonstrations against German subjects. In Germany, again, the cases of brutality are reported chiefly from Prussia.

The stories of returned travelers awaken intense indignation here, but they are not likely to lead to any reprisals against German subjects. Indeed, while German and Austrian men liable for service are being arrested and segregated, the Provincial Governments and the Mayor of St. Petersburg are taking steps to see that German and Austrian women and children do not suffer from want.

OFFICIAL WAR BULLETINS.

British War Office Confirms Several Belgian Victories.

LONDON, Aug. 14.—The official Press Bureau of the British War Office and the Admiralty today issued news of a French success in the Vosges Mountains, Alsace, in the following words:

"After a successful resistance lasting five days at the Passes of Ste. Marie-aux-Mines and Le Bonhomme, the French troops have occupied the region of the Saale Pass which commands the Valley of the Bruche, an affluent of the Rhine. At Saale numerous desertions of German troops are reported. The French have taken many prisoners and captured some machine guns.

"It is now confirmed that the Belgian troops were successful in their engagement on Aug. 12 with six regiments of German cavalry supported by 2,500 infantry with machine guns and artillery. The Germans were completely disorganized. The six cavalry regiments suffered great loss and the Belgian troops pursued the infantry which gave way.

"This morning toward Eghezee, ten miles north of Namur, a mixed detachment from the garrison surprised some cavalry regiments encamped, threw them into confusion, and fought them toward the east, after taking numerous prisoners and capturing cannon and machine guns.

"To the southward of the Meuse the German cavalry avoids contact with the French.

"News of the fight in the vicinity of Haelen yesterday confirms that the Germans were driven to the eastward, and that there is now no German cavalry between Hasselt and Ramillies in the Province of Brabant.

"The Liege forts still hold out and have plenty of supplies.

"German cavalry patrols are now reported to the north of Montmedy, which lies on the Franco-Belgian border in the Department of the Meuse.

"Belgian cyclists and cavalry from Namur yesterday surprised a force of German cavalry accompanied by artillery and machine guns and compelled them to retire. The Germans lost a field gun and several machine guns."

MILITARY ACTIVITY AT RHEIMS

Great Concentration Centre—Prisoners and Wounded Brought There.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Aug. 14, (Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—At the moment Rheims is one of the chief centres of military activity in France. It is there that the troops of the South have been concentrating for getting uniforms and arms, and it is through Rheims that the French are bringing back some of their wounded from the Belgian frontier and some of their prisoners.

I was there for a short time Monday night. During the night I watched the wounded being brought in in motor cars. They were traveling in comfort, each car being fitted with a couple of stretchers. At present, at any rate, the wounded are receiving all the care that French surgery can bestow upon them. In addition to the wounded that it carried, each car had a doctor, who was in charge until the men were placed in charge of the authorities at Rheims.

During the night at five or ten minute intervals cars were driving up to the hospital.

One can only pay tribute to the people of France for the calmness with which they have realised the truth that blood is the price of sovereignty.

Rheims at the moment is a city of contrasts.

The authorities are doing, on the one hand, all that surgical skill can provide for those who have fallen in the fight, and, on the other hand, they are turning out gallantly and joyously even to give a glad send-off to the men going to the front.

The improvised ambulances were still bringing in wounded when shortly after dawn the time arrived for fresh regiments to move forward and support the Belgian troops.

After watching the arrival of wounded during the night, at 4 and 5 o'clock in the morning the people of Rheims were still thronging the streets, eager to do honor to the citizen soldiers who were going on their way.

Flowers were gathered and thrown to the men as they set out to the battlefield, and they left us gallantly and with full knowledge of the duties they have sworn to fulfill.

FRENCH VICTORIOUS IN VOSGES BATTLE

Inflict Complete Defeat Upon the Germans in Four Days' Fighting.

MANY PRISONERS TAKEN

Germans Charge Intrenchments in Close Order and Suffer Heavy Losses.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Aug. 14 (Dispatch to The London Standard).—Four days' hard fighting have given the French a strong position at the summit of the Vosges Mountains, as well as possession of the upper end of the Bruche valley, a few miles from the German town of Saale. This area of hostilities is about 30 miles northeast of Epinal and 30 miles southeast of Lunéville.

On the German side of the frontier a railway line constructed for strategic purposes only runs right up to the foot of the Vosges range, and this was used for the conveyance of German troops. Leaving the trains between Saale and the frontier, they proceeded to attack the French positions in the Vosges and at the western end of the Bruche Valley.

The German attacks were delivered with persistent determination. They began on Monday and continued almost incessantly day and night until yesterday, (Thursday.) On the heights only mountain artillery and infantry were employed, but the nature of the ground afforded a good deal of natural cover for the latter.

The German infantry advanced in comparatively close formation and hurled itself against the intrenched positions of the French. The idea of the German officers seemed to be to overwhelm the French by the sheer weight of numbers, regardless of the heavy toll of human life involved in the process.

The French troops, though inferior in numbers, held their positions resolutely and repelled the enemy time after time. The sides of the mountains were covered with the killed and wounded. Some of the Germans, ascending with a desperate rush, succeeded in getting close to the French position, but were killed by the annihilating fire of machine guns at the last moment.

Fresh German troops were brought up to take the places of those who had become weary and discouraged by continued repulses, but the French with increasing enthusiasm repelled each new onslaught.

In the valley the Germans sent forward artillery, cavalry, and infantry, and were beaten in every respect. The French artillery was superior, the French cavalry more efficient, the French infantry irresistible. The Germans were beaten with difficulty and after stubborn fighting, but they were beaten completely.

It was an engagement of advance forces on both sides. Its military significance is not overestimated, but it was of real importance, as showing the general trend of things on the Franco-German frontier.

LONDON, Aug. 14.—The Paris correspondent of the Exchange Telegraph Company telegraphs an official statement issued by the Minister of War at the French capital. Referring to the fight at the passes of the Vosges Mountains, he says:

"The French troops held their positions on the mountains for five days, despite the vigorous attacks of the Germans, who were superior in numbers. At one point the Germans brought, besides their weakened troops, some formations of reserves, but the latter were unable to resist the French attack and were obliged to lay down their arms. The entire division surrendered. The French troops hold the Valley of the Bruche."

PARIS, Aug. 14.—An official report issued here today says:

"No act of striking importance took place in the theatre of operations yesterday. There were, however, several skirmishes between German and French patrols, and encounters between outposts, notably at Chambrey, in German Lorraine, where two companies of the Eighteenth Bavarian Infantry were surprised by the French troops and driven off vigorously, leaving numerous dead and wounded on the field."

It is officially announced that a number of German spies are operating among the French troops in Alsace. The Postmaster and Mayor of Thann, a town twelve miles northwest of Mülhausen, were detected in the act of spying and shot.

MORE BARBARISM STORIES.

Russian Consul Said to Have Been Kicked and Cuffed.

PARIS, Aug. 14.—The bitterness engendered by the war is reflected in numberless anti-German stories.

A dispatch to the Havas Agency from Zurich, Switzerland, today says that travelers returning from the south of Germany declare that the Russian Consul at Frankfort, N. de Damier, was forcibly taken from his home and escorted to a statue of "Germania." After being compelled to remove his hat and bow to the statue, he was kicked and cuffed.

The Duke of Orléans has returned to Emperor Francis Joseph the collar of the Order of the Golden Fleece, which was conferred upon the French pretender in 1896, when he married the Archduchess Marie of Austria.

Smoky Fireplaces Made to Draw
Also expert services on general chimney work, heating and ventilating.
No payment accepted unless successful.
FREDERIC N. WHITLEY
Engineer and Contractor
217 Fulton St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

THE TIMES'S CABLE DISPATCHES FROM THE SCENE OF WAR

PARIS BELIEVES BIG BATTLE IS ON

Officials at Last Lift a Little of the Veil of Secrecy—Reports Hopeful.

"FOLDING BACK" GERMANS

A Word Occurring in Every Dispatch Made Public—Germans Seem to be Outnumbered.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Aug. 14.—The battle of the millions has definitely begun. To permit this much information and a little more to come out the silence that has rested so heavily on the military news bureau has been lifted.

The little more, which is pieced together from scattered bulletins and bits of dispatches, is the story of the events of today—a different message describing what has happened to every German brigade, regiment, squadron, troop, and battery mentioned therein.

One is convinced from the official attitude at the Ministry of War and the Foreign Office that when their silence is heaviest there is really no news of a decisive character.

They will not allow the world to have what is indefinite. Now, from all along the fighting line the messages indicate very distinctly that the crushing of Germany is in progress.

"Repliés," meaning "folded back," is a significant word occurring in every dispatch. Dash is another lesson learned from the year 1870.

One thing is certain, as the War Office has definitely announced. All engagements up to now, with the exception of the siege of Liege—Germany's great initial blunder—have been mere skirmishes between the outposts of great masses of men manoeuvring for position. Even the dramatic dash into Alsace, which has strengthened the morale of the French Army wonderfully, was entirely for the purpose of destroying the intelligence base at Mülhausen and occupying a strategic base for a flank movement on the Germans, when the present greater battle to the north shall be well under way.

The best method to follow the present fighting at long range is to draw a line on the map due south from Liege through Neufchâteau to the Belgian frontier, then continuing south, but definitely eastward in the direction of Metz, then dropping more directly south through Nancy and strongly fortified Epinal and the impregnable Belfort, where Bartholdi's huge crouching Lion stares grimly out over Germany to commemorate the city's resistance in 1870.

Then the line veers due east. A portion of the line from Liege to a point directly west of Metz—a distance of over 100 miles—is likely to be the scene of the greatest conflict. Along this line are massed the greatest part of the 2,000,000 men of the opposing armies.

Following the German blunder at Liege, all dispatches indicate that their attempts to cut through the north and west between Liege and Brussels have resulted in utter failure and that their troops are being harried back toward the Dutch frontier, where, according to the latest news, they are busily intrenching themselves and searching for food.

The Belgians are able to keep them there, thus destroying the dream of cutting down the valley of the River Oise from Namur for a direct march on Paris.

Jumping on the map to a line south of Metz, according to French aeroplane observations, German strategy is mainly defensive, reserving the greatest effort between Metz and Liege, with probable decisive engagements in the little corner facing Luxemburg. The Germans have also apparently abandoned temporarily any idea of advancing south of Liege into the valley of the Meuse.

Should the line permit any German centre advance for the purpose of closing in their right flank, we may see a second battle of Sedan. Should the German main bodies advance above Metz, the French will probably have huge forces concentrated on Belfort, which would then swing in on the German rear, crushing the German defensive bodies in their path through lower Alsace.

Taken altogether, the French seem to have outmanoeuvred the enemy for a preliminary position at every point.

AUSTRIAN ENVOY REMAINS.

Silent on Plans for Leaving England—Money Situation Improves.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Aug. 14.—On inquiry at the Austrian Embassy this morning it was said that the Austrian Ambassador and his staff would not leave London today. It was further announced that neither the date nor the route of departure had been decided upon.

Indications that a large number of Germans are held in England as prisoners of war increases daily. Those interned at Christ's Hospital, in West Horsham, seem thoroughly to be enjoying their captivity. They are playing football all day long on the finely kept lawns.

German names are being cut deeply in everything soft enough.

The men also are living on the fat of the land. They have much better food than their guards of the West Kent Regiment.

The War Office has issued the following communiqué:

"As provided by Article 14 of the regulations respecting the laws and customs of war on land under The Hague Convention of 1907, a Prisoners' of War Information Bureau has been formed. The address of the bureau from Aug. 17 will be 49 Wellington Street, Strand, and it will be under the direction of Sir Paul Harvey. The bureau will collect information from the camps and other places of internment and will keep a record of the names of those interned, and of all transfers, releases on parole, exchanges, escapes, admissions into hospitals, and deaths. It will reply to inquiries on the above points, but cannot deal with petitions for the release of individuals or similar matters with which it is not concerned."

The Prince of Wales fund for the relief of distress has reached its first $5,000,000 after one week's work. Among the contributors is Bruce Ismay, who has given $5,000.

By The Associated Press.

LONDON, Aug. 14.—The tension in the money market further relaxed today as a result of the Government guarantee. Discount houses transacted bills more freely from 5 to 5¼ per cent., and the Bank of England was again doing a large business at about the same level. Short loans were inquired for at about 4 per cent.

The British Board of Trade has issued a warning to holders of shares in American railroad companies and in the Canadian Pacific Company to examine their certificates and if the registered holder is a German or an Austrian company to take immediate steps for registration of their own names.

MUTINY IN AUSTRIAN ARMY.

Slavs, Czechs, Rumanians, and Italians Insubordinate.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Aug. 14. (Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—From Swiss official sources it is confirmed that the Fourteenth Austrian Army Corps, stationed at Innsbruck, is marching toward Alsace. It seems that Austria first tried to obtain the consent of the Rome Government to the passage of the Austrian troops through Italy on their way to France, but this request was naturally refused.

The Tribuna of Rome says that three Austrian Lloyd steamers have arrived at Trieste with wounded. The hospitals of Trieste, Sera, and Ragusa are said to be full.

Fugitives from Bosnia declare themselves to have been eye-witnesses of acts of grave insubordination among the Austrian troops. Although many of the malcontents have been shot, the Austrian army is menaced with disintegration, more especially with regard to the Slav, Rumanian, Czech, and Italian elements. This is given as the reason of the inaction of the Austro-Hungarian army during the last ten days.

RUMANIA AGAINST AUSTRIA.

Public Opinion for Joining War to Get Back Transylvania.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Saturday, Aug. 15.—A Paris dispatch to The Daily Express says:

"News has been received here that public opinion in Rumania is strongly in favor of joining in the fight against Austria with the object of reconquering Transylvania.

"The Bratiano Ministry is in favor of siding with the Triple Entente."

AUSTRIA ACCUSES ENGLAND.

Tells Italy British Declaration of War Is Based Upon Lies.

LONDON, Aug. 14.—The Exchange Telegraph's Rome correspondent sends the outline of an official communication from the Vienna Government to Rome, notifying the Italian Government of Great Britain's declaration of war on Austria. The Austrian note says:

"Austria's war against Servia, an independent State, for a cause which did not affect international politics, cannot be considered as the cause for the present European war."

Great Britain's note to Austria, the statement continues, fails to point out the fact that Austria was obliged to declare war against Russia because the latter's mobilization threatened Austria. It is denied that Austria sent troops to the frontier, a fact, the statement says, which France already knew from the Austrian Ambassador.

"It is evident," the note says in conclusion, "that Great Britain's alleged reasons for declaring war not only are arbitrary alterations of facts, but deliberate lies. England has thus lightly broken her traditional friendship with Austria in order to support France, but nevertheless she will not find Austria unprepared."

VIENNA, (via London,) Aug. 14.—The Austro-Hungarian moratorium affecting private debts was extended today till Sept. 30.

AMERICANS OUT OF GERMANY.

More Than 300 Arrive in Rotterdam from Berlin.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

AMSTERDAM, Aug. 14.—At midnight a train arrived here tonight direct from Berlin with a crowd of American refugees. More than 300 alighted here and reported to the police who awaited them at the station, afterward scattering to various hotels where they are taking breath to plan the remainder of the journey to America. Others continued in the train for The Hague and Rotterdam.

All speak in high terms of German treatment. The Kaiser had a letter in all the papers appealing for kindness and courtesy to all Americans, reminding Germans of the good treatment they always get in the States.

Mr. and Mrs. S. L. Elzas of New York told me that the Germans provided excellent dining cars on the train, and that the sandwiches they brought for an emergency, they gave to German soldiers at wayside stations, who seemed hungry and grateful.

Ambassador Gerard saw them off at Berlin and said 8,000 Americans were still there. All the Americans were anxious for English news and grateful for a bundle of old newspapers I handed around.

SAYS KAISER IS AT AIX.

Maestricht Message Asserts He Is There to Encourage Troops.

By EDGAR ROWAN,

Correspondent of THE NEW YORK TIMES and London Daily Chronicle.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

AMSTERDAM, Aug. 14, 6 P. M.—A message from Maestricht says it is understood that Austrian troops were expected at Aix-la-Chapelle today, where the Kaiser has arrived to encourage the reinforcements for Belgium and to consult with his General Staff.

In pursuance of warnings posted on the walls yesterday the Landstrum was called up today. This force was created only last year. It consists largely of men whose service in the Landwehr has ceased on account of age.

A German hydroplane landed on Schiermonnik-Oog, an island west of Borkum, today, and the two officers in it were detained. Presumably it will be sent to Alkmaar, where German and Belgian prisoners from the southern frontier are already in custody.

Envoy's Son with French Army.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Aug. 14.—The Exchange Telegraph Company's correspondent in Paris says that M. Ivolsky, aged 29, son of the Russian Ambassador there, finding it impossible to rejoin the Russian Army, has decided to serve with the French colors.

GEORGE V.'S EFFORT TO AVERT CONFLICT

Text of His Appeal Sent the Czar Before Germany Declared War.

CZAR'S REPLY IN FULL

Would Have Accepted British Proposals, but They Came After Germany's Declaration.

LONDON, Aug. 5.—The efforts of King George to avert a general European war through personal intervention with his kinsmen the Czar and the German Emperor are disclosed in the text of his personal communication to the Czar, bearing date of Aug. 1, which was given to the press today.

Referring to the official statement of the German Government accusing Russia of having mobilized her forces while the Kaiser was undertaking to mediate between Russia and Austria, the King wrote:

"I cannot help thinking that some misunderstanding has produced this deadlock. I am most anxious not to miss any possibility of avoiding the terrible calamity which at present threatens the whole world. I therefore make a personal appeal to you to remove the misapprehension which I feel must have occurred, and to leave still open grounds for negotiation and possible peace.

"If you think I can in any way contribute to that all-important purpose, I will do everything in my power to assist in reopening the interrupted conversations between the powers concerned. I feel confident that you are as anxious as I am that all that is possible should be done to secure the peace of the world."

Czar's Answer to King George.

To the King's appeal the Czar replied as follows:

"I would gladly have accepted your proposals had not the German Ambassador this afternoon presented a note to my Government declaring war. Ever since the presentation of the ultimatum at Belgrade, Russia has devoted all her efforts to finding some pacific solution of the question raised by Austria's action. The object of that action was to crush Servia and make her a vassal of Austria. The effect of this would have been to upset the balance of power in the Balkans, which is of such vital interest to my empire.

"Every proposal, including that of your Government, was rejected by Germany and Austria, and it was only when the favorable moment for bringing pressure to bear on Austria had passed that Germany showed any disposition to mediate. Even then she did not put forward any precise proposal. Austria's declaration of war on Servia forced me to order a partial mobilization, though, in view of the threatening situation, my military advisers strongly advised a general mobilization owning to the quickness with which Germany can mobilize in comparison with Russia.

"I was eventually compelled to take this course in consequence of complete Austrian mobilization, of the bombardment of Belgrade, of concentration of Austrian troops in Galicia, and of secret military preparations being made in Germany. That I was justified in doing so is proved by Germany's sudden declaration of war, which was quite unexpected by me, as I had given most categorical assurances to the Emperor William that my troops would not move so long as mediation negotiations continued.

"In this solemn hour I wish to assure you once more that I have done all in my power to avert war. Now that it has been forced on me, I trust your country will not fail to support France and Russia. God bless and protect you."

BRITISH AID FOR GERMANS.

By A. B. HANSEN,

Special Correspondent of THE NEW YORK TIMES and London Daily Chronicle.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

COPENHAGEN, Aug. 14.—According to the Hamburger Fremdenblatt, the British colony of Hamburg has asked the German Red Cross to erect a hospital for the wounded in the English Church on Neughans Market.

Regardless of the possibility of the municipality's refusing to allow this offer to be accepted, branches of five English banks at Hamburg placed 2,500 marks at the disposal of the German Red Cross Society.

The Foreign Office in Berlin has informed commercial circles in Hamburg in response to their inquiry that Germany must be considered at war with all the British colonies as well as with the Congo.

GERMANS' CABLE GRIEVANCE.

Say British Won't Allow Neutral Diplomats To Use Codes.

By A. B. HANSEN.

Special Correspondent of THE NEW YORK TIMES and London Daily Chronicle.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

COPENHAGEN, Aug. 14.—German papers insinuate that the British Government takes undue advantage of the fact that most cables pass through England or English possessions.

The transatlantic cable companies are said to have received instructions not even to forward telegrams in cipher from American Ministers in neutral countries to their own Governments.

The Hamburger Fremdenblatt maintains that the American Legation at Stockholm is treated thus. The American Minister here informs me that he has not received instructions to treat his cablegrams otherwise than hitherto.

TRANSPORTS' DELAY MUCH RESENTED

Official on This Side Is Said to Have Inquired if One Would Be Enough.

JOHN A. DRAKE IN PARIS

Six Weeks in Getting There from Carlsbad—Baggage Now Sent to London by Messengers.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Aug. 14.—Gossip at the United States Embassy is concerned with what one attaché declared to be "the one sardonic bit of humor in the entire crisis." This referred to an alleged dispatch received from a Government official in America asking if one ship would be sufficient to convey the stranded Americans home.

Resentment toward Washington for the delay in sending transports is increasing.

The American Express Company has received a telegram from its agent in Copenhagen, who said that he was still in cable communication with Hamburg, and had been informed that all the Americans there were safe. The express company is now able to send a limited amount of baggage to London by messengers.

The United States Ambassador has cited several incidents illustrating French courtesy toward foreigners. One American woman, who had leased a villa in the suburbs from a refugee Austrian, was under police surveillance on account of the possibilities of letters arriving addressed to the former owner. Ambassador Herrick explained the case to the authorities, and they immediately withdrew.

Another case was that of Baroness Julia Frankenstein, a wealthy German subject. She wrote to the embassy requesting that word be sent to her sister telling her that she was in "perfect safety and receiving exquisite courtesy."

Sam Gordono, the automobile agent, has arrived from Germany and has given testimony of the brutality of the Germans—even to their own people. He said:

"I saw a soldier strike women in the face with his rifle because they offered milk to American refugees."

John A. Drake has arrived here. He was the last American to leave Carlsbad, which, he said, was well provisioned. He was six days in reaching Paris.

The Figaro prints a letter from a young French officer who has returned from America with 700 other reservists. After saying that they never saw or heard of the Vaterland, which they supposed would depart two hours later in their pursuit, the letter concludes:

"We had more trouble on the trip from Havre to Paris than from New York to Havre. The journey took fourteen hours, though the usual time is three hours."

By The Associated Press.

PARIS, Aug. 14.—There was a further exodus of Americans today.

The French liner Chicago sailed from Havre for New York at 2 o'clock this morning, and the France of the same line is scheduled to sail at 1 o'clock this afternoon.

VANDERBILTS ARE STRANDED.

Penniless at a Milan Hotel—Unable to Cash Checks.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Aug. 14.—The Petit Journal prints a telegram from Milan stating that "Mr. and Mrs. Vanderbilt" are penniless at a hotel in that town.

They had been in Austria and had traveled to Milan on the way to Genoa, where they hoped to take a vessel, but it had been captured.

They are, it is added, unable to cash checks.

HERRICK CHARTERS SHIPS.

Espagne to Sail on Aug. 19, Rochambeau on Aug. 28.

PARIS, Aug. 14.—American Ambassador Myron T. Herrick in behalf of the United States Government contracted today with the French Compagnie Générale Transatlantique for the steamship Espagne to sail on Aug. 19 from Havre for the United States with 950 Americans aboard. Four hundred of these passengers were placed by the American Relief Committee.

Mr. Herrick also arranged for the liner Rochambeau to leave Havre on Aug. 28 with 1,200 Americans, all placed by the committee.

Preference will be given school teachers and others whose work requires them to be home in a short time, but Mr. Herrick, acting under the authority of the State Department, is negotiating for other steamers, with the object of sending home all persons who desire to return.

KAISER "ANOTHER NERO."

Has Terrorized Europe for Many Years, Says M. Clemenceau.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Aug. 14. (Dispatch to The London Daily News.)—While Paris is waiting for further news of the rounding up of the German outposts, her citizens have been reading a remarkable article on the Kaiser written by M. Clemenceau, who is regarded as one of the strongest and wisest men in the country, and who usually says what France is thinking. Moreover, if by any chance Germany defeated the allies on the Belgian frontier and forced her way up the Valleys of the Sambre and the Middle Meuse, Clemenceau is the figure to whom all France would instinctively turn.

After pointing out that France has no Bismarck, no Moltke, and no such men of action as Napoleon never failed to have around him, M. Clemenceau says:

"For twenty-five years William II. has made Europe live under the weight of a horrible nightmare. He has found sheer delight in keeping it in a state of perpetual anxiety over his boastful utterances of power and the sharpened sword.

"Five threats of war have been launched against us since 1875. At the sixth he finds himself caught in the toils he had laid for us. He threatened the very springs of England's power, though she was more than pacific in her attitude toward him.

"For many years, thanks to him, the Continent has had to join in a giddy race of armaments, drying up the sources of economic development and exposing our finances to a crisis which we shrank from discussing. We must have done with this crowned comedian, poet, musician, sailor, warrior, pastor, this commentator absorbed in reconciling Hammurabi with the Bible, giving his opinion on every problem of philosophy, speaking of everything, saying nothing."

M. Clemenceau sums up the Kaiser as "another Nero; but Rome in flames is not sufficient for him—he demands the destruction of the universe."

OPEN PORTS IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Embassy Informs Secretary Bryan of the Rules Governing Aliens.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14.—The official list of English ports open to the citizens of friendly nations was transmitted to the State Department today. Many Americans now on the Continent probably will make their way to England through those ports in the attempt to hasten home.

Chargé Barclay of the British Embassy tonight submitted the following memorandum to Secretary Bryan:

"The following is a list of approved ports in the British Isles: Dundee, Aberdeen, West Hartlepool, Hull, London, Folkestone, Falmouth, Bristol, Holyhead, Liverpool, and Greenock. All other ports are prohibited ports. Aliens, subjects, or citizens of friendly powers can land or embark at the approved ports with the permission of the Alien Officer at the port; they can land or embark at the prohibited ports only with permission of the Secretary of State in London.

"Aliens, subjects of enemy powers, can land or embark at the approved ports only with the permission of the Secretary of State. Permission to land by the Secretary of State in any case is to be obtained on arrival. Aliens desiring permission from the Secretary of State to embark should be furnished with proper papers of identity.

"The Secretary of State desires to restrict landing and embarking of all aliens to the approved ports as much as possible. Any port may, of course, be closed altogether to traffic if the naval authorities consider it necessary."

WELL TREATED IN BAVARIA.

French Minister to That Country Had Nothing to Complain Of.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Aug. 14 (Dispatch to The London Morning Post).—M. Allize, the French Minister in Munich, reached Paris this morning. The attitude of the Bavarian authorities toward him had been perfectly correct and contrasted strongly with that accorded to French diplomatic representatives in Prussia.

After next Wednesday the railway companies, with the exception of that serving the East, propose to resume practically normal service.

As regards the provisioning of Paris, plenty of cattle are on hand, but owing to the general upheaval through the first rush, military slaughterhouse arrangements have rather gone our of gear. Gen. Michel, Military Governor of Paris, however, summoned a consultation. Consequently the killing of beasts has recommenced today wholesale, and meat should be plentiful tomorrow.

FINNS LOYAL TO RUSSIA.

Reports of Revolution Denied—Ovation to Dowager Empress.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

HELSINGFORS, Finland, Aug. 14.—I have just returned from a tour through Finland. Everything is perfectly quiet, and reports of revolution here are entirely false. The Finns are absolutely loyal to Russia.

The Dowager Empress Marie received great ovations as she passed through Finland from Sweden on her way to St. Petersburg. The Russian Generalissimo has specially thanked the Finnish railway officials for their admirable work.

Thousands of Russians returning by way of Finland, in great distress, are being helped by the Finns.

150 DIE ON AUSTRIAN LINER.

Killed or Drowned When Vessel Hits Mine in the Adriatic.

LONDON, Aug. 14.—About 150 of the passengers and crew of the Austrian Lloyd steamer Baron Gautsch were killed or drowned when the vessel was blown up today by a mine off the Island of Lussin, on the Dalmatian coast, according to a Reuter dispatch from Triest.

She carried about 300 passengers and crew, of whom about 150 were rescued.

RUSSIANS WHIP AUSTRIANS.

Said To Have Routed Infantry and Cavalry on the Dneister.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Thursday, Aug. 14, [Dispatch to The London Standard.]—A telegram from St. Petersburg reports a Russian success on the Dneister.

They routed four Austrian infantry regiments and one cavalry regiment, whose survivors fled, panic-stricken.

MINES NEAR DENMARK.

Minister in Paris Warns the French Government of Them.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Saturday, Aug. 15.—A dispatch to The Morning Post from Paris says:

"The Danish Minister in Paris has informed the French Government that mines have been laid down between Zealand and the island of Amayer as well as in the Bay of Koego, on the east coast of Zealand."

SEIZE FOREIGN MEN.

German Army Officers Take Fifteen From a Train.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Saturday, Aug. 15.—Passengers arriving from Cologne by way of Holland say that just before entering Holland the German Army took off the train fifteen foreign men, including Americans, English, one Russian, and one Swede. The German officer supervising said he was detaining all men between 17 and 45, and gave no further explanation.

The entire route through Germany was literally infested with troops.

Passengers saw Prince Adalbert in the field.

BIG ENGLISH LINERS OPEN TO AMERICANS

Lusitania, Mauretania, Olympic, and Franconia Freed by Government—Can Bring 11,000.

6,000 ON TODAY'S SHIPS

Ministers at The Hague and Brussels Report That Few Tourists Are in Need There.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Aug. 14.—The problem of transporting stranded Americans was carried a long way toward solution when the announcement was made today that four boats, the Olympic, the Lusitania, the Mauretania, and the Franconia, were released by the Government. These boats, it was said by Joseph P. Day, head of the Committee on Transportation, would carry nearly 11,000 passengers, while 6,000 or more will get away tomorrow on the Minnewaska, the St. Louis, the Cameronia, the Athenia, the Campania, the Megantic, and the Noordam, the latter sailing from Rotterdam.

Mr. Day had a conference today with Ambassador Page on the matter of chartering available boats in English, Danish, and Dutch ports. All boats chartered as transports will have to be passed by the Board of Trade, Lloyds, and the White Star and Cunard Lines as well. Menus must be submitted for the approval of the recognized steward on the transatlantic lines.

Through an arrangement with the steamship lines, less dead cargo will be taken on the Megantic, sailing tomorrow, thereby accommodating 150 more in the steerage. More second-class accommodations have been added to the Arabic, sailing on Aug. 25.

In answer to messages from the American committee here as to conditions of stranded Americans in Belgium and Holland, Ministers van Dyke and Whitlock replied as follows:

BRUSSELS, Aug. 14.—Sending all available information by mail regarding Americans here. Few who are destitute or will require repatriation at Government expense. Number of Americans here too small to warrant legation's chartering steamers. Unless strong reason to contrary I will advise them leave here for England in order to get them out of fighting zone and to place where transportation facilities probably better than here.

WHITLOCK, American Minister.

The message from Mr. van Dyke said:

THE HAGUE, Aug. 14.—Am taking care of all Americans in Holland. We have secured credit, comfort, and safety. Legation is working night and day. Will send registration list as soon as possible. VAN DYKE.

Since Scotland Yard detectives were called in to apprehend pickpockets who had stolen jewelry and money from wealthy Americans who were in the committee rooms, the crooks have disappeared. Before some steamship offices they now have conspicuous signs, "Beware of Pickpockets."

The American Embassy reports that more than 1,200 passports have been issued since Aug. 1. Normally they would take four years to issue this number.

The Consulate received today cable advice from James T. Macey of Denver that he had sent $300 to the credit of his wife by the Tennessee and a $400 draft to Antwerp for her. Mrs. Macey's death has been previously reported. The inquest on her body was again adjourned yesterday, as the authorities were not satisfied that her identity was sufficiently established.

Consul Skinner received today from the Hamburg Consul a telegram saying that all Englishmen were being well treated there.

Secretary Noyes Duane of the Citizens' Committee said today: "We are dealing with about thirty or forty cases of distress daily now. The number of Americans in London is about stationary, as arrivals from the Continent approximate the departures for the United States."

UNREST IN TURKEY.

Pro-German Policy of Young Turks Unpopular—Fleet of Allies Feared.

LONDON, Saturday, Aug. 15, 3:30 A. M.—A dispatch to The Morning Post from Constantinople, which came by the way of Paris, says:

"Serious internal troubles are expected here because the Young Turks, who dominate the Government, are dictating a pro-German policy, which is unpopular with a large part of the populace. The people in Constantinople are saying that the city may be the scene of a second battle of Navarino."

The English-French-Russian fleet destroyed the Turkish-Egyptian fleet in the harbor of Navarino, a seaport of Greece, on Oct. 20, 1827.

SOUVENIRS OF WAR.

Belgian Peasants Gather Them In—Harvesting in Midst of War.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BRUSSELS, Aug. 14.—An eyewitness has related some extraordinary scenes witnessed behind the lines at Haelen last evening. Belgian ambulances were bringing in German wounded, picked up on the field of battle. Some magnificent German cavalry horses, found riderless in the country, were rounded up and both animals and equipment were the admiration of all.

A lumbering farm cart, laden with rifles, helmets, swords, and all sorts of trophies picked up on the battlefield, moves into the crowd, and anyone who wants a souvenir takes a helmet from the heap.

Then comes a diversion. The King, who is amongst his soldiers, rides past in a car on his way from one batch of wounded to another. Cries of "Vive la Belgique," "Vive le Roi," are raised, and the countryside goes on with its harvesting.

"All who have been anywhere near the fighting tell the same story of this strange contrast of devastating war here with the work in the fields going on as usual.

Tale of von Emmich's Suicide.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Saturday, Aug. 15.—The Daily Telegraph's Brussels correspondent sends a report that Gen. von Emmich, commander of the German forces before Liege, committed suicide in despair. This is in connection with reports that he was killed.

BARTON & GUESTIER WINES
Gordon Dry Gin
The Public is respectfully informed that the New York market is supplied, and shipments of *Material* quantities are now on the ocean.
STATEMENTS TO THE CONTRARY ARE—MISLEADING?

BATTLE NOISE KILLS BANKER

Jules Nagelmackers, Lying Ill, Dies When Chateau Is Fired On.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Aug. 14.—Jules Nagelmackers, President of the International Sleeping Car Company and head of a well-known bank of Liege and Brussels, who was lying ill in his beautiful Château d'Angleur with every chance of recovery, and was being studiously protected from all excitement, died when the château became the centre of a terrific bombardment.

PREPARING FOR WAR OF YEARS.

Kitchener's Plan Contemplates Even Second and Third New Armies.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Aug. 14.—The London Times's military correspondent, explaining Kitchener's plans for raising men for war, clearly contemplates that it will last a long time, possibly years. Discussing the new army of 100,000 now being raised, he says:

"A good number of officers and non-commissioned officers have been already found to train the army, and so great is the driving power of the new War Secretary that the new army may possibly be nearly ready for the field in six months. Very possibly a second and a third new army will be created with their depots if the war drags on, and each year there will be more divisions ready for service in the field and a greater weight to back our policy and our friends."

FEAR DUTY ON NEW CLOTHES.

Americans Who Lost Baggage on Continent Face a New Terror.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Aug. 4.—Many Americans, especially women, who lost all their baggage on the Continent, are worried because they believe they will have to pay 40 per cent. duty on the entire wardrobes which they have had to buy in London. They have heard nothing about a ruling of the customs officials regarding the matter, and all sorts of wild rumors prevail here that exceptions will not be made.

Some suggest a direct appeal to President Wilson, asserting that they have lost enough already and that it would be the last straw if on reaching America their clothes were seized because they were unable to pay duty.

SAILING FOR AMERICA TODAY.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Aug. 14.—Among those sailing for America tomorrow are the following:

A.

—— Allen,
Miss V. Andrews,
Miss L. Angus,
W. Anderson,
Miss A. E. Audrey,
Mrs. H. L. Aylwood.

B.

M. Bakke,
H. J. Ballen,
Mrs. A. Barbour,
Mrs. M. Bates,
Miss E. Baxendale,
Mrs. M. Baxendale,
R. Baxendale,
E. Baxendale,
Miss L. Bean,
Miss A. Beaton,
The Rev. A. Bennett,
H. J. Bennett,
Mrs. Bennett,
Miss Elsie Berg,
Mrs. Gertie Bergeson,
Mrs. R. O. Bernerdis,
Sister Berwick,
J. W. Biggen,
F. Berchanis,
Sister Berkin,
W. Bloom,
Mrs. F. Bock,
G. Boegler,
Miss Boland,
P. J. Booth,
Miss Eva Bowan,
Mrs. Johanna Boyd,
Charles Bradshaw,
Mrs. Burry,
Mrs. B. Butler,
G. E. Bradshaw,
Mrs. Bradshaw,
Miss M. Bradshaw,
Miss E. Brady,
John Brady,
P. Brady,
Mrs. Brennan,
James A. Brennan and brother,
J. A. Bridgemann,
George Brooks,
A. T. Brother,
Mrs. A. A. Brown,
Mrs. M. Browne,
Mr. Brudell,
Mrs. L. Brudell,
Miss M. Bruns,
T. B. Bruns,
J. D. B. Bumstead,
Mrs. Bumstead,
Miss E. Bumstead,
H. A. Bumstead,
Mrs. John Burden,
Walter D. Burden,
Miss Ellen Burdick,
William L. Burdick,
Miss Helen Burgers,
James Burgers,
Mrs. M. Butler and infant.

C.

E. M. Callaghan,
J. J. Carew,
Miss M. Carpenter,
Miss H. Carroll,
The Rev. W. J. Carter,
Mrs. A. Carter,
Miss Amy Carter,
Miss Daisy M. Casey,
Peter Cathbell,
E. C. Cattian,
Richard Cattian,
Mrs. Gladys Cattian,
Miss Clasie Cattian,
Master Caws,
Charles Clarency,
James Coe,
W. Cole,
N. D. Coles,
W. E. D. Colgan,
Miss K. Collins,
Miss D. H. Collins,
M. Conlon,
Miss Mary Connor,
Mrs. Conway,
Miss M. Corson,
Mrs. S. Coulahan,
Miss C. M. Cox,
Mrs. Nora Cox,
Miss Nora Crane,
Mrs. J. C. Crane,
Miss S. Crawley,
Mrs. Mary Crane,
Miss Flora E. Crocker,
William Crowley,
Miss Cudahy,
Miss Nellie Cullen,
Miss Jennie Culling,
P. M. Culliton,
Miss A. Culliton,
Mrs. A. Cummings,
Miss Anna Cummings,
Miss G. Cunningham,
Dr. P. T. Cunningham,
Mrs. I. P. Curtin,
Miss W. Curtis.

D.

F. R. Damon,
Col. Damon,
Mrs. Davies,
Miss Helen Davril,
Miss A. Delmer,
Miss Rose Dillon,
Mrs. Ellen Debrick,
Miss De Vries,
Prof. L. P. Diaz,
Miss R. A. Dockery,
M. Dolan,
Mrs. Dormer,
H. B. Dowton,
T. Dowton,
Mrs. Doyle,
Miss Nina Doyle,
Miss Anna F. Doyle,
Miss Elizabeth Duffy,
Mrs. B. Duncan,
Mrs. W. Dunleavy,
M. Dunn,
Mrs. G. Dunn.

E.

Miss G. Eastham,
J. Edwards,
C. Edwards,
Mrs. E. Edwards,
H. J. Edwards,
Miss Gladys Ekberg,
Rev. Michael Ekberg,
Miss Elkins,
R. R. Evett,
Robert Ewen,
Mrs. M. Ewen.

F.

Miss A. Firth,
Mrs. H. A. Firth,
G. H. Fish,
F. S. Fitzgibbon,
Miss A. Fitzpatrick,
Mrs. Mary Flangan,
Mrs. T. Flanagan,
Miss M. Flanagan,
James Flanagan,
Miss M. A. Fletcher,
Mrs. A. Fletcher,
Miss Mary Flynn,
C. L. Flynn,
D. J. Foxon,
Miss Florence Fraser,
Mrs. M. Fraser,
Miss M. Fraser,
G. E. Freund,
James Fyan,
Miss S. Fahrer,
Mrs. W. Fair,
Mr. Fair,
Aubrey Fair,
Mrs. A. Farquhar,
Mr. Farrer,
Mrs. William Faulkner,
E. Faulkner,
Mrs. Ferris.

G.

W. Gale,
John Gallagher,
A. Gallagher,
Thomas A. Gallery,
Mrs. M. Garside,
E. Garside,
Miss D. Geary,
William Genung,
Miss M. Glynn,
P. J. Godfrey,
Mrs. K. Gottling,
Dr. A. Gough,
Miss Muriel Gould,
Miss E. Graham,
Mrs. D. Granbery,
Mrs. Granbery,
Rev. S. H. Grant,
Miss Josephine Grant,
Mrs. C. Gray,
W. Gregory,
H. Greenall,
T. Greenall,
Miss M. F. Greenwall,
H. Greenwall,
Mrs. H. Greenwall,
Master Greggor,
Fred Grube.

H.

Miss Laura Haberle,
H. L. Hagan,
F. W. Hagburn,
[illegible]
James Hammond,
Miss Daisy Hargraves,
Mrs. Harrington and child.
W. J. Harrington,
Miss K. Harris,
H. L. Harris,
Miss S. Harris,
Mrs. M. E. Harris,
Harold Harte,
Martin Harte,
Mrs. M. Hartnett,
Miss Emily Hausman,
Mrs. H. Hawkiyan,
Veritz Hawkyard,
Verity Hayes,
Miss E. Healy,
G. F. Healy,
Mrs. Healy,
Miss Mary Heger,
D. C. Heger,
Mrs. Helstrom
Mrs. A. Hepworth,
Mr. Hessels,
A. Hessels,
H. Hickman,
Mrs. Hickman,
Herbert Hickman,
Laurence Higgins,
Mrs. Mary Higginson,
Miss Hock,
J. Hock,
Mrs. J. Hock,
Walter Holsten,
F. E. Holsten,
Mrs. F. E. Holsten,
Miss Hooper,
Miss F. Hope,
James N. Howard,
W. Howard,
Mrs. Howard,
John Hugo,
J. V. Hugo,
Wilfred D. Hurley,
John Hutchinson,
W. Hutchinson,
Mrs. Hutchinson.

I.

Miss T. H. Imbo,
Mr. Irwin,
John Irwin.

J.

Miss M. J. Jackson,
Mrs. D. K. Jackson & infant,
Mrs. Percy Jacobsen, nurse, and baby,
Mrs. I. Jacobsen,
Miss Tillie Jagger,
Albert James,
Mrs. K. James,
Miss M. Jenkin,
William Jenkin,
Mrs. Jenkin,
Miss Ruth Jepson,
Prof. H. B. Jepson,
Mrs. Johnson,
Mrs. A. Johnson,
Mr. Johnson,
Oliver M. Jones,
W. Jones,
Mrs. W. Jones,
Miss Nellie Joyce,
Mrs. C. Judge,
Miss B. Judge,
Mrs. G. Jelly and infant,

K.

Miss M. K. Kane,
Rev. Brother T. Kane
Mrs. E. Kearn,
Miss M. Kelly,
Mr. Kelly,
Mrs. Kelly,
J. C. Keslin,
Dr. Mary Kiernan,
William Kiersted,
Mrs. William Kilberg,
Mrs. A. Kitchen,
C. Knowles,
Mrs. E. Knox,
T. Knox,
Mrs. Knox,
Miss Vera Kurby-West
Miss E. Kurby-West,
Miss Minnia Kurts.

L.

M. Lavens,
Mrs. Elina Lawes,
W. Laws,
Charles E. Lawton,
Miss A. Lichenberg,
J. Louis,
F. H. Louis,
Mrs. Lucas,
W. F. Lumb,
Oliver Lumb,
Mrs. Lumney,
Mrs. W. Lumney,
Miss Grace I. Lalty,
Mr. Lamb,
J. Lambe,
Mrs. Lanergan,
Mrs. M. Larner.

M.

Miss E. Maccioli,
Mrs. MacDermott and child,
E. Mack,
F. MacLean,
J. A. Maddocks,
Mrs. E. M. Maddocks,
Miss Vera Maddocks,
Miss Violet Maddocks,
Vincent Mahoney,
Dr. J. H. Mahoney,
Mrs. H. Mahoney,
Miss E. H. Mafwood,
Miss M. Malone,
Mrs. A. P. Maloney,
P. C. Maloney,
Mrs. Marks,
Mrs. Florence Marrie,
Miss M. Marshall,
Mrs. S. Mason,
William Mason,
L. Mason,
Mrs. M. E. May,
Mrs. R. May,
Miss A. McCall,
Miss B. McCarthy,
Rev. F. McCarthy,
Mrs. Mary McCarthy,
Miss K. McCormack,
Mrs. M. McDermott,
Mrs. McDermottroe & infant,
Miss B. McDougall,
Mrs. McElfreth,
W. E. McElfreth,
Mrs. McElfreth,
Miss F. McGarridle,
Mrs. McGrath,
Mrs. E. McGrath,
Miss G. L. McJaunett,
W. D. McKeon,
Edward McKeone,
John McMahon,
J. H. McMahon,
Mrs. M. McNalty,
Mrs. Jane McNalty,
Miss Mary McQueen,
Miss Janet Meades,
C. F. Meades,
Mrs. R. J. Meades,
Miss Lillian Meades,
Miss Vera Meehan,
Miss M. Meissner,
G. E. Meyazaki,
K. Miccioli,
Mrs. A. Milton and child,
Mr. Minderlien,
Miss H. M. Minderlien,
Miss N. K. Mitchell,
Mrs. S. M. Mitchell & party,
Mrs. M. E. Mitchell,
Miss M. E. Montague,
Mrs. E. Mooney,
Mrs. Moore,
P. Moore,
Miss Hilda Morgan,
F. Morohan,
Thomas Mulroy,
M. Mulroy,
J. M. Munroe,
William Murray.

N.

Miss E. T. Neill,
Miss E. W. Nepstad,
Miss B. Nicholson,
C. F. Nicholson,
Mrs. Noyes.

O.

Miss Marion S. Osgood
Mrs. C. A. S. O'Sullivan,
J. M. O'Sullivan,
Miss T. Owen,
Miss Bertha O'Callaghan,
Rev. F. O'Connor,
J. O'Connor,
E. O'Connor,
M. J. O'Connor,
Mrs. H. O'Connor,
Mrs. O'Connor,
Mrs. O'Grady,
Miss A. Oliver,
J. O'Loughlin,
Rev. P. B. O'Mara,
Mrs. M. J. O'Meara,
Miss Molly Opdyke,
Miss F. O'Regan,
J. M. Osgood.

P.

A. T. Paddon,
Miss Amy W. Paddon,
W. H. Page,
Miss Mary R. Parker,
Dr. R. F. Parker,
E. Parker,
V. Parker,
W. Parkhurst,
Mrs. Helen Parry,
Mr. Parry,
C. R. Paton,
E. Paton,
Mrs. E. Patrician,
Sister Mary Pattison,
C. Pattison,
Mrs. Pearson,
Mrs. M. Pedersen,
John J. Pedersen,
Mrs. Pedersen,
K. Pedersen,
Mrs. Peterson,
Mrs. Percival and infant,
C. H. Percival,
Mrs. Peters,
P. J. Peters,
Miss Marie Phillip,
Miss N. Pickersgill,
Rev. Jos. Pickersgill,
Mrs. Pickersgill,
William Pinnegar,
C. S. Power,
G. Power,
P. Pratt,
Mrs. Sarah Press,
Miss D. Priestley,
Miss C. Pritty,
T. W. Prior,
J. J. Purce.

Q.

Mrs. F. S. Quigley.

R.

H. S. Radley,
J. H. Rainsford,
F. F. Rainsford,
Mrs. Rainsforth and infant,
Joseph Randall,
R. Randall,
Mrs. Rathbun,
Mrs. J. B. Rathbun,
Miss Ruth Rathbun,
H. Redgrove,
Laurence Redgrove,
Mrs. Redgrove,
Miss Vera Redgrove,
Miss Iris Richards,
Edward Richards,
Mrs. Robert Richards,
Miss Gladys Richards,
Jefferson Richards,
Miss M. Richards,
Mrs. M. Richards,
Mrs. K. Richardson and child,
Miss Dorothy Roberts,
Mrs. J. L. Robinson,
Miss A. Roderick,
Mr. Rogers and party,
Miss Isabel Root,
R. R. Rowley,
R. Rowley,
Mrs. Runkle,
L. M. Runkle,
Prof. E. W. Runkle,
Mrs. Russell,
Miss A. Rutterford,
Miss Sarah Ryan,
George Ryan,
Mrs. E. Ryan,
Mathew Ryan,
Miss Helen Ryan.

S.

Frank Sylvester,
Mrs. S. Sylvester,
J. Salkey,
M. A. Sample,
Mrs. Samson,
Mrs. E. Samson,
Miss N. A. Sanger,
T. E. Schaup,
J. S. Schneider,
A. G. Serdel,
Michael Seymour,
Mrs. S. Shalloc,
Miss D. Shaphers,
Mrs. Tona Shepherd,
Mrs. Bridget Shepherd,
H. H. Shepherd,
G. R. Simms,
Mrs. E. Simpson,
Mrs. M. J. Simpson,
Miss Simpson,
Mrs. Simpson,
Miss Smith,
Mrs. E. M. Smith,
John Smith,
Mrs. M. Smith,
G. W. Smith,
Miss May F. Spinoza,
Miss C. Stanyan,
T. Stanyan,
Mrs. C. Stanyan,
Miss F. Steven,
A. Stigler,
Miss Louis Storey,
C. Sullivan,
D. J. Sutcliff.

T.

Mrs. T. Taggart,
Eugene Talty,
Mrs. M. J. Thomas,
J. Thomas,
John Thomas,
Mrs. L. Thomas,
Master John Thomas,
Miss M. J. Thompson,
Mrs. Thompson,
D. E. Thompson,
Mrs. Thompson,
K. Thorington,
Mrs. Thorington,
Miss Anna Taylor,
Miss E. Teasley,
Mr. Tierney,
Mrs. I. Mouhey,
Miss H. A. Town,
Mrs. John Town,
Master Town,
A. Troja,
M. Tuin,
Mrs. L. Twitty,
B. Twitty,
C. Tyler.

U.

Charles Usell.

V.

Mrs. Daisy Valers and infant,
Alexander Verinda,
Mrs. H. H. Varga and child,
Miss M. Virgan.

W.

C. Waddon,
H. C. Walbent,
Mrs. M. Ward,
G. W. Ward,
Miss E. Warner,
C. E. Watson,
Rev. John Watson,
Mrs. John Watson and infant,
Miss E. A. Watson,
G. S. Watson,
W. A. Watson,
Mrs. Wear,
C. Welke,
Mrs. Martha Wellant,
Miss M. Whiteley,
Miss L. Whiteley,
Miss L. White,
Miss Sarah Whittaker,
Gilbert Whittek,
P. Willcocks,
Miss Jane Wilkie,
Mrs. A. Wilkie,
Hugh Wilkinson,
J. V. Wilkinson,
Mrs. Williams,
Miss M. Williams,
Miss S. Wineman,
S. M. Winter,
H. Winter,
Miss Josephine Wodall
Fred Woodhall,
Thomas Worder.

Y.

Miss M. A. Yardley,
Miss May Yates,
Mrs. M. Yates and infant,
Miss S. Yates,
H. Young,
Dr. W. G. Young,
Mrs. Young,
Miss Rose Young.

INVESTIGATING RISE IN FOOD PRICES—PLEA FOR CARGO INSURANCE

NATION IS UNITED IN HIGH FOOD WAR

Inquiries Begin in All Parts of the Country to Expose Extortionate Dealers.

McADOO IN CHARGE HERE

Whitman Tells Packers to Bring Their Books Before the Chief Magistrate.

MEAT DROPS IN CHICAGO

Mayor's Committee Organizes and Plans to Get Complete Data as to Our Food Supply.

From coast to coast yesterday legal forces of the Government, assisted by State and municipal authorities, were put in motion to determine if the widespread rise in the prices of foodstuffs and other necessities was due to artificial or natural conditions.

At the direction of President Wilson a searching country-wide investigation is being made by United States District Attorneys, assisted by special agents of the Department of Commerce, and if it is found that prices are fictitious Attorney General McReynolds will try to prosecute under the conspiracy section of the Sherman Anti-Trust law.

Simultaneously the East and West started Grand Jury investigations. In the national capital commission merchants, wholesalers and retailers, buyers for hotels and restaurants were subpoenaed, while in San Francisco, United States Attorney John W. Preston asked for a special session of the Federal Grand Jury. Representatives of the American Beet Sugar Company, the Western Sugar Refining Company, the California Hawaiian Sugar Refining Company, and a number of the largest jobbing houses dealing in foodstuffs have been summoned to testify before it.

Members of housewives' associations, consumers' leagues, and citizens generally are co-operating in securing evidence for the Federal, State, and municipal authorities.

McAdoo to Conduct Inquiry Here.

In this city, the selection of Chief Magistrate McAdoo to conduct the inquiry started by District Attorney Whitman was announced late in the afternoon after Mr. McAdoo had conferred with the District Attorney over the telephone. It is probable his hearings will begin on Tuesday or Wednesday. In the meantime Assistant District Attorney William A. De Ford has begun to gather evidence. The representatives in this city of more than half the big packing houses went to Mr. Whitman's office yesterday and told him that they would do everything in their power to aid the investigation.

The Mayor's food committee met in the Aldermanic Chamber in the City Hall in the morning and organized. The meetings of this body will begin on Monday morning at 11 o'clock in the office of George W. Perkins, the Chairman of the committee, at 71 Broadway. The [illegible] Assistant United States District Attorney has requested the assistance of [illegible] of the Department of [illegible] to aid him in the inquiry he began on Thursday.

While these plans were being perfected by the Federal Government, the Mayor and the District Attorney, the Open Market Committee named by Borough President Marks met and resolved to co-operate. District Attorney Francis Martin of Bronx County has begun an investigation also.

Fifty members of the Mayor's committee were present when Mayor Mitchel called the meeting to order, including these persons: Abram I. Elkus, William B. Coakley, F. W. Underwood, Robert Bacon, John J. Hartigan, Commissioner of Weights and Measures; Commissioner John J. Murphy of the Tenement House Department, City Chamberlain Henry Bruere, Nathaniel Phillips, President of the League of Foreign-Born Citizens, and Mrs. Julian Heath, President of the Housewives' League.

"We have been told and, I take it, with some truth," the Mayor said, "that the prices of food have risen sharply within the last few days, particularly, of course, since the beginning of the European war. How the city can deal with this question best; whether the rise itself is due to natural causes or to unnatural causes; whether it can be controlled in any way by the city government or not, are all questions that we are not in a position to answer definitely at the present time.

"I have asked Mr. Perkins to act as Chairman of the committee, and if you will be good enough to organize yourselves this morning and take up the active consideration of the question, I know that you will be of real service to the city at this time.

"We do not consider, and I think this should be emphasized, that any emergent situation exists at this moment. It may not exist. No such emergency may arise. On the other hand, one cannot tell what will develop in a situation of this kind; and we felt that the city ought to be prepared."

Scope of Mayor's Investigation.

Mr. Perkins, who was the next speaker after the Mayor, suggested that the proper departments of the city government should present to the committee as soon as possible a statement comparing wholesale and retail prices before the war and since the war started.

"Ask the dealers who show an increase in the prices to tell frankly the reason, and immediately investigate these reasons," he suggested. "Where good and sufficient reasons do not exist and it looks like collusion, holding back goods, or other unfair methods to increase prices, bring the matter to the attention of the District Attorney. Where natural causes seem to exist, trace these causes as nearly as possible to their source. If it is found that it is a lack of supply, ascertain if there is some possible way to increase the supply; if not, then let the committee try to make recommendations to the citizens for the substitution of foods that can be used for articles that are scarce.

"Through the police, or some other department, ascertain immediately where, in the matter of fresh vegetables, fruits, and perishable commodities, there is any considerable amount thrown away because the prices desired by sellers cannot be obtained or because they cannot be marketed with sufficient promptness. If it is found that this condition exists to any considerable extent, the question of the city's establishing some central point to which such commodities can be taken should be considered immediately.

"I think," the Chairman continued, "we should ask the transportation companies to make a study of their [illegible], and let us know whether it is possible for them to bring into this city at reasonable rates foods of various sorts."

There was a storm of protest when one member suggested that the committee should adjourn for a week. Most of those present asserted that the situation was too pressing and important to admit of any delay. The committee adjourned subject to the call of the Chair, and Mr. Perkins and the Mayor went to the Mayor's office, where the appointment of this Executive Committee was announced later:

George W. Perkins, Chairman; L. J. Lippman, former member of the Mayor's Market Commission and wholesale dealer in country produce; Carl A. Koelsch, President of the Washington Market Association and wholesale dealer in beef, and John Buckel, President of the Greenwich Market Men's Association; Louis Plaut, President of the United Jewish Charities; George Dress[illegible], Vice President of the Wallabout Market [illegible] of the Mayor's Market Commission; H. P. Davison, Louis Wiley, Timothy Healy, E. C. Blum, Robert F. Wagner, Mrs. Julian Heath, President of the National Housewives' League; Michael J. Scanlan, Frederick D. Underwood, President of the Erie Railroad; Haley Fiske, Herman A. Metz, Cornelius N. Bliss, President of the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor; W. C. Muschenheim, and Minor C. Keith.

Packers Promise to Testify.

J. Ward Warner, President of the Produce Exchange; Charles J. Higgins, district manager for Nelson Morris & Co.; A. C. Dean and T. C. Sullivan, representing Swift & Co.; F. W. Lyman, district manager, and Lamar Hardy, counsel for the Armour Company; Mrs. Julian Heath, and Miss Sophie I. Loeb were among those who called upon Mr. Whitman and Assistant District Attorney De Ford yesterday. The agents of the beef packers assured Mr. De Ford that they welcomed the inquiry, and would be glad to testify. They were told to bring their books and data bearing upon prices when they appeared before Magistrate McAdoo. President Warner of the Produce Exchange said he would aid the inquiry, and that the statistician of the Exchange would testify.

Subpoenas were made out yesterday requiring the appearance before the District Attorney of twenty flour brokers. These subpoenas are returnable on Monday. Retail butchers are to be asked to call at the Criminal Court Building, as Mr. De Ford hopes to trace the cost of commodities from the producer to the consumer.

Mrs. Heath said she believed that one reason for present conditions was the mistake many persons had made of purchasing more food than they required for their immediate wants, with the idea that they would be prepared for a shortage. She said it was a mistake to believe that there would be a shortage.

"This mistaken idea that it is necessary to hoard up food supplies has created a fictitious demand which has given the merchants an excuse for increasing their prices," said Mrs. Heath.

Acting United States District Attorney Wood, in charge of the Federal inquiry in Manhattan, conferred with William M. Offley, Division Superintendent of the Bureau of Investigations of the Department of Justice, yesterday. The corps of investigators will be increased by about 100 men in the next few days, and the information gathered will be presented to the Federal Grand Jury. This inquiry is limited to food coming from other States. In Brooklyn United States District Attorney Youngs has served subpoenas on leading wholesale and retail merchants of Long Island who have been directed to appear before a special Grand Jury next week.

To Publish Wholesale Prices.

This committee was appointed by Borough President Marks's Market Committee to ascertain the wholesale prices of food and publish them in the newspapers as a check on the retailers: Anthony P. Ludden, L. J. Lippman, John Buckle, Carl A. Koelsch, Mrs. J. Heath, and Miss Sophie Irene Loeb.

The rise in price of several commodities has been checked here. Meat which dropped on Thursday hovered around the same mark yesterday. If anything, the best grades were a shade lower, but, according to one of the large retailers, there will be from one to a half cent increase when the market opens on Monday morning. Dressed beef sold as follows: Ribs, 20, 18¼, and 15 cents, according to grade; loins, 20, 18¼, and 15 cents; rounds 15, 14, and 12½ cents; chucks, 14, 12½, and 11¼ cents.

Prices were unchanged in the wholesale egg market. Some holders of storage eggs refused to entertain offers at present quotations. There are now in storage about 5,000,000 cases of eggs, of which about 950,000 cases, it is estimated, are in New York. This reserve has to supply the city during the Winter. The need for storage eggs is increasing now and will continue. When the cheese market opened another rise in price was reported. Cheese at Cuba, N. Y., in last week's market sold for 15 cents a pound. It has now jumped to 16¾ cents. In the Salamanca, N. Y., market the price last week was 15 cents. Yesterday's market quoted the same commodity at from 16½ to 16¾ cents.

Vegetables, wholesalers report, are plentiful and cheap, except potatoes and onions, and the prices for these are not considered high for this time of the year. There is a shortage of barrels, and second-hand barrels have gone up from 28 to 33 cents each.

MEAT DROPS IN CHICAGO.

Cold Storage Food Stocks Doubled for Speculation.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 14.—With the announcement that United States District Attorney Wilkerson, under instructions from Washington, will begin a sweeping investigation into the rise in food prices tomorrow, there was a sharp cut in meat prices, particularly pork, today.

Fruit and vegetable prices also fell, but tea, which is becoming scarce, advanced two cents a pound. Sugar has gone up 40 per cent. in two days. Retailers quoted 10 cents today, and predicted 12 cents and possibly 15 next week.

A partial report by agents of the Department of Justice was made today on stocks held in cold storage in Chicago. The warehouses are packed with beef, hogs, sheep, poultry, eggs, butter, and other articles of food.

According to the investigators, nearly all the cold storage plants have been laying in stocks of food for speculative purposes. The normal stock is about 5,000,000 pounds. This has been almost doubled, while prices have soared because of "scarcity."

"Eat hash," is the slogan put forth today by the American Society for Thrift. "Utilize the perfectly good food you have thrown away," adds the society's proclamation. "Try this and watch the high cost of living slink away. Now is the time to economize and fool greedy retailers."

Vegetarianism is urged upon housewives in a proclamation issued today by the Illinois Woman's Democratic League.

The National Association of Retail Grocers, with 70,000 members, is preparing a resolution for President Wilson and Congress urging the closing of all boards of trade while the war continues and an embargo on the export of foods.

Seizure of the stock yards and all other packing centres, and their operation by the Federal authorities during the war is suggested by the Socialists.

BUSY WITH U. S. TRANSPORTS.

Secretary Garrison Directs Changes for Ocean Traffic.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14.—The Administration Relief Board in charge of chartering ships and making other arrangements for the relief of Americans in Europe held no meeting today because Secretary McAdoo of the Treasury Department, who is the board's Chairman, was tied up all day with the foreign exchange and grain conference at the Treasury Department.

However, Secretary Garrison of the War Department, who has jurisdiction over transportation for the committee, continued his conferences with shipping men, and was busy all day with details to be submitted to the board when it meets tomorrow morning. Mr. Garrison said that arrangements had been made for the transformation as rapidly as possible of the five army transports and the Panama Railway steamship Cristobal, which have been ordered to Newport News, into ocean passenger-carrying ships to be used in bringing home Americans from Europe.

Mr. Garrison announced tonight that he had been informed that the steamer Antilles, a sister ship of the Creole, has been chartered by a group of Americans to bring themselves and others home from Genoa. Mr. Garrison has been notified that the Antilles will sail from New York on Aug. 28 on this mission.

Secretary Garrison also announced that he had received a cablegram from Genoa announcing the departure of the steamer Principe de Udine with 500 Americans aboard. Americans are assembling at Genoa in great numbers. They are arriving there daily from Germany, Switzerland, Austria, and other parts of Europe.

Secretary Bryan was asked today what arrangements were being made to get Americans out of Switzerland, one of the points of pressure in the general situation. He said that funds had been deposited which were now being used for the relief of Americans in that country, and that Americans were leaving Switzerland by two routes. One group was going over the southern border into Italy. The other route [illegible] through France to the [illegible]

MAY ABANDON PLAN TO CENSOR CABLES

Complications Arise at Washington as Result of Complaint by Germany.

CENSOR WOULDN'T HELP HER

British Representatives Could Send Cipher Messages by Way of Canada, Escaping Censorship.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14.—Complications have arisen apropos of the tentative plan of the Administration to extend the censorship of wireless so as to embrace cable messages, and it is not improbable that the plan to prohibit the sending of cipher messages by submarine cable may be abandoned. The matter, it is understood, has been referred to the Attorney General for an opinion on the power of the President to deal as he has with wireless messages, and as it has been proposed to deal with cable messages.

Germany complained over the naval censorship that prohibits the sending of cipher messages to that Government by wireless. In making these representations the German Government called attention to the fact that the British and French Governments were sending cipher messages by cable to their Governments, but that this route was barred to the German Embassy for cipher messages. This is what led the Administration tentatively to consider the installation in cable offices of a censorship exactly like that installed in the radio stations.

Such a censorship would, of course, prohibit the British, French, or other belligerent governments sending cipher messages by cable from New York, but this, it is claimed by representatives of the German Government, would not put all the belligerent governments on the same level. While the Germans would still not be able to send cipher messages to their Government, and a censorship over the cables from New York would also prohibit the British, French, and Russians from sending cipher messages by that cable route, it is argued by the Germans that these three nations would still have an advantage over Germany, because they would be able to telegraph their messages in cipher from Washington to Canada and then send them over the Canadian cable to their respective governments.

It is contended that in order to place all these belligerent governments on a same basis, the Federal Government, if it maintained its censorship prohibiting the sending of cipher messages by radio, would, in addition to doing the same thing with respect to cable messages, have to establish the same kind of a censorship over telegraph companies in order to prevent these cipher messages, when barred from the New York cable route, utilizing the telegraphic lines to Canada. This contention is based on the new point raised.

It was suggested in a prominent official quarter today that to establish a censorship over wireless, cables, and telegraph simultaneously would establish such an embargo over all lines of rapid communication that it would be almost intolerable to the business and commercial world. For this reason the Government is now hesitating about extending the present wireless censorship to the cable companies. At the same time it is not known by officials just how they can handle the matter of preventing the sending of "unneutral" messages. They have also had intimations that if the suggested censorship of cables is established by Presidential order the cable companies may go into the courts, and that possibly the wireless companies would follow a similar course.

CABLE MEN PROTEST.

Commercial Company to Fight Government Censorship.

The probability of a Government censorship to prevent the transmission and receipt of unneutral cable messages from the United States to the warring European nations interested officials of the various cable companies yesterday.

George Clapperton, Vice President of the Commercial Cable Company, said the cable, so far as censorship was concerned, differed in a very important way from wireless.

"The wireless communicating with a warship at sea," said Mr. Clapperton, "is the same as a warship cutting a cable and taking the end on board. The sending of cablegrams may be considered in the same light as traffic in supplies or munitions of war. Our citizens are not prohibited from furnishing belligerents with supplies.

"A cablegram is in many respects similar to a letter and it certainly is not the duty of any neutral Government to censor letters to a belligerent country. That would not be tolerated either by law or public opinion.

"The secrecy of telegrams is preserved in many States by statutes which make it a criminal offence to divulge their contents. If you refer to Judge Cooley's Constitutional Limitations (seventh edition, Pages 432-3) you will see that he doubted even the power of a court to compel a telegraph operator to disclose the contents of a message sent by him.

"During the Spanish-American war while the United States exercised rigid censorship the nations who are now belligerents did not impose any restrictions on messages to or from the United States or to or from Spain.

"The Commercial Cable Company would feel obliged to contest the placing of censors in its offices as a form of unreasonable search."

The Mexican Telegraph Company, which connects with the Central and South American Telegraph Company, announced yesterday that there were no restrictions of any kind on cable messages via Colon, Panama Canal Zone, which it was pointed out was an all-American route to South America that did not touch any of the possessions of the European countries now at war.

The Western Union Company issued a notice that from now on, subject to change without notice, cable messages addressed to well-known firms or persons of unquestionable reputation abroad, and known to the telegraph administration at the destination, might be accepted without street address. It was also announced that the Grecian Government had suspended the use of wireless means of communication in its territorial waters.

FRUIT LINER HELD UP TWICE.

Zacapa Made to Dismantle Wireless Before Entering Jamaica Harbor.

Capt. Towell of the United Fruit steamship Zacapa, which arrived yesterday from West Indian ports and Panama, with passengers and mails, reported that his ship had been held up twice, and that he had been compelled to take down his wireless apparatus before the Zacapa was permitted to enter the harbor of Kingston, Jamaica. Before leaving Santa Marta the Captain was warned of the presence of three German cruisers in the Caribbean Sea and was told to travel without showing lights.

When the [illegible] fort ordered Capt. Towell to dismantle his wireless apparatus before going in.

"This is a British steamship," the Captain tried to explain.

"You have your orders, Sir," came back the reply. "Take down the wireless."

Capt. Towell said that the big guns appeared to be looking him square in the eye where he was standing on the bridge, and he obeyed orders without further parley.

On arrival at the pier in Kingston British officers came on board and took off thirty-five German stokers, who were on the naval reserve list, and locked them up as prisoners of war.

Kingston was under martial law, the Captain added, and all vessels were required to dismantle their wireless apparatus before entering the port.

The second day out from Kingston the Zacapa was signaled by the British cruiser Suffolk, and asked if she had passed any German cruisers, and the next day another cruiser that was three miles astern and looked like a French warship signaled the Zacapa and asked the same question.

The agents of the United Fruit Company said yesterday that the reported cancellation of the sailings of the Pastores and Tenadores, which ply between New York and Port Limon, was incorrect. The Calamares was lying up for her annual overhaul, it was said, and would not sail today as scheduled.

Her mails will be taken by the Royal Mail steam packet Danube, which sails for the West Indies at 1 P. M.

GERMAN CONSUL TO PROTEST.

Contends Wilson Liner Violated Neutrality Laws by Mounting Guns.

The German Consulate here will complain to Washington today that the Wilson liner Francisco, which arrived in port as a freighter on Thursday, had two guns mounted on her deck in violation of the neutrality laws as outlined by President Wilson.

The guns are standard British naval guns, 4.7 inch, and though of old pattern in perfect working order. When the liner entered port it was said that the guns were aboard purely for defensive purposes. The freighter is too slow to be used as a commerce destroyer. It was reported the guns had been mounted by orders of the British Admiralty at the home port, Hull, which is considered by Britishers as one of the ports likely to be attacked by an invading German force.

The Francisco is scheduled to start her return trip next Saturday.

NINE LINERS SAIL TODAY.

To Carry Passengers and Mail to England, France, and Holland.

Nine steamships sail from New York today for ports in England, France, Holland, and Italy, carrying passengers of all classes and mails, as a result of the official notice from the British Admiralty that the Atlantic Ocean steamship lanes are clear of German cruisers.

The White Star liner Cedric left at 1 A. M. for Liverpool direct, and will be followed by the Red Star liner Kroonland at 10 A. M. with the mails for Great Britain and Central Europe; the Atlantic Transport liner Minnetonka for London at 10:30 A. M., the Italian liner America for Naples at 11 A. M., the Fabre liner Patria for Marseilles at 1 P. M., the Royal Mail Steam Packet Danube for Southampton, via West Indies, at 1 P. M.; the Cunarder Saxonia for Liverpool at 3 P. M., and the Holland-America liner Potsdam for Rotterdam direct at 6 P. M.

The agents of the French Line announced yesterday that the steamship Rochambeau, which has been delayed here several days on account of the war scare, would sail for Havre at noon today. She will have 250 cabin and about 1,200 third-class passengers, many of whom are reservists paying their own way back to France to fight for their native land.

EXPORT EGGS ON NEW YORK.

36,000 Consigned to Liverpool—Bunau-Varilla Sails.

The American liner New York departed at 10 A. M. yesterday for Liverpool direct, with 310 cabin and sixty-three steerage passengers, among whom were fifty French reservists. The New York also carried 2,398 sacks of mail. Philippe Bunau-Varilla, former Director General of the old French Panama Canal Company, sailed to offer his services as an engineer to his Government. He said that he had two sons serving with the colors and hoped to join them.

John M. Savage, United States Consul at Sheffield, who was home on leave, sailed under orders from the State Department to proceed to Liverpool and assist Consul Washington in caring for stranded Americans.

Miss F. Tennyson Jesse, a grandniece of the late Lord Tennyson and an authoress, is returning to offer her services as correspondent for The London Daily Mail. Miss Jesse said that she had been to Panama and Haiti to write a series of articles.

Another passenger was Mrs. Claude Graham-White, wife of the aviator, who plans to join her husband, who is with the army aviation corps in London. She was Miss Dorothy Taylor of Boston, and was seen off by her father, John E. Taylor, and a big party of friends from Boston.

The New York carried 36,000 cold-storage eggs in her refrigerator, consigned to Liverpool. Hitherto England has depended upon Denmark, Russia, and Italy for her egg imports.

SHIP BILL VOTE MONDAY.

Senate Likely to Adopt the Conference Report Then.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14.—The Senate will take a vote on the Ship Registry bill at 2 o'clock Monday afternoon. The measure will be taken up at 11 o'clock and speeches will be limited to twenty minutes. The conference report is expected to be adopted.

Debate today was largely confined to Republican protests against the wide breach that might be made in the present American monopoly of the coastwise trade. That was the burden of a carefully prepared speech by Senator Gallinger of New Hampshire. Senator Cummins of Iowa feared that giving American registry to ships largely owned abroad would lead the United States into serious differences with the belligerent powers of Europe.

Mr. Gallinger was extremely pessimistic in his predictions of the effect the bill would have on the American coastwise trade. In that respect he thinks the conference report on the bill much worse than the forms in which the measure passed either the House or the Senate. He plainly objects to the provision authorizing the President in regard to ships admitted to American registry to suspend within certain limits the sections of the marine laws forbidding foreign-built ships to share in the coastwise trade.

After the debate the Senate agreed unanimously to vote on the bill on Monday. The House will not take up the conference report before the Senate disposes of it.

SHIPBUILDERS PROTEST.

Cramps to Move to Canada if the Registry Bill Passes.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Aug. 14.—Harry W. Hand, Vice President and General Manager of the William Cramp & Sons Ship and Engine Building Company, the largest of the kind in this country, said today the company would move its plant to Canada if the emergency registry bill, as approved in conference, is enacted into law.

Officials of the New York Shipbuilding Company and the Harlan & Hollingsworth Corporation, the other two large shipbuilding plants on the Delaware River, said they would be forced out of business if foreign vessels were allowed to take American registry and were permitted to engage in the coastwise trade. All of these officials were agreed that virtually every shipyard in the United States would be forced to close down if this bill became law.

Three thousand employes of the Cramp yards today signed and forwarded a statement to Senator Penrose in Washington, asserting that if the bill now before Congress was passed it would take away their means of livelihood.

BRUSSELS FEEDING SOLDIERS' CHILDREN

Soup Served to 6,000 of the Youngsters in the Public Schools Every Day.

WOMEN HEAD THE CHARITY

Government Buys Large Quantities of Food and Resells It to the Needy at Low Prices.

By MARIE HARRISON,
Special Correspondent of THE NEW YORK TIMES and London Daily Chronicle.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BRUSSELS, Aug. 14.—Mme. Vandervelde, the English wife of the Belgian Socialist Minister, is taking an active part in the organization of relief schemes, and I accompanied her on several visits this morning. We went first to the military hospital, where we left two bulky parcels containing seventeen kilos of cigars for the sick and wounded. Then we went to a depot from which soup is sent out to all the schools in the city. About 6,000 children are now fed daily. Very soon the number will be 10,000.

The soup is a meal in itself, for it is made of fresh vegetables and meat. In the courtyard I saw great piles of vegetables that had been given by poor salesmen for their still poorer friends. Mme. Vandervelde explained that the soup was provided by a committee of ladies, but that a tremendous quantity of fresh vegetables arrived every morning from these generous-hearted tradesmen, and the women were very glad to undertake the work of distribution.

An official pointed out with pride the system of organization. From the mighty caldrons the soup is poured into big vessels and quickly sent out to the various schools organized from one centre. The cost of the relief work is thus considerably lessened. Later we saw some hundreds of hungry children in the poorest quarter of Brussels eagerly devouring the soup. Each soldier's wife receives only 7½d. (15 cents) a day, and 5d. (10 cents) for every child, so the need of help is great. Mme. Vandervelde and I also visited one of the many schools that have been turned into provision depots. The Government has bought enormous quantities of provisions and the Rue du Vandure school alone contained 2,000 sacks of flour, as well as piles of cheese, macaroni, sugar, and so on. Here the people may come and buy at ordinary prices.

When the distress is acute the food will be distributed free. Mme. Vandervelde accompanied her husband yesterday on a daring journey toward the frontier. She said: "I took with me some hundreds of red silk handkerchiefs for our Belgian soldiers, who have nothing to protect the backs of their necks from the sun. They were touchingly grateful. We were, of course, furnished with all kinds of passports, but our car was stopped again and again, and our credentials examined with minute care. Coming back, when about twenty-five miles from Brussels, we were fired on. We were uninjured, however, and not even our car was damaged. I did not feel at all afraid, and our driver kept his head and hurried on. The shots came from a wood, and it was a narrow escape.

"Our sentries," added Mme. Vandervelde, with a laugh, "are wonderfully zealous, but I am going again tomorrow."

SAW SEVEN SUNKEN SHIPS.

Danish Skipper So Reports—Were German Warships, He Thinks.

LONDON, Aug. 14.—A dispatch to The Chronicle from West Hartlepool says that the Captain of the Danish steamer Hulda Maersk declares that he passed seven sunken German ships fifteen miles off Spurn Head, at the northeast entrance of the Humber.

Only the masts of the vessels were visible above the water, but the Captain believes they were German men-of-war.

The Hulda Maersk is a single-screw steel steamship of 1,566 gross tonnage, built at Copenhagen in 1889 and commanded by Capt. A. J. Petersen.

In discussing the war news at the New York Maritime Exchange yesterday some of the members figured out that there might be some truth in the report received on Thursday by the German Consul of the sinking of warships in the North Sea. This belief was strengthened by the report of the skipper of the Hulda Maersk.

The drastic order issued on Wednesday by Earl Kitchener, that any newspaper printing war news that was not officially announced would be suspended, showed that the Admiralty were keeping back some news from the British public, the shipping men said.

If any British warships have been sunk by the Germans in the North Sea, it is probable that they belonged to the Second Home Fleet, manned by reservists and composed of the older class of battleships and second-class cruisers.

THE DORCHESTER FIRED AT.

Liner Left Boston Without Flying Her Flag and Met a Cruiser.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT NEWS, Va., Aug. 14.—Slipping out into the Atlantic Ocean from Boston without flying any colors, the Merchants and Miners' Transportation steamer Dorchester, which arrived here today, was fired upon three times by an unknown foreign warship, presumably a British cruiser, off the coast of Massachusetts yesterday afternoon.

The Stars and Stripes were being hoisted over the Dorchester's stern when the third cannon boomed forth and the shot struck the water near the American steamer. When the American flag broke to the breeze the warship ceased firing, turned about, and was soon lost to sight.

Reservists Sail from Colon.

COLON, Aug. 14.—The French steamship Guadeloupe sailed for Bordeaux this afternoon with 200 reservists aboard. The soldiers came from Peru, [illegible]

ASKS U. S. TO AID IN CARGO INSURANCE

Conference at Washington Devises Plan by Which Nation's Products Can Be Marketed.

INCLUDES WAR RISK BOARD

Seth Low Heads Standing Committee with McAdoo and Federal Reserve Members as Conferees.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14.—The Grain Export and Foreign Exchange Conference held at the Treasury Department today on the call of Secretary McAdoo decided on a plan for this Government to join with the maritime insurance companies in underwriting the war risks on cargoes destined for European ports. The plan contemplates an appropriation by Congress of a sum sufficient to capitalize the responsibility of the Government in the enterprise, this amount to be determined after full consideration by the committees of Congress before whom the standing committee of the conference will appear.

The proportion to be assumed by the Government was variously estimated, but tentatively it is in the neighborhood of 40 per cent. of the total insurance. The Government is to share in the premiums, and if the scheme is sanctioned by Congress, the business is to be conducted in Washington under a Bureau of War Risk Insurance, in the Department of Commerce. Variants of this plan were advanced by different members of the conference, but the general scheme as outlined above received the approval of the entire conference, which adjourned subject to the call of the Chairman of a standing committee named to take charge of the plan and present it to Congress.

There were sixty-two representatives of "Big Business" present, embracing the many interests of trade, shipping, and banking throughout the country. Secretary McAdoo presided, and the conference was also attended by Secretary Houston, Secretary Redfield, Assistant Secretaries Newton and Malburn of the Treasury Department; Controller Williams, Gov. Hamlin, and Messrs. Delano, Harding, Miller, and Warburg of the Federal Reserve Board; Senator Owen, Chairman of the Senate Committee on Banking and Currency; Representative Carter Glass, Chairman of the House Banking and Currency Committee, and Representative Adamson, Chairman of the House Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee.

Low Heads Committee.

Seth Low was placed at the head of a standing committee which was made to embrace three sub-committees on war risk insurance, transportation and foreign exchange. Secretary McAdoo named A. C. Miller of the Federal Reserve Board, as the representative of the Treasury Department to confer with the members of the Conference Committee dealing with the subject of war risk insurance; F. I. Delano to confer with the members of the Conference Committee dealing with the subject of transportation, and Paul M. Warburg to confer with the members of the Conference Committee dealing with the subject of foreign exchange.

The conference designated the following standing committees, composed of experts on war risk insurance, transportation and foreign exchange, with Mr. Low as Chairman, to remain in Washington and confer with Congress and Representatives of the Government Executive Departments as to the best means of solving the problems that are under consideration:

WAR RISK INSURANCE—Hendon Chubb, J. Parker Kirlin, and E. H. Outerbridge of New York, and F. G. Crowell of Kansas City, Mo.

TRANSPORTATION—J. A. Farrell and P. A. S. Franklin of New York; and Robert Dollar of San Francisco, and Bernard N. Baker of Baltimore.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE—A. J. Hemphill and Henry R. Ickleheimer of New York, and Festus J. Wade of St. Louis and John J. Arnold of Chicago.

All the proceedings today were held behind closed doors. The morning session was not extended, being devoted to preliminary organization and the outlining of the work to be done. In the afternoon the members were received by the President at the White House.

President Wilson said he believed the time for apprehension in the United States over the war in Europe was passed, and that the period for steady, sensible, and connected action had arrived. He urged that the Government and business co-operate for the upbuilding of commerce.

The President said he was much gratified to be able to meet representative business men to discuss the common good of the country. The people have a right to expect that such co-operation will be exercised for the public benefit, he said, and that no question of selfishness will be involved.

Thinks Crisis Has Passed.

"I believe," said the President, "that you will find that this Government has somewhat developed means for assisting business. We have been face to face with very alarming conditions. I believe the crisis has passed, and that we can now co-operate for the common good. I hope that the Government and business can get together on the questions now pressing for solution."

The business men stood in a circle in the East Room of the White House while the President spoke. Afterward he shook hands with all those present.

On resuming its session at the Treasury Department the conference entered on the discussion of the present condition of our foreign commerce under the complete interruption caused by the war in Europe. It was a serious gathering of the most prominent and powerful business men of the country. A member of the conference described it as the most solemn meeting of hard-headed business men he had ever attended. James J. Hill of St. Paul made several addresses, and impressed himself on the members by his intimate information in regard to the state of trade abroad, the complete prostration of ocean traffic, and the gigantic congestion of grain in the United States.

All Pledged to Secrecy.

The conference authorized a stenographic report of the proceedings, but voted upon itself a pledge of secrecy. In order to provide workable means of co-operating with the Government, the conference resolved itself into a committee, with Seth Low as Chairman, and adopted the following resolutions:

Resolved, That this conference, representing the business interests of all sections of the country, expresses its high appreciation of the prompt and effective action of the President and Congress and the Secretary of the Treasury in affording a prompt solution of the currency difficulties created by the sudden outbreak of war in Europe on a colossal scale, and that this conference urges upon the Government, the Secretary of the Treasury, and the Federal Reserve Board to continue their co-operation by adopting such measures and rendering such prompt assistance as may be necessary to enable the country to cope with the difficulties created by the unprecedented disarrangement of foreign trade now existing, and recommends especially that immediate assistance be provided to permit the negotiation of bills of exchange against the shipment of products to foreign markets so that the congestion already prevailing may be at once relieved and that the financial balance of trade may become in our favor.

Suggests War Risk Board.

Resolved, That this conference urges the United States Government to establish a Bureau of War Risk Insurance, to be administered under the direction of a suitable government department by a board of three or five members, which shall assume the risks of war on American vessels and American cargoes, shipped or to be shipped thereon, whenever in the judgment of the board it shall appear that American vessels or shippers on American vessels are unable, in any particular trade, to compete on equal terms with the vessels or shippers of other nationalities by reason of the protection offered such other carriers or shippers by arrangements for war indemnity through their governments, and that such board have power to fix rates of premiums subject to change to each country or for each class of cargo.

Resolved, That the present opportunity to extend American foreign trade and the opportunity now to begin the creation of a mercantile marine under the United States flag is so great that this conference appeals to Congress by immediate and effective legislation and by necessary changes in our navigation laws to make it possible for our citizens without discrimination to buy and operate ships under American registry in foreign trade on equal competitive terms with all other maritime nations.

Resolved, That this conference deeply appreciates and earnestly and sympathetically responds to the suggestion of the Secretary of the Treasury in his opening address, that the co-operation of the business interests of the country with the Government and its various departments should prevail, and in order that such may be effectively and most promptly accomplished, be it

Resolved, That it is the sense of this conference that a standing committee should be appointed, composed of recognized experts in foreign exchange, marine and insurance problems, and in ocean transportation problems, in order that, if desired, in co-operation with the appropriate committee of Congress, bills may be immediately framed for consideration designed to promote the accomplishment of these greatly to be desired ends.

Secretary McAdoo announced to the conference that he expected to call a meeting on cotton next week.

International Clearing House.

The Low Committee met tonight and perfected its recommendations as outlined in the following statement:

The sub-committee on foreign exchange made three recommendations:

First—That the Treasury Department deposit funds in leading financial centres and export centres, such funds to be exclusively used for the facilitation of exports.

Second—The committee considered the question of securing the release of funds held in foreign countries resulting from the sale of shipments which have been diverted from their original destination or commandeered. This will be taken up with the State Department.

Third—The committee voted to recommend to the Federal Reserve Board that it take up the question of establishing an international clearing house for the settling of the debits and credits of nations.

The Sub-Committee on War Risk Insurance proposed the recommendation of a bureau of war risk insurance to be administered by a director and employe, which shall assume the risks of war on American vessels and on cargoes shipped or to be shipped therein, whenever in the judgment of the bureau it shall appear that American vessels or shippers are unable in any trade to secure adequate war risk insurance on equal terms with the vessels or shippers of other nationalities by reason of the protection afforded such other vessels or shippers by arrangements for war indemnity through their Governments.

This recommendation, as was the preceding, was approved by the full committee.

The Committee on Shipping recommended that there be taken up immediately by Congress such amendments to the navigation laws of the United States as will serve to create a permanent foreign-trade American mercantile marine practicable in character.

This committee hopes to submit a complete report of its views on Wednesday, Aug. 19, at 9:45 A. M.

Low Confers With Underwood.

The Low Committee will present its recommendations to Congress tomorrow. Representative Underwood had a conference with Mr. Low after the meeting of the committee tonight and the plan for the rehabilitation of our grain-carrying trade was fully explained to him and received his approval.

APPEALS AT SUMMER HOTELS.

Red Cross Asks Them to Collect Funds—$1,000 Sent Abroad.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14.—The American Red Cross announced tonight that, in response to cabled requests, it was glad to forward today contributions of $500 each to the American Consuls at Munich and Nice, to be used by the American War Relief Committee, which is co-operating with the Red Cross. The $500 sent to Nice will be devoted to equipping a hospital ward, advices from that point being that doctors and nurses are not needed at this time.

As a part of its general campaign for European war funds, which will be sent to countries designated by the donors, the American Red Cross is writing to some 1,500 Summer resort hotels in the hope that they will become collecting agencies for these funds. Through the Red Cross chapters an effort is being made to have banks throughout the United States receive and forward to Red Cross headquarters war relief contributions.

RED CROSS FUND GROWS.

Day's Gifts of $1,206 Make Total Here $20,500.

Subscriptions to the Red Cross fund for the relief of the wounded and ill of the armies of the warring European powers received yesterday totaled $1,206. The gifts acknowledged by Jacob H. Schiff, Treasurer of the Red Cross, were as follows:

Victor Morawetz	$500
Francis Lynde Stetson	250
Two Friends	200
F. G. Rosengarten	100
Mrs. William Kinnicutt Draper	50
A Friend to a Noble Work	50
Miss M. H. Garrard	30
F. M. B.	10
Mrs. A. E. Carter	10
Dr. H. H. Hart	5
Charles Heutinger	1

The day's gifts made the total received at the Red Cross office $20,500.

GERMAN WIRELESS AGAIN.

Sayville Station Still Sending Out Code Messages, It Is Said.

OTTAWA, Ontario, Aug. 14.—Wireless messages sent out from the Telefunken station at Sayville, Long Island, to Cartagena, Colombia, and thence to the Caroline Islands in the South Pacific, from which point the Canadian Government believes they were cabled to Berlin, have been picked up by the military wireless station here. The messages were in the German code. An officer of the United States Navy is known to be in the Sayville station as censor.

The United States Government will again be appealed to.

BRYAN GETS EXPERT HELP.

Prof. Wambaugh and Ex-Solicitor Scott Special Counsel During War.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14.—Because of the heavy strain imposed upon the small diplomatic staff of the State Department by the European war, Secretary Bryan has retained two experts to serve as special counsel as long as the emergency exists.

They are Prof. Eugene Wambaugh, Professor of International Law in Harvard University, and James Brown Scott, Secretary of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace and formerly Solicitor for the State Department.

MUST GET CONSENT OF WIVES TO FIGHT

No Married Man Accepted in Canada for Active Service Without Written Permit.

WOMEN PLAN FOR WOUNDED

To Equip as Hospital a Ship Given by Canadian Pacific—Warships at Halifax.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTREAL, Aug. 14.—The National Chapter of the Imperial Order of Daughters of the Empire recently called an emergency meeting in Toronto of all of the women's societies, and it was decided to equip a hospital ship and place it at the disposal of the Admiralty during the war as a gift from the women of Canada. This offer met with keen appreciation from the Premier, Sir Robert Laird Borden, the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, and the members of Parliament.

In co-operation with this movement the Canadian Pacific Railroad is furnishing a suitable ship. The name of the vessel has not yet been announced.

Every married man volunteering for active service must bring the written consent of his wife before he can be accepted, according to a militia order made public today. Thousands of these consents have been received by the military authorities.

The Consulate of Austria-Hungary, which has remained open here, notwithstanding the declaration of war between Great Britain and Austria-Hungary, was ordered closed today by the Dominion authorities.

Special to The New York Times.

HALIFAX, N. S., Aug. 14.—For the second time in twenty-four hours Halifax today welcomed one of Great Britain's armored cruisers, the Good Hope, which arrived in port at 12:45 o'clock from the Irish coast. She will bunker coal tomorrow and join the fourth cruiser squadron.

As the ship steamed up the harbor she met with a great welcome from the thousands of citizens lining the water front, and her crew responded enthusiastically. When she passed the Mauretania a roar of cheers came from the crew of the big liner, which was preparing to leave port. Capt. Silverton, commander of the Good Hope, had nothing unusual to report, not having sighted or heard of any German warships coming across.

The Suffolk had not finished coaling when the Good Hope arrived, and sailors from the Canadian cruiser Niobe and men of the City Works Department completed the job.

American Mass Meeting in Canada.

Special to The New York Times.

TORONTO, Ontario, Aug. 14.—With the view of expressing in some tangible form their sympathy with British arms in the present European war, a mass meeting of American citizens resident in Toronto has been called for Monday evening next. A notice calling this meeting has been issued, signed on behalf of a large number of American citizens, by Carlos Warfield.

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Atlantic City
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Lv. W. 23d St. 7.50; Lv. Liberty St. 8.00
Lv. Jackson Ave., Jersey City, 8.17 a. m.
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GERMANY'S FORECAST OF THE WAR—LINE MAY SELL ITS SHIPS

FRANCE GOT SECRET OF GERMANS' PLANS

French Magazine Last Winter Published Document That Was Found on a Train.

ITS FORECAST PROVED TRUE

Russian Preparation, Invasion of Belgium and Luxemburg, and British Campaign Prophesied.

A remarkable document, showing all the German military plans and purporting to outline all the future operations of Germany, fell by accident into the hands of the French Government as long ago as December, 1913, according to an article in the French military paper, the Journal des Sciences Militaires, published last February. There is the possibility that the document was "planted" by Germans, but practically all the plans materialized in the last two weeks coincided with the statements in the document.

The document contained a prophecy of practically every movement made by Germany so far, as well as an accurate forecast of every step taken so far by each of the nations against her.

The author of the article in the Journal des Sciences Militaires, who translated verbatim the contents of the document he found, entitles it "The German Concentration, According to a Document Found in a Railroad Compartment, faithfully translated by ——." He tells that on Dec. 15, 1913, he was returning from Central Germany, and, without having the necessary passport from a German military authority or any permit from the French Minister of War, boarded a night train at Strassburg for Luneville on the Moselle. Realizing that it was forbidden for any one connected with the French Army to remain even a minute in that part of the German Empire, and troubled by the thought of arrest if he were discovered, he remained quiet in the darkest corner of the compartment.

Mystery of a Morocco Case.

Just after the train left Strassburg, he said, he suddenly saw in the far corner of the compartment a black morocco case. There was no other passenger in the compartment. Evidently the case had been left by a passenger alighting at Strassburg. The Frenchman picked up the case, an imposing receptacle, circled with a band of copper and locked with a copper buckle. He intended at first to hand it over to the employe of military aspect on guard on the train, but a thought of his own plight if he were questioned and found "obliged to decline to tell surname, Christian name, or other qualities," made him resolve to keep the case till he got safely to France, when he trusted he could discover from the contents who the owner was and send it back.

"I was stupefied," he writes, "when, on passing the frontier, I discovered the document which I have herewith translated. Its authenticity could not be doubted, for in beautiful gold letters there was inscribed on the inside of the cover of the portfolio: 'Inspection of the Seventh Army Headquarters at Strassburg-on-the-Main.' Besides, it was impossible not to be struck by the very form of the important military document which chance put into my hands. Its resemblance to the celebrated memoirs compiled before the war of 1870 by Marshal von Moltke is so complete that it attains in certain parts literal identity. For all who know the traditional spirit of the great Major State of Berlin, this circumstance offers a new guarantee for the official origin of the document herewith faithfully translated."

The document itself takes up thirty-two closely printed pages of The Journal. Here is the translation in part:

"War Plan of the German Empire: International complications are to be foreseen in the near future. They lead us to recur to our sole decisive argument: once the resources of diplomacy are exhausted—war.

Preparation of Russia.

"The origin of the differences between nations will be in the Orient, where Russia has primordial interests. Possibly she will proceed first to armaments. As soon as these appear disquieting will be the moment to declare war on France. It is not necessary to recoil before the appearance of aggression, for we can be sure the preparations of Russia would not be effected if the two powers allied were not decided on a common offensive. France, to whose interests this would be, will simply allow Russia time to prepare herself.

"In making war on Russia we must expect to provoke England. Till now we always counted on Austria against Russia, but this support today is weakened—Rumania, Servia, Greece and Montenegro will be leagued against our ally, and though these may be balanced by Bulgaria and Turkey, whose Governments are allied to the Triple Alliance, we must count on possible individual insurrections that may at least paralyze the Austrian forces. Prudence orders us to rely in no way on Austria's effective support at the beginning.

"As for Italy, one must not expect, as in every coalition, that which is not to the advantage of the contracting party. Reflect on her attachment to England, the dangers of her fleet in the Mediterranean with the combined naval forces of England and France, all of which will make it profitable for the house of Savoy to draw back into a benevolent neutrality on the promises which the Triple Entente will surely make concerning Trentino, Istria and Albania, when we cannot offer anything comparable. So we must consider Italy only a doubtful ally at best. Everything points to the fact that she will wait till she sees what side the balance inclines to before she takes definite part.

"If fate favors us and Victor Emmanuel goes to our side, then an invasion of France by the Italian Armies will be of great help to us at a moment when we shall have to fight Russia, and she will certainly help vanquish France's aversion to sign terms of peace."

The document added that Spain might possibly be drawn into the conflict on the side of the Triple Entente, but that her slow mobilization and the uncertain effectiveness of the troops she could put in the field, owing to her occupation of Morocco, made this a matter of less importance. Moreover, it adds, "very likely a great success achieved by us will freeze the military ardor of King Alfonso XIII." Taking up England, the document says:

"Her chief force is her fleet, under whose cover she can throw an expeditionary force of about two army corps on the Continent, provided with fairly numerous cavalry. Haunted by the dread of a German invasion, England will not very likely resolve to risk her active army on the Continent, except after long hesitation, and especially after having attempted the destruction of our fleet. If so, she will be too late. The decision on the Continent will already have been won, provided that we have not lost time in crushing one or other of the two powers of the entente.

Violations of Neutrality.

"Where would England disembark her forces? Perhaps on our shores, perhaps in Belgium, perhaps in France. The attempt on our shores need not be greatly feared, as she would first have to put our navy out of commission, and that would require much time. If by that time we were victorious on land, England would abandon her attempt.

"A disembarkment of English in Belgium interests us more, since it will influence directly our operations against the French, if we are led, as everything gives us reason to believe, to make use for our march of the roads of the Grand Duchy of Luxemburg and of Belgian Luxemburg. In that case we first shall be obliged to violate the neutrality of those two countries, which will draw on us the hostility of Belgium. We shall then have to guard our right flank and our rear against the Belgians' army reinforced by the English."

That sacrifice, the writer held, was made necessary since the two neutral lands were indispensable to the German march.

"Finally," the document continues, "the forces of England can join France directly as an integral part of her armies to be counted with.

"In the last analysis, the only situation we can consider is that of a battle of Germany, isolated, against France—perhaps directly supported by England—united with Russia. Who is the most formidable of these foes?

"The frontier from Basle to Strasburg, via Metz and Thionville, assures us of a defense against France such as we have not against Russia, since on the east our fortified frontier passes through Breslau, Posen, Thorn, and Danzig, and leaves without defenses Silesia and all of East Prussia. It is certain that from 200,000 to 300,000 active troops and reserves could in three weeks defend the territory between Switzerland and the Grand Duchy of Luxemburg against an adversary, no matter how superior. On the other hand, if we take the defensive on our west frontier, we may be sure that Italy will not declare for us, and we shall leave England and Spain all necessary time to prepare and mobilize.

"On the other hand, the certainty of our resistance between Alsace and Thionville rests on the hypothesis that France will respect the neutrality of Luxemburg and Belgium. But how parry the manoeuvre if France comes against us through those countries? Clearly Luxemburg cannot offer resistance to an entry of her territory. As for Belgium, if she is tempted to defend access to her country, a thing which our own attitude would scarcely encourage her to try, she would be prevented therefrom by the English corps reinforced by the French troops of the second line, advancing from the sides of the Manche and from Pas de Calais towards Brussels.

Dash to Crush France.

"So long as we keep merely on the defensive against France we cannot hope for any results against Russia save a few easy successes, and possibly even a penetration deep into Mucovite territory. It must even so be feared that the Russians will not refuse all decisive engagements nor wait till the result of offensive operations against us by France."

On the other hand, the document points out, owing to the long delays of mobilization in Russia, Germany can count on three or four weeks in which she will have her hands free to work against France offensively—more if she scores a decisive victory by taking sturdy and speedy initiative. The self-respect of the French commanders, it is contended, will not permit them to await the entry of Russia, in case of a German invasion of France, for French public opinion would cause a revolution if much of her territory were allowed to be occupied without a decisive battle. Moreover, France would soonest be prepared to face Germany in the field. Quick striking of offensive blows therefore was necessary on both sides.

"One can foresee, without fear of correction, that as early as the second week there will be a great clash, the issue of which, if favorable to us, will perhaps force England and Spain, if not Russia, to put back into the scabbard the sword they have half drawn. The same victory should insure us the co-operation of Italy. It is likely that France, having engaged all her disposable forces in the first battle, will be unable to prolong the fight and will accept the conditions we impose on her. If not, several hundred thousand of our men, in concert with an Italian army, will suffice to guard the conquered territories, and we can transport the bulk of our armies to fight Russia on the east.

"Should Russia finish her preparations before we get there and invade East Prussia and part of Silesia, we will lose nothing so long as our defensive army is not beaten, and we can afford to fall back to our strongholds and let the enemy advance even as far as the Oder."

The offensive operations against France are described, a maximum of four weeks being allowed to complete them before the Russian attack must be met. The plan reckoned on twenty French army corps, of which two must be kept guarding the Alpine frontier, a total French force of 700,000. This force would mobilize almost as fast as Germany's. The German tactician counted on about 420 French battalions in 35 divisions, of which 4 would be for the Alps, 7 for the fortresses of Nice, Briancon, Belfort, Epinal, Toul, Verdun, and Maubeuge; 6 or 8 to keep order in Lyons and Paris, and the remaining 16 or 18 divisions of about 280,000 men to follow the armies in the campaign. Adding about 10 cavalry divisions, he estimated that France could align against Germany a total of 1,000,000 men, of whom 750,000 would be active troops or in active formation.

German Force of 1,305,000.

Germany, on the other hand, would have 25 army corps, of which 22 could be used in offensive operations against France, some 850,000 men. Adding 320,000 reserves, 40,000 cavalry, 80,000 Landwehr, and 15,000 heavy artillery, Germany's total would be 1,305,000 men, of which 905,000 would be active forces. This would leave 270,000 to defend Germany against Russia, comprising 110,000 active troops, 80,000 reserves, and 80,000 Landwehr. Of the remaining 15 divisions of Landwehr 7 would garrison the west forts, 5 the east, and 3 the north shore.

The document describes in full the defense against Russia, emphasizing that not until nearly the end of the fourth week can the German commander afford to let himself be attacked by a superior force, even if he should have to retire as far as the Oder to avoid such a battle. A decisive victory in France was a preliminary essential to any decisive action against Russia.

Unlike the problem of von Moltke, who had only 400,000 troops to lead, the present plan would give the Germans over 1,000,000 to dispose of. Such a vast host, it is pointed out, needs at least 300 kilometers, the entire distance comprised between Belfort and the Grand Duchy of Luxemburg, to operate in. That region, however, was unsuited for spreading out such a vast numberof men or for allowing their passage through. Especially was this true of the Vosges and the territory around Dieuze, and these territories constituted half of all the border.

"It is therefore necessary that the front of our concentration extend beyond the Franco-German border!" announces the war plan. "The French, moreover, face the same problem, and we cannot have any illusion about the solution they will apply. Since the common boundary is not sufficient for deploying the forces to be used, we must use other territories further on. We have no other means of solving the question.

"Use the south? The armed Swiss would constitute too grave a danger to the German left flank, and the territory would be by nature too difficult for passage. There remains only the north frontier, between Treves and Aix-la-Chapelle, along the frontiers of the two Luxemburgs. Such a concentration of our right wing implies undoubtedly a violation of neutrality of those lands, but it must not stop us, for it will not stop our adversary. If victory must be obtained at the price of treaties, the treaties will weigh lightly in the balance; moreover, the victory will restore them to us."

It is pointed out, such violation of neutrality merely will add one nation, Belgium, to the enemies of Germany, and that is unimportant compared with the warlike Swiss.

Path To Heart of France.

"Moreover, the Luxemburgs offer a territory easy to pass through, well served by our railroads, some of which are already directed by German patriots. Through there, finally, our right wing will march to the French border at the point nearest to Paris, the very heart of France!"

The strong German barriers at Istein, Neu Breisach, Strasburg, Molsheim, Metz, Thionville, meanwhile would prevent any extensive offensive operations by France.

The prime need was to make the German right wing so strong as to surpass the left of the foe and throw it southward towards Paris. For this manoeuvre, ten army corps seemed indispensable, operating from Sierck to Saintwith. On the right of this concentration would be six divisions of reserve, to attack the same sort of troops of the foe which the enemy could throw outside and behind its flank.

To mask the true importance of this massing of the right wing and to reconnoitre news of the enemy, and "finish quickly with the French cavalry," the German right was to be preceded by a force of cavalry sufficient to overcome all obstacles.

"The right forms the marching wing. The left, starting from Strasburg, while not immobile, but rather moving as a sort of pivot, moves slowly, as does the centre from Metz to Thionville. Indeed, the left and centre may even perhaps retire, since the fortifications will hold the enemy well enough. We will economize our forces in Alsace, in the Vosges, and around Drieuse and along the frontier from Thionville to Metz."

As for Belgium, the plan continued:

"We wish to invade Belgium only in order that our right may extend beyond the left of the foe, and therefore the possession of the right bank of the Meuse between Givet and Liege will suffice us. We may try to get Belgium to concentrate at Antwerp or on a strict defensive on the left bank of the Meuse—if necessary with the promise of territorial aggrandizement, &c. But we cannot count on Belgium's doing this. Accordingly we must reckon with 100,000 Belgians occupying the forts of Liege, Namur, and Antwerp."

Here again the plan forecasts what seems actually to have happened in the last week:

"As we do not wish to detach a single active unit, (unless the English land in Belgium,) we must take these 100,000 Belgians, or most of them, into the midst of our troops of the second line—detaching five divisions of reserve and two of Landwehr, that is 112,000 men, which seems enough to put at rest all fear concerning our right flank while it is crossing Belgian Luxemburg and to guard our communications. This 112,000 will hold the Belgian Army in check as an army of observation over the Belgians, until the Belgian Government sees fit to make peace. Thereafter the 112,000 men can reinforce the second line into France, bringing it up to 577,000, without counting the Landsturm in the rear and the probable approach by that time of the Italian Army.

Four Groups of Armies.

The German plan dealt with four "groups of armies." The first was the "army of observation over the Belgians," which was to concentrate at Malmedy and to encircle and keep facing the forts at Liege, Namur and Huy. It was to consist of five divisions of reserves and two of Landwehr.

The second group constituted the tremendous right flank. It consisted of the Second, Third and Fifth armies, two corps of cavalry and one group of reserves, and was to operate between Saint-With and Waxweiler, Waxweiler and Treves, Saarburg and Thionville.

The third group constituted the centre, consisting of the Fifth army operating at Metz, Chambley, and Souilly, and the Sixth army operating at Nancy, Dieuze, Luneville, Verdun, and Toul.

The fourth group consisted of the Seventh army, with supporting cavalry, and operating at Saverne, Strasburg, Molsheim, Saarburg, Epinal, and Belfort.

The calculations of the German war plan as to time have proved, in the light of the Belgian check of last week, too optimistic. It was calculated that by the eighth day all transporting of troops would be completed, and that the left and centre could begin marching on the ninth day and reach the French frontier on the tenth, (Aug. 10.) By that time the concentration in the two Luxemburgs was to be finished. The right was scheduled to pass the French frontier at Mezieres and Longwy and between them on the morning of the tenth day.

It was pointed out that it was imperative to seize the Belgian railroads at once and disconcert the Belgian Government, promising indemnity, territorial and pecuniary, if she would accept the faits accomplis. The entry of the two Luxemburgs was scheduled for the third day, the advance to the Luxemburg line at Arlon, Neufchateau, and Palizeul, preceded by cavalry, on the tenth day. The advance guard of the "army of observation" was to be thrown around Liege, covering from there the roads to Huy and Namur.

PANAMA CANAL OPENS TODAY

Pilot Expects to Take the Ancon Through in Eleven Hours.

PANAMA, Aug. 14.—The Canal was the scene of activity tonight in preparation for its opening tomorrow. On board the steamship Ancon officers and men were busy giving the ship still another scrubbing, setting everything in shipshape order, and getting ready for an early morning start on the first voyage of a big ocean-going steamship of 10,000 tons register through the new highway.

The Ancon, which is owned by the United States War Department and leased to the Panama Railroad for the New York-to-Colon trade, remained overnight at her dock in Christobal without discharging her cargo, as it is planned to have her make the journey fully loaded. On her trip down from New York she received a new coat of paint, and with finishing touches which were given her tonight she will look tomorrow as though fresh from the builders' yard.

The first thing in the morning signal flags will be strung from foretruck to kealson and the flags of all nations hoisted on the ship to mark the international aspect of the occasion. Inside and out, the ship will be gay with bunting. The deckhands will be rigged out in spotless new white uniforms.

Orders have been issued for the Ancon to leave her dock promptly at 7 o'clock, in order that she may arrive at the Gatun Locks at about 8. She was boarded tonight by John Constantine, Canal Pilot, who will have charge of the ship during her passage tomorrow. He hopes to get her through to the Pacific within eleven hours, although twelve hours is the time set for the average trip.

Entering the Gatun Locks at 9 o'clock, the eleven-hour-run would bring the Ancon to the end of the deep water channel in the Pacific at 6 o'clock in the evening. The passage of the Cucaracha slide in Culebra Cut will be made shortly before noon. The Canal regulations provide a speed limit of fifteen knots in the wider and deeper channels of Gatun Lake, but in the Culebra Cut not more than six knots an hour will be allowed. Every move which the ship makes tomorrow will be recorded on plotting charts in the Port Captain's offices at either end of the waterway. The ship's location will be reported at every turn by telegraph.

In order that the Ancon's journey may be wholly unimpeded, all the traffic on the Canal will be suspended between 9 and 5 o'clock tomorrow. Even the dredges, tugboats, and barges will be hauled away from their work in the Culebra Cut and tied up at Paraiso.

Those aboard the Ancon will include Gov. Goethals, the canal builder; numerous other high American officials, and President Belisario Porras of the Republic of Panama and members of his Cabinet. Most of the officials will be accompanied by ladies, and during the passage of the Canal a buffet luncheon will be served, but without wine, as the Canal Zone is "dry" territory.

The Ancon has a compliment of seventy-four officers and men, her chief officer being Capt. G. E. Sukeforth.

GIRL OF 14 SWIMS HUDSON.

Agnes Cannon, on a Dare, Makes Seven-Mile Trip.

Special to The New York Times.

TARRYTOWN, Aug. 14.—Agnes Cannon, 14 years old, daughter of M. T. Cannon, accompanied by H. Hovey Hill, swam from Nyack to the William Rockefeller dock, north of Tarrytown, today, a distance of about seven miles. The trip was made in about four hours, though the water was rough throughout the trip.

Miss Cannon made the swim unknown to her parents on a dare. The Hudson is three miles wide at Nyack.

PUNISH GUNMEN'S WITNESS.

Karl Dresner, Confessed Perjurer, to Serve Eight Months.

Karl Dresner, who was a witness before Justice Goff at the eleventh-hour hearing for a new trial for the four gunmen who were put to death for the murder of Herman Rosenthal, was sentenced to eight months in prison yesterday by Judge Crain in General Sessions on his plea of guilty to the charge of perjury.

Dresner, who swore that Sam Schepps and Harry Vallon were on the running board of the murder car, later repudiated his testimony and told the District Attorney that he was induced to testify by a friend of Charles Becker.

GERMAN LINE READY FOR QUICK SHIP SALE

Hamburg-American Revives the Power Granted to Officers Two Years Ago.

DOCUMENT IN WASHINGTON

Secretary Meyer, at the Capital, Refuses to Disclose Nature of His Mission.

New-York officials of the Hamburg-American Line, which flies the German flag, took steps yesterday which appeared to be preliminary to a transaction by which the fifteen ships of the Hamburg-American Line tied up in harbors of this country would be free to navigate the seas under American colors as soon as legislation is adopted in Washington making it possible.

Certified copies of a power-of-attorney given by the Hamburg-American Line two years ago, when President Emil Boas died, to their New York officers, were issued hurriedly at the request of the line yesterday afternoon by the City Register. It is believed that they were sent to Washington, where Julius P. Meyer, Secretary of the Hamburg-American Line, in America, is attending the conference of Government officials, financiers and shippers to consider means by which an American merchant marine may be speedily established.

The power of attorney authorizes Mr. Meyer and his colleagues to sell the property of the Hamburg-American Line. It would enable him to arrange a sale within a few days by which fifteen ships of the line, registering 190,337 tons, now in American harbors, could resume sailings under the American flag and American ownership. Thirteen of the steamers, led by the Vaterland, are in this harbor and two others are in Boston. Unless their transfer to a neutral flag is made, it is probable that none of them would attempt to leave port until the war is ended.

The officials of the line to whom the power of attorney was issued, in addition to Mr. Meyer, are Karl Buenz, General Manager; William G. Sickel, President, and Emil Lederer, Director.

These are the Hamburg-American ships now in New York and Boston harbors:

Ship.	Tonnage.	When Built.
Vaterland	54,282	1914
President Grant	18,072	1907
President Lincoln	10,168	1907
Hamburg	10,531	1899
Pennsylvania	13,333	1896
Koenig Wilhelm II.	9,410	1907
Armenia	5,464	1896
Prinz Eitel Friedrich	8,797	1904
Prinz Joachim	4,760	1903
Nassovia	3,902	1901
Pisa	4,967	1896
Graecia	2,753	1890
Allemania	4,630	1893
Amerika (at Boston)	22,629	1905
Cincinnati (at Boston)	16,339	1908

Many leading American financiers, including J. P. Morgan and James J. Hill, are attending the conference at Washington in regard to American shipping, and it is believed that plans will be prepared at the conference to finance the purchase of many German ships. Such purchases have to be absolute and without stipulation or condition of any kind in order to protect the transferred ships from seizure as prizes of war.

Steamers of the Hamburg-American Line, North German Lloyd, and other lines flying the German flag are subject to capture at any time by British, French, or Russian cruisers. When they change to the American flag, it it necessary, according to the London Declaration, for the Captain of the steamer to have the bill of sale and other papers aboard to prove that the sale was bona fide and that there was no agreement that at the end of the war the steamers should be resold to their original owners.

A ship which has changed from a hostile to a neutral flag after the outbreak of war is liable to be seized and taken to a prize court if the slightest doubt can be established of the validity of the sale. Even if the prize court decides that the ship is really neutral, the nation making the capture cannot be expected to pay damages, according to the London declaration.

ALL DEPENDS ON NEW LAW.

Little Doubt of Sale if Legislation Is Satisfactory.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14.—The report has been persistent in Washington for several days that many German vessels, including a large part of the Hamburg-American fleet, are to be sold to Americans and transferred to American registry under the new law.

The report was revived tonight, following the arrival of Secretary Julius P. Meyer of the Hamburg-American Line. When the report that he planned to sell fifteen ships to Americans tonight, he said:

"There is no foundation for that. I am here on another matter, the character of which I do not care to disclose."

Mr. Meyer said no proposals had been put to his company for the purchase of ships. He did not know, he said, whether any such propositions were in process of evolution.

It was said tonight that if such proposals were made they could be passed upon by the American organization of the Hamburg-American Company, the American organization having such authority. At present it is impossible to refer such a proposition to the central offices in Germany. Mr. Meyer said tonight that he had not been able to communicate with the German headquarters since the cutting of the German cable.

Whether a proposal is made for Hamburg-American liners will depend probably upon the form of the Emergency Registry bill when passed and the conditions under which transferred vessels are to be operated. If this legislation is satisfactory it is believed that offers will be made not only for Hamburg-American vessels but for others.

A prominent shipping man said tonight that the moment satisfactory legislation is enacted powerful banking and shipping interests will provide funds to purchase ships, and that a definite offer will be made for Hamburg-American ships on this side of the Atlantic.

FOR U. S. OCEAN TRADE LINE.

Alexander Bill Provides for Commission to Draft the Project.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14.—Authorization for the United States to create a steamship line for its South American trade, the vessels to be available for use as naval auxiliaries, is contained in a bill introduced today by Representative J. W. Alexander of Missouri, Chairman of the Merchant Marine Committee. A dozen other measures with the same purpose have been presented in the last few days, but it is understood that the Alexander bill will furnish the groundwork for whatever legislation is attempted along this line. The bill is unlike any of its predecessors in that it calls for the formation of a special plan of operation by experts.

In addition to the South American trade the bill would include "such other ports as may from time to time appear desirable." It authorizes the President to appoint a commission to prepare a report, the commission to consist of three Representatives, three Senators, one official of the Department of Commerce, two officials of the Navy Department, one of whom shall be a Naval Constructor and one an expert in matters pertaining to personnel, and two citizens not at present in the employ of the United States, one of whom shall be experienced in the shipping business. The bill further provides that no expenditure, other than $25,000, which the bill appropriates for the use of the commission, shall be made until the commission has prepared a complete report covering all the details of the proposed scheme, with estimates of the cost.

Speaker Clark referred the bill to the Committee on Merchant Marine, which probably will give it consideration within the next week.

The Weeks bill, proposing a line of naval vessels, including some of the fast cruisers, for the South American and European commerce, was before a Naval Affairs sub-committee today, the witnesses being Secretary Daniels, Rear Admiral Victor Blue, and Robert L. Maddox, Superintendent of Foreign Mail.

While Secretary Daniels and Admiral Blue reiterated their former statements that the proposed line of naval vessels would prove an expensive experiment, both were strongly of the opinion that the plan would be a splendid proposition for this country in that it would demonstrate that an enormous trade awaited this country in this field, and the stimulus afforded by the naval line would serve to awaken private enterprise to the possibilities of the situation.

Mr. Maddox was inclined to the belief that should the line be established the Post Office Department, unless it changed its present policy, would be unable to avail itself of this medium for carrying the foreign mails until it was demonstrated that the cruisers would travel faster between ports than the vessels which now have the mail-carrying contracts. He outlined the department's policy—the quickest passage possible for the mails, regardless of cost or collateral advantage.

OPEN KEANSBURG CARNIVAL.

New Yorkers Crowned as King and Queen, Then Dancing.

KEANSBURG, N. J., Aug 14.—In the presence of about 1,500 people Miss Elizabeth Sullivan, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Sullivan of 401 East 135th Street, New York, and John Kidd of the Bronx were crowned King and Queen of the fifth annual carnival of the Keansburg Carnival Association, which opened here tonight. The coronation was held in the recently completed auditorium at New Point Comfort Beach. The ceremonies were in charge of William Gehlhaus, assisted by Rosco Cambell. Dancing followed.

The Queen's father is proprietor of the Berkshire House here. She is a graduate of the New York Conservatory of Music. The King is a member of the Mohawk A. C. of the Bronx. A field meet will be held here tomorrow afternoon, in which amateur and professional athletes will take part.

A GOOD INCOME PAID REGULARLY

To individuals living on their income one of the most attractive features of our Guaranteed Mortgages is the certainty of receiving the interest on the day it is due.

Last year the interest payments so disbursed by the Company exceeded

$10,000,000.

Our Guaranteed Mortgages yield a higher interest return than any other investment that is equally safe and there is no possibility of the loss of your principal.

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GIMBELS
Broadway and Thirty-third Street

The Furniture Store ONLY Will Remain Open All Day Today Until 5:30
All Other Sections Of The Store Will Be Open As Usual Until 12:30

The great, well maintained Summer stocks, with their nearly $6,000,000 of goods now on hand, are rich in special offerings for the half day.

To many people Saturday is the only day on which to take advantage of

The August Sale of Furniture with *Initiative*

Today brings another opportunity for those who have a half holiday to spend it very profitably in inspecting the splendid Furniture in this sale. In particular:

500 Pieces of Wicker Furniture At Reductions of 25 to 50 Per Cent.

In a clearaway of all odd pieces. Many useful pieces that will fit in perfectly with any style of furnishing are at savings you will readily appreciate. Among them are

Brown Reed Arm Chairs, with loose cushion seats, from $20	$13.75
Arm Chairs, in brown with upholstered seats and backs, from $18.	$12
Settees of woven fibre, from $14	$9.50
from $6.25.	$3.25
Reed Arm Chairs, from $9	$6
Natural Grass Arm Chairs, from $7.25	$3.75
Reed Tea Wagons, from $6.25	$3.25
Green Slat Swings, from $9.50	$4.75
Baronial Standing Lamps, from $24.50	$16
Reed Book Stand, from $12.50	$8
Reed Pedestals in white enamel, from $12	$6

6 Piece Reed Suite, $94 from $141
Pieces Are Sold Separately

Strongly constructed of heavy reed. Can be had in white and several colors, also brown or green stain.

Settee, from $40	$26.75	Rocker, from $26	$17.25	Arm Chair, from $25	$18.75
Table, from $14	$9.25	Desk, from $25	$16.75	Desk Chair, from $11	$7.25

Prices include cushions. Eighth Floor.

Last Day—For Another Six Months, of
Hardwick & Magee French Wilton Rugs
M. J. Whittall's Anglo-Persian and Anglo-Indian Rugs
At Greatly Reduced Prices

These are new and perfect rugs, but in patterns not to be continued. As an example, the 9x12 ft. size, usually $60, is now $42.50 in this sale. Sixth Floor.

A STORY OF WAR IN THE MAKING

OUT TODAY

THE VANISHED MESSENGER
By E. PHILLIPS OPPENHEIM

"England will be forced into such a position that she will have no alternative left but to declare war."

Thus predicted Mr. Oppenheim in his latest novel of international intrigue.

The master of world politics and Prince of Story Tellers has written his greatest thriller in "The Vanished Messenger."

Illustrated *$1.30 net.*

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ALSO OUT TODAY
OH! JAMES!
By H. M. EDGINTON

The cleverest of comedy novels; the story of a man who tried to prove the goodness of the world by having five young women help to spend his excess income.

Illustrated. $1.30 net.

AUSTRALASIA LEADS IN DAVIS CUP MATCH

AUSTRALASIA WINS IN STRAIGHT SETS

Brookes and Wilding Beat the Americans in Third Davis Cup Match.

VETERANS SHOW REAL CLASS

McLoughlin's Brilliant Flashes Electrify Large Crowd at Forest Hills.

TWO SINGLES MATCHES LEFT

Antipodeans Have Only to Win One More to Take the Blue Ribbon Tennis Trophy Home.

DAVIS CUP MATCH.
Challenge Round.
West Side Tennis Club, Forest Hills, Long Island.

FIRST DAY'S MATCHES.

Anthony F. Wilding, Australia, beat Norris Williams, 2d, America, 7—5, 6—3, 6—3.

Maurice E. McLoughlin, America, beat Norman E. Brookes, Australia, 17—15, 6—3, 6—3.

SECOND DAY'S MATCH.

Anthony F. Wilding and Norman E. Brookes (Australia) beat Maurice E. McLoughlin and Thomas A. Bundy, (America,) 6—3, 8—6, 9—7.

TODAY'S MATCHES—SINGLES—2 P. M.

Wilding versus McLoughlin, Brookes versus Williams.

In case of rain matches scheduled for today will be played on the first clear week day following.

Referee—Robert D. Wrenn.

Umpires—William J. Clothier, George T. Adee, Edward C. Conlin, E. F. Torrey, and A. L. Hoskins.

PRELIMINARY ROUNDS.

At Folkestone, England—England defeated Belgium, 5 matches to 0.

At Wimbledon, England—England defeated France, 4 matches to 1.

At Lake Forest, Ill.—Australasia defeated Canada, 5 matches to 0.

At Pittsburgh—Australasia defeated Germany, 5 matches to 0.

FINAL ROUND.

At Longwood, Mass.—Australasia defeated England, 3 matches to 2.

By E. G. B. FITZHAMON.

Fiercely and far can the California "bear cat" spring. But the Australian kangaroo is some jumper! Of all the stars that were seen at the Forest Hills tennis courts yesterday, the particular star in the ascendent was the one on the Australian flag. To beat the national doubles champions of the United States—that famous Californian pair, Maurice McLoughlin and Thomas Bundy—in three straight sets was a great international triumph for the New Zealander, Anthony Wilding, and the Australian, Norman Brookes, respectively past and present singles champion of the British Isles, where Wilding has made his home for so long that across the Atlantic he practically is regarded as an Englishman. It was only last month on the famous centre court at Wimbledon, that Brookes defeated Wilding for the British championship, which is open to all-comers—amateurs, of course, from anywhere in the world—and they certainly are not backward in coming forward for it. To date it has been the most cosmopolitan lawn tennis championship in the world, of which Mr. John Bull feels duly proud.

McLoughlin's Form Wavers.

What strikes one observer of such a high-class sporting event as yesterday's doubles match in the Davis Cup series does not always strike another the same way. So, perhaps, some of the critics will not be with me in saying that the salient feature that hit me between the eyes was that it seemed to be a case of "the day after" for McLoughlin. This struck me all the more forcibly because Norman Brookes was the one I expected to find bent and bowed by the heavy strain of their unrivaled thirty-two-game set of the previous afternoon. That the British champion had not escaped the consequences of their memorable match was evident before three games had been played yesterday, but the effects seemed to wear off, and he certainly improved as the match went on from set to set. But in McLoughlin's case it was rather the reverse. The Californian commenced like a real champion, but it was not long before his form began to waver; it grew bad in spots or streaks; it recovered as suddenly and perhaps electrified the great throng of enthusiasts by its marvelous brilliancy; then it relapsed again almost dismally. He knew it, too, and he showed that he knew it.

Right there was a noticeable difference between this human dynamo from the Pacific Coast and the supposedly high-strung British champion from Australia. Brookes must have known, that his game was not up to par in the early games yesterday, but he took it philosophically and after he had limbered up he played himself into form. He did not show any of the petulant prima donna moods with which he has been credited, or debited, by some. For one thing he had nothing to worry about, for his partner was playing that steady, telling, almost flawless lawn tennis that nobody in the world produces more reliably than Anthony Wilding; also his opponents had not got together in their game and were beating themselves by errors in such a self-sacrificing manner that they lost four of the first five games. That gave Brookes plenty of time to play himself into form, which he had much need to do after it dawned upon the Cinderella of the occasion, the belittled—almost despised—Thomas Bundy, that "Mac" was slightly off his trolley and that it was up to himself to keep the famous Bear-flag of California flying.

Bundy Was Right There.

The way in which Bundy rose to the occasion and silently rebuked those that had caviled at his selection added a spice of humor to the sporting element of an important international match. No rally was too fast for him; when a stonewall defense was needed he was there with it; he cared not a jot whether the past and present British champions attacked his forehand or his backhand; he returned a Roland for an Oliver almost unfailingly; when he could get the chance he made a dash for the net and played the two "champs" single-handed, and many a point he beat them out of, too; but most of the time they drove him all over his half of the court—and far outside of it, as well—but he was ubiquitous, and got in his return, generally a big lob, from over in the adjacent court, or from up against the back fence, or from somewhere around the scorer's throne; and if they had played 'em over the clubhouse Tom Bundy would have got around there somehow. It was evident that the crafty Brookes and the deadly Wilding had made up their minds to make a shining mark of the unpretentious Californian with a sort of Grecian fillet tied around his shock of black hair. They went at him for keeps; and he seemed willing that they should. He lobbed and lobbed at them, he drove hard at them, he volleyed with them and he cross-courted them, then he lobbed them some more, and often enough he lobbed Brookes into netting the ball.

The bad feature, though, of it all was that meanwhile McLoughlin was up on his toes with nervous tension, and then, all of a sudden, one of those wily opponents would slam a drive at him. Eagerly the ruddy-topped son of the Golden West would let go one of his famous hurtling drives, and more often than not he overdrove the back line after narrowly missing taking an ear or an arm off Brookes or Wilding. Many a narrow shave those two archconspirators had from McLoughlin's fiercest shots, but no closer shave than he had himself at the net when he saved his face from a hard smash by remarkable quickness and agility and scored the winning point of the second game of the first set. McLoughlin's racquet movement and stroke, with the flying ball only inches from his face, was the quickest thing I ever have seen on a lawn tennis court—unless it were the truly marvelous little stroke by Wilding of a ball driven hotly at his left foot at the end of the thirteenth game of the second set.

Wilding's Deciding Stroke.

That wonderfully quick stroke by Wilding probably was a deciding factor in that set. The rivals had six games apiece, and, with McLoughlin serving, every one expected the scorer's next call would be "seven games to six, McLoughlin and Bundy leading." It certainly looked like it from the way "Mac" began. Neither Wilding nor Brookes could return successfully his serves and "thirty love" was the call—a first-class caller, too, was that scorer. Then McLoughlin netted from his service line. Brookes and Bundy netted in turn and the score was 40—30. Brookes beat Bundy in a short exchange, and it was "deuce." McLoughlin went poaching, trying to backhand a volley that was going straight to Bundy, and the result was disastrous. In the next rally Bundy beat Brookes by crossing through his backhand. Deuce again. Then McLoughlin made a splendid "get" of a right corner smash by Wilding, but the young Californian unfortunately overdrove the back line with his fine return. That gave the Australasians vantage. McLoughlin's next serve was followed by a sharp rally, which terminated with the seemingly impossible return made by Wilding—as mentioned above. That stroke won that game and broke through McLoughlin's service. The games' score became 7—6, and it was Brookes's service. The Australasian realized fully the advantage of the situation, and he put all the wonderful spin on the ball of which he is capable. Twice McLoughlin was beaten, and Wilding scored by perfect placement. The score was "forty-love," and the next rally ended with an overhead smash by Brookes that topped the net and fell unreachable—"game and set," 8—6.

That was a sadly disappointing set for the Californian pair. They led off in fine style by taking three games in a row, a bit of luck giving them the second of these three. It was Brookes's serve. For the first point he was beaten by McLoughlin's second return. The second point Brookes lost because he pulled his unusually clever cross-court shot just over McLoughlin's side line, though the stroke had beaten "Mac" hopelessly. After Bundy had been beaten twice by Wilding's smashes, Brookes dropped another point by carelessly netting an easy volley, (30—40, against the server.) Then Brookes let a high lob from Bundy go, suddenly realized that it was "good," made a desperate effort at recovery, and played into the net from his service line. Thus he practically threw away his service game.

But such a fine start as three games was of no avail to the Californians, because McLoughlin was not "there"—not in the grand form he had displayed when he trimmed Brookes and took the British champion's measure Thursday afternoon.

It must have been the after-effect, for it was almost what is known as California "coast weather." It was semi-cloudy, breezy, and cool—just such weather as Bundy and McLoughlin must have played in often enough at home.

The first set—6 to 3 in the challengers' favor—had been pretty much of a warming-up affair for all except Wilding, who was right on his game from the start. Yet he did something unpardonable for him. Serving in the seventh game, he double-faulted twice. However, he steadied and won it. Bundy's lobbing was too short quite frequently in that first set, and it seemed to me that he foot-faulted quite often.

Hard-fought as was the second set, the third found the California "bear cats" battling fiercely for victory. For fourteen games the result followed the service as surely as rum-traders used to follow the old-time missionaries. However, McLoughlin would have lost his service in the seventh game of this third set if Bundy had not won a most dazzling rally of cross-court volleys, and a moment later scored another much needed point by driving hard into Brookes's feet an unplayable ball. It was "Mac's" service again in the fifteenth, with the games' score "seven-all." His first service was beaten by Wilding. Brookes beat him with a hot return of his next service. Then Wilding's beautiful placement of a hot drive between them beat both Californians. Brookes mastered McLoughlin's next service and after a short rally beat Bundy at the net, winning a love game off the American champion's service. That gave the challengers a lead for the first time in this set. It became Brookes's serve, and the defenders went within an ace of taking the game from him. With the score "love-forty" in their favor, "Mac" missed an easy kill and Bundy drove out on either side of the court (deuce.) Then the challengers went after the next two points relentlessly and took them, the game, and the set—9 to 7.

Unless McLoughlin finds his form again today, the defenders will be playing a forlorn hope. If he is good again, there should be another great match.

AUSTRALASIANS TO SAIL.

Visiting Players Abandon Plan to Play in Championship Tourney.

The Australasians, after their victory in the doubles yesterday, expressed confidence in their ability to win at least one of to-day's singles matches, and thus obtain possession of the cup. In the American camp it was conceded that the only hope of a successful defense of the trophy lay in the possibility of Williams defeating Brookes by an exhibition of supertennis in the opening match set for 2 o'clock, and thus putting the question of retaining the championship emblem directly up to McLoughlin in the final contest against Wilding.

The visiting players have made arrangements to leave for Australia as soon as possible after today's matches, and expect to take the cup back with them.

Doust and Dunlop, the reserve pair, were defeated in an exhibition match following the cup contest yesterday by Dean Mathey and George M. Church, 6—3, 1—6, 7—5.

Doust sails tonight. Dunlop follows on Wednesday and Brookes and Wilding expect to leave just as soon as they can arrange for sailing accommodations. All the Australasians have given up the idea of playing in the national championships at Newport, owing to the fact that England is at war.

Another great gathering of tennis enthusiasts is expected to witness the final play this afternoon. A block of 1,000 seats, which was put on sale at the clubhouse after yesterday's contest, was sold out in less than thirty minutes, and the demand for coupons was still unsatisfied.

Boys Land Big Porpoise.

Special to The New York Times.

RED BANK, N. J., Aug. 14.—While fishing near Rocky Point in the Shrewsbury River, near Starvation Island at the Highlands, today, Frank Thompson and Leroy Chamberlain of Red Bank, who are camping on the island, caught a porpoise which measured more than four feet in length and which weighed more than 150 pounds. The boys were fishing for bluefish with a four-pronged hook when they made the large catch. It took them over two hours to land the fish. Although several of these monster seafish have often been seen in the waters near the island, this is the first one that has been caught with a hook and line within the past eight or ten years.

Letty Lee Springs Surprise.

CLEVELAND, Aug. 14.—Letty Lee surprised the crowd in the 2:14 trot at Cranwood today, by taking three straight heats and the race after losing the first heat. Cacus Star won the 2:22 trot in straight heats, while Bingo Axworthy did the same in the 2:14 pace. The summaries:

2:22 Trot, Purse $500.—Cacus Star, first; Tommy O., second; King Ambit, third. Best time—2:15 1-4.

2:14 Trot, Purse $1,000.—Letty Lee, first; Lucy Patchen, second; Andreal, third. Best time—2:13.

2:14 Pace, Purse $500.—Bingo Axworthy, first; Rydric, second; View Pointer, third. Best time—2:11 1-4.

2:13 Pace, Purse $1,000.—Single G., first; Mary Direct, second; Major Hunter, third. Best time—2:09 1-4.

A POOR CONTEST, SAYS ALEXANDER

Former Internationalist Analyzes Davis Cup Doubles Won by Brookes and Wilding.

ALL PLAYERS BELOW FORM

McLoughlin and Bundy Miss Many Opportunities—Criticism Affects Champion's Play.

By Frederick B. Alexander.

To my mind the doubles tennis match for the Davis Cup played yesterday on the West Side Tennis Club courts at Forest Hills was one of the poorest exhibitions between leading players that has been seen in several years. Three of the four players engaged in the contest were recognized leaders in the tennis world, while the fourth contestant was joint holder of the national doubles championship of America, and this fact alone should have insured a splendid contest.

The match, which was the third of the series for the famous international trophy, brought together Norman E. Brookes and Anthony F. Wilding, representing Australasia, and Maurice E. McLoughlin and Thomas C. Bundy, the American defenders. The former won in straight sets, 6—3, 8—6, 9—7, and the victory placed the Australasians in the lead by two matches to one.

It will now be necessary for America to capture both singles matches today in order to retain the trophy.

Not one of the four players showed his true form, and while the result might not have been affected, I am firmly convinced that if McLoughlin and Bundy had devoted their lobs to Brookes instead of Wilding the contest would have been a much closer one and the spectators would have been rewarded with a better competition.

McLoughlin was not up to his form of the opening day of the series, and in my opinion the criticism leveled at his partner materially affected his game and made him overanxious. He poached too much on Bundy in his second and third sets, and did not show the brilliancy and effectiveness which have characterized his game in the past.

Bundy's playing showed that the Selection Committee made no mistake when they picked him as a partner for McLoughlin. He was much steadier than the national champion, but not severe enough on the service of either Brookes or Wilding, and his low volleying was not equal to that of the other three players. He stood up well under the attack of his opponent and made many good returns and kills.

On the form displayed in the match by Brookes and Wilding I do not think they can be classed with such great doubles teams as the Doherty brothers, Ward and Davis, Ward and Wright, and the Brookes-Dunlop of three or four years ago. They defended their services better than the Americans, though in the end there was very little to choose between them.

The Australasians used their formation of one man on their opponents' service, but formation did not play a very important part in the contest, as both McLoughlin and Bundy cleverly evaded the man at the net. The one great mistake made by the defenders was in lobbing to Wilding. They should have devoted their attention to Brookes, as he was unquestionably the weaker player of the pair, and this would probably have affected his playing today in the singles match, and given us a better chance to win.

The American players lost several opportunities to score, particularly in the second set. Having secured a 3 to 0 lead in the opening of the set, they failed to take advantage of their position and when McLoughlin lost his service at 4 to 1 after leading, it made a noticeable difference in the effectiveness of their play. McLoughlin was palpably off on his ground strokes and this weakness became more pronounced as the contest progressed. The absence of combination or team work was not so very marked, although it existed in spots.

Several days ago I predicted the possibility of success in the doubles match by sacrificing orthodox tennis for speed, and I am firmly convinced that if form had been thrown to the winds and a reckless smashing of the ball had been attempted a much better showing would have been made.

It was another record-breaking representative crowd that watched the struggle, and many persons in social, professional, commercial, and sporting circles encouraged the efforts of the four players with impartial applause. It is to the credit of the spectators that they have viewed the contests from this standpoint. An impartial crowd is a splendid thing for the players, and I am satisfied that this feature has done much in helping the players on the courts. Every person present appeared to realize that the result of the doubles match might decide the series, and this fact invested the contest with an importance that received universal recognition.

From the time McLoughlin began the contest by serving to the Australasians up to the moment when Bundy drove the ball into the net for the winning point for his opponents the 12,000 spectators followed every stroke and movement of the opposing players to the keen expectancy and an evident desire to play no favorites. The spirit of absolute fairness prevailed both for the players on the court and the spectators who thronged the square.

That the sympathy of the majority of those present was with Bundy was evidenced by the tremendous applause that greeted him on his first appearance a few moments before the game started. He had been the subject of much criticism and his position was far from enviable. It was necessary for him to demonstrate the justification of his selection and prove to the tennis world that his position on the team was not a mistake, and after his game I must join in the general opinion that the combination was the best we could have put on the court.

Playing conditions for the match were ideal. The warm sun was tempered by a brisk breeze from the south which reached even to the court despite the solid mass of humanity which surrounded it. Hours before the time set for the match it became apparent that another record crowd would be on hand, and when the players took the court not a vacant seat could be seen. The big crowd was admirably handled by the young Columbia students who acted as ushers, while the general arrangements looking to the comfort of the spectators was all that could be desired.

If McLoughlin can recover the form he showed on the opening day I expect to see him win his match today with Wilding. This should be a great contest and probably equal to that between McLoughlin and Brookes which gave the American champion our first victory. Williams will be called upon to face a hard proposition in Brookes, and as the latter was not required to extend himself to any great degree yesterday he may be depended upon to give a good account of himself today.

Summary of the match:

FIRST SET.

Brookes and Wilding— 5 5 4 8 4 0 9 1 5—41 6 (Pts. G.)

McLoughlin and Bundy— 3 7 2 6 0 4 7 4 3—36 3

	Nets.	Outs.	Place.	Serv.	D'ble F'lts.
McLoughlin	7	6	9	1	0
Bundy	6	11	3	0	1
Wilding	1	5	6	0	0
Brookes	8	6	5	0	0

SECOND SET.

McLoughlin and Bundy— 4 4 4 1 2 1 4 4 4 2 5 3 4 0—42 6

Brookes and Wilding— 1 2 2 4 4 4 2 6 2 4 3 5 6 4—49 8

	Nets.	Outs.	Place.	Serv.	D'ble F'lts.
McLoughlin	19	10	8	2	0
Bundy	11	9	1	0	0
Wilding	2	5	4	0	2
Brookes	7	15	5	0	0

THIRD SET.

McLoughlin and Bundy— 4 4 4 0 4 1 5 6 5 1 7 2 4 2 0 3—52 7

Brookes and Wilding— 2 6 2 4 2 4 3 8 3 4 5 4 2 4 4 5—62 9

	Nets.	Outs.	Place.	Serv.	D'ble F'lts.
McLoughlin	13	14	9	1	1
Bundy	0	10	10	0	0
Wilding	2	6	8	1	1
Brookes	6	18	6	0	0

SOCIETY IN THE STANDS.

Mayor Mitchel and Duke of Manchester Attend the Tennis Match.

Society tennis fans again crowded the great grandstand quadrangle yesterday when play was resumed in the challenge round for the international tennis cup. The younger generation of society recruited from the fashionable colonies of Long Island attested to the popularity of the sport by coming in droves.

At the first game the straw hat of the male predominated. Yesterday the feminine headgear was more to the front, which, combined with the soft pastel shades of the Summer frocks, transformed the quadrangle into a prismatic social spectacle. Many new faces were seen among the spectator in the throngs, and the barricade of seats erected outside the clubhouse was taxed to its capacity.

Mayor and Mrs. Mitchel, who are just starting off on a month's sojourn in Nova Scotia, occupied a place of honor in the first tier of the clubhouse stand. Mrs. Mitchel wore a plum-colored costume with a cretonne girdle, and a small black hat.

Everybody made a rush for the clubhouse entrance on arriving, but only those who were in possession of a properly signatured pass were admitted to the inclosure. Owing to the efforts of people to gain access to the clubhouse on the first day, the gates opening out into the general admittance areas from the club inclosure were locked and guards placed on duty. One of the first to find himself locked out was Harry Payne Whitney, who stood meekly peering through the wire screen for some minutes before he was recognized and admitted.

Many came into the clubhouse for refreshments before and after the game. The Duke of Manchester was among the early arrivals, and watched the game from the club stand. Mrs. Oliver Harriman, who was accompanied by W. H. Sands, dropped in for a few minutes before going to the south stand. Mrs. Harriman was in black with a black hat massed with white feathers. Mrs. Barger Wallach in black, and Mrs. Clarence C. Pell in a fetching white and black dress, with a black girdle and small black hat, saw the game from this side of the great square.

Mrs. Lydig Hoyt, formerly Miss Julia Robbins, paid her first visit to the field. She wore a black and white checked batiste frock with a small round hat of old rose over which was a large purple veil. Mr. Astor, who went down by train to the first match, motored from town yesterday. Mr. Whitney came with John Fox, Jr., and Finley Peter Dunne. Payne Whitney was also in attendance.

Others seen in the grandstand included Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton Hadden, Eugene Delano, who had Dr. and Mrs. Augustus B. Wadsworth with him; Mr. and Mrs. George G. Bourne, who motored from Oakdale, L. I.; Mr. and Mrs. Albert Rathbone, Col. Anthony R. Kuser and his son, John D. Kuser, who motored from Bernardsville, N. J.; Baroness de Graffenried and the Misses Hamilton, Mr. and Mrs. John T. Pratt, who had Miss Marion Fenno, the tennis player from Boston, and George L. Wrenn with them; C. Ledyard Blair, Mr. and Mrs. James A. Blair, Mr. and Mrs. Anson W. Burchard, who motored from their place at Locust Valley, L. I.; John D. Crimmins, Jr., Mrs. Juan M. Ceballos and Miss Louise Ceballos, and Harvey Ladew, who entertained a party of Yale students.

Also Col. and Mrs. S. L. H. Slocum of Washington, D. C.; Mrs. Henry B. Darlington of Pittsburgh, Mr. and Mrs. Sherman Flint, who motored from Islip; Mrs. Alfred G. Miles, George C. Boldt, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. J. Appleton H. Hopkins, Mrs. Samuel D. Brewster, Mr. and Mrs. Howard W. Maxwell, Mr. and Mrs. John Howes Burton, Frank Appleton, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Devereux Milburn, Miss Kathryn N. Steele, Mrs. Joseph S. Stevens, Mr. and Mrs. Herbert M. Harriman, Miss Eleanora Sears, Harold Vanderbilt, W. Leon Pepperman, Frederic P. Warfield, who entertained a party; Miss Josephine C. Smith and Miss Elsie W. Saltus, and Mr. and Mrs. Parker D. Handy.

Others in attendance included Mrs. W. H. Nichols, Mrs. Oren Root, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Edey, Miss Julia Edey, Mrs. H. McK. Twombly, Mr. and Mrs. Charles W. Harkness, Mrs. Paul Cravath, Mr. and Mrs. William S. Hofstra, James S. Cushman, Miss Mai D. Watson, Miss Greta Hostetter, Mr. and Mrs. Graham L. Wilson and Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Hoskins of Philadelphia, Allan Pinkerton, Police Commissioner Woods, Mrs. John Barrymore, Miss Erna Marcus, the tennis champion of the Middle West, who was with Mr. and Mrs. L. J. Robertson; Dr. and Mrs. Eugene J. Cronin, Mr. and Mrs. Harry M. Lasker, Miss May Hannis of Bala, Penn., and party; Mr. and Mrs. Louis Ranger, Mr. and Mrs. M. M. Looram, and Lovell H. Carr.

Others were Mr. and Mrs. F. N. Doubleday, Mr. and Mrs. Gifford A. Cochran, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Parker, Mr. and Mrs. Howard Brokaw, Mr. and Mrs. Irving Brokaw, Miss Marion Hollins, Ashbal H. Barney, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Hager, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Hoppin, Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Davies, Marshall Kernochan, Oliver Perrin; Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Scott Burden, Miss Claire Bird, Mr. and Mrs. J. Gordon Douglas, Mrs. M. Lawrence Keene, Mr. and Mrs. Charles C. Rumsey, Mr. and Mrs. Franklin Mott Warner, and Mr. and Mrs. Charles Steele.

ALVA LEADS YACHTS.

J. W. Overton's Sloop Winner in Championship Regatta on Bellport Bay.

Special to The New York Times.

BELLPORT BAY, L. I., Aug. 14.—Ideal weather conditions were experienced by the cruising Corinthians of the Great South Bay Yacht Racing Association today.

The fleet came on to this port from Sayville this morning in a glorious breeze from the southwest. The wind allowed the yachtsmen to have a broad reach from port to port. This afternoon the craft sailed a championship regatta under the auspices of the Bellport Bay Yacht Club. The wind freshened as the afternoon advanced, and many of the yachts raced with a reef tied in their mainsails.

The special committee which has been managing the power boat races from port to port stated today that Viper won in the semi-speed class from Babylon to Sayville, and Swastika was the winner among the cruisers. In the race to this port there was only one class, which was won by Nedivol. The winners in the sailboat class this morning were Alva, challenger, which, however, has been protested on account of her measurement; Claire, Lady Nicotine, White Hope, Pluto, and Fannie.

A summary of the championship regatta follows:

SLOOPS—CLASS P.

Start, 2:06. Course, 10 Miles.

Yacht and Owner.	Finish. H.M.S.	Elapsed Time. H.M.S.
Alva, J. W. Overton	3:50:52	1:44:52
Eskawaja III., W. Leslie	3:52:08	1:46:08
Evangeline, W. Kreamer	3:53:30	1:47:30
Constance, F. C. Southard	3:54:32	1:48:32
Kid, J. W. Lawrence	3:55:12	1:49:12

Corrected time—On Alva, 1:43:50; Eskawaja, III., 1:45:05; Constance, 1:45:56; Kid, 1:46:28; Evangeline, 1:46:46.

SLOOPS—CLASS Q.

Start, 2:09. Course, 10 Miles.

Dixie, C. F. Westin	4:02:19	1:51:19
Challenger, W. Kreamer	4:04:26	1:55:26
Vive, A. C. Smith, Jr.	4:05:40	1:56:40
Constance, R. H. Post	4:06:38	1:57:38
Count, W. Larrabee	Withdrew	

Corrected time—On Dixie, 1:49:11; Vive, 1:54:58; Constance, 1:55:56; Challenger, to be remeasured.

MORICHES CATS—CLASS AA.

Start, 2:12. Course, 10 Miles.

Sylph, W. C. Atwater	4:08:00	1:56:00
Dolphin, C. W. Powell	4:08:53	1:56:53
Moonray, H. Growtage	4:10:07	1:58:07
Claire, W. Kreamer	4:13:12	2:01:12
Big Sis, R. Earl	Withdrew	

BELLPORT BAY ONE DESIGN.

Start, 2:15. Course, 10 Miles.

Lady Nicotine, F. St. John	4:15:40	2:00:40
Her Ladyship, Miss Edey	4:16:04	2:01:04
Lady Madge, J. D. Everitt	4:18:11	2:03:11
Lady Bird, A. B. Boyd	4:18:17	2:03:17
Miladi, Miss Baruch	4:19:20	2:04:20
Lady Bug, G. F. Droste	Did not finish	

MORICHES CATS—CLASS B. B.

Start, 2:18. Course, 6 2-3 Miles.

Adelaide III., T. B. Conklin	3:38:50	1:20:50
Joy, F. Crampton	3:38:57	1:20:57
Pawnee, H. C. Halstead	3:39:12	1:21:12

SLOOPS—CLASS X.

Start, 2:21. Course, 6 2-3 Miles.

Scorpion, F. Kramer	3:44:40	1:23:40
Curlew II., G. W. Douglass	3:45:58	1:24:58

The War's Effect on Food and Drink

is most severe on imported products.

For instance, importation of Gin has ceased *entirely.*

It is now almost impossible to serve London Dry Gins—with one *exception.*

This exception is EL-BART Dry Gin.

From 1784 until 1904 EL-BART was made at the famous Camberwell Distillery, Addington Square, London, England.

Since then EL-BART has been *Triple Distilled* at Baltimore, Maryland, after this same Camberwell formula and under the same supervision.

There is *no lack* of this Pure, Fragrant, Straight Dry Gin, *and no change in price.*

Be sure of your Rickey or Cocktail or other Gin drink.

Say *EL-BART*—it is the *dryest* Gin.

And make your own Cocktails at home.
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This shaker is worth a dollar, but for a limited time will be sent postpaid, or delivered upon application, for one label from an EL-BART Dry Gin Bottle and 25c in cash or stamps. Address, EL-BART, 305 Fifth Avenue, New York

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MARTINI
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DOUBLE WIN FOR WHITNEY STABLES

Gainer and Spun Glass Get Home First at Saratoga Races.

Special to The New York Times.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Aug. 14.—Gainer, the three-year-old for which Mrs. Payne Whitney paid $12,500 at the sale of the J. L. Holland horses at Belmont Park in the Spring, was winner of the best race offered by the Saratoga Association this afternoon. The race was hardly befitting such a colt, for he only beat ordinary handicap horses. It is only the second time that he has won for Mrs. Whitney, and that made it an event.

It was an off day, and then after the running of the third race there came a heavy downpour of rain that drove the big crowd from the paddock and the lawns to the shelter of the stands. Gainer's score came in a mile and a furlong handicap, and it was run during the storm. There only opposed him Ringling from the Beverwyck Stable and a filly that would have won under more intelligent handling, Herbert L. Pratt's Star Gaze, and Archibald Barklie's Holiday.

Sumter, who had the mount on Ringling, made the fatal mistake of permitting his mount to drop well nigh hopelessly out of the running in the early stages and then rushing her up on the outside, making up all the lost ground in a furlong. This took so much out of her that she readily succumbed to Gainer in the final stages.

John E. Madden's The Finn made good when he scored a galloping victory over the five and a half furlong distance, and in the other race for two-year-olds, James Rowe showed another good filly from the Harry Payne Whitney stable when he sent Spun Glass to the post. She won with the greatest of ease. As Gainer is racing under the silks of Harry Payne Whitney this season it made the score a double for the light blue and brown cap.

H. C. Hallenbeck's Working Lad turned something of a form somersault when he was winner of a six-furlong dash from some very smart sprinters. It was only Tuesday of this week that he was disgracefully beaten, and his awakening today was so sudden that it caused no end of gossip. Little Nearer upset calculations when he beat old Lahore, but the latter would surely have been first home had it not been that he was badly pocketed in the run through the stretch. Then at the end of the programme Easter Star was winner over a field of maidens for F. Ambrose Clark.

The stewards are probing the running of some queer looking races through the field recently. They have reached far enough to suspend the license of Jockey J. Hannigan. This rider has not performed in the saddle here this season, but the reason given for the action was that the officials did not approve of his associates.

After Working Lad had won his race he was boosted from an entered price of $1,000 to $1,800 by Larry Carey and A. J. Dwyer, but he was protected and bought in for Mr. Hallenbeck by trainer Taylor. The summaries:

FIRST RACE.—For maiden two-year-olds; $400 added; six furlongs. Time—1:14.

Spun Glass, H. P. Whitney's, 105 pounds, (Taylor,) 9 to 20, out.......1[1]

Chivalry, 106, (O'Neill,) 9 to 2, even.......2[2]

Sand Bank, 105, (Ryan,) 12 to 1, 3 to 1.......3[3]

Cycle, Royalty, The Marchioness, Sharpshooter, Maryland Girl, Sunno, and Jem also ran.

SECOND RACE.—For fillies, mares, and geldings; three-year-olds and upward; selling handicap; $500 added; one mile. Time—1:40 1-5.

Little Nearer, C. H. Robbins's, 95 pounds, (Sumter,) 16 to 5, 6 to 5.......1[1]

Lahore, 111, (Davies,) 18 to 5, 6 to 5.......2[2]

Bac, 100, (McTaggart,) 3 to 1, even.......3[3]

Executor, Bayberry Candle, and Ella Bryson also ran.

THIRD RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling handicap; six furlongs. Time—1:13.

Working Lad, H. C. Hallenbeck's, 113 pounds, (Butwell,) 5 to 1 and 2 to 1.......1[1]

Yadopeep, 109, (Schuttinger,) 6 to 1, 2 to 1.......2[2]

Progressive, 104, (Buxton,) 8 to 1, 3 to 1.......3[3]

Water Welles, Honey Bee, Hurakin, Edith W., and Humiliation also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; handicap; $800 added; one mile and a furlong. Time—1:53.

Gainer, H. P. Whitney's, 116 pounds, (Kederis,) 7 to 5, 1 to 3.......1[1]

Ringling, 93, (Sumter,) 8 to 5, 11 to 20.......2[2]

Star Gaze, 102, (McCahey,) 7 to 2, 4 to 5.......3[3]

Holiday also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—For two-year-olds, handicap; $500 added; five and a half furlongs. Time—1:08.

The Finn, John E. Madden's, 119 pounds, (Butwell,) 7 to 20, out.......1[1]

Headmast, 107, (McKeever,) 20 to 1, 6 to 1.......2[2]

Razzano, 111, (McCahey,) 8 to 1, 7 to 5.......3[3]

Encore, Langhorne, and Duke of Dunbar also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—For maidens, three-year-olds and upward; $400 added; one mile. Time—1:42 2-5.

Easter Star, F. Ambrose Clark's, 105 pounds, (Butwell,) 6 to 5, 1 to 2.......1[1]

Dakota, 105, (Buxton,) 15 to 1, 6 to 1.......2[2]

Dancing Master, 105, (Kederis,) 6 to 1, 2 to 1.......3[3]

Lazuli, Bearded Lady, Pebeto, Toynbee, and Robert L. also ran.

GYMKHANA RACES AT PIER.

Society Enjoys Novel Events at Narragansett Annual Outing.

Special to The New York Times.

NARRAGANSETT PIER, R. I., Aug. 14.—On the No. 2 field of the Point Judith Polo Club the annual gymkhana races took place this afternoon and afforded diversion for many of the cottagers and others of the Summer colony at Narragansett and the near-by region. There were ten events, including polo and bending races, musical chairs, a 300-yard dash, and a hurdle race over six flights.

Prizes were offered in the various events by members of the villa colony at the Pier. Among those present were Mr. and Mrs. Paul D. Mills, Mrs. Thomas Hitchcock, Mr. and Mrs. Philip E. Stevenson, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Le Boutillier, 2d, Thomas Hitchcock, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Brown, Miss Hannah Randolph, P. S. P. Randolph, Jr., Mrs. Charles Randolph Snowden, and William A. Hazard.

The summary follows:

Polo ball race for men, prize presented by W. L. Goodwin, won by Earl W. Hopping.

Polo ball race for ladies, prize by Edgar Leonard, won by Mrs. Philip E. Stevenson.

Ball and basket race, prize by Mrs. B. K. Gatins, won by E. W. Hopping.

Musical chairs, prize by Mrs. Joseph Hitchcock, won by W. H. Jackson.

Bending race for boys, prize by Thomas Le Boutillier, 2d, won by Stewart Preece.

Bending race for men and ladies, prize by Mrs. P. E. Stevenson, won by Thomas Hitchcock, Jr.

Egg and spoon race, won by Mrs. Philip E. Stevenson.

Three hundred-yard sprint, prize by Mrs. Philip Stevenson, won by P. E. Stevenson; McFadden's pony.

Apple and bucket race, prize by Mrs. P. D. Mills, won by P. S. P. Randolph, Jr.

Hurdle race over six flights, prize by J. W. Converse; won by E. W. Hopping; G. O. Totten's pony.

The judges were William Lattauer and Alexander Brown.

Entries for Saratoga Races.

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; handicap; selling; seven furlongs. Pharaoh, 109 pounds; King Box, 114; Gallop, 111; Stars and Stripes, 106; Kilcrea, 105; Mary Warren, 100; Young Emblem, 108; Ralph Lloyd, 106; Mr. Sniggs, 115; Dr. Duenner, 117; Armament, 105; Connemara, 109; Armor, 106; Raoul, 108; O'Sullivan, 107.

SECOND RACE.—For four-year-olds and upward; the Saratoga Steeplechase Handicap; about two miles and a half. Syosset, 137 pounds; Lysander, 156; Savannah, 151; Skibbereen, 142; Little Hugh, 139; Marcellus, 162.

Note—The weights of Syosset and Little Hugh include a penalty of five pounds each.

THIRD RACE.—For two-year-olds; the Sanford Memorial; six furlongs. Pan Maid, 107 pounds; Dinah Do, 107; Lady Barbary, 122; My King, 110; Garbage, 127; Capra, 110; Distant Shore, 110; Solly, 113.

FOURTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; the Champlain Handicap; one mile and a furlong. Coy Lad, 97 pounds; Pandean, 98; Surprising, 115; Andes, 95; Flying Fairy, 118; His Majesty, 120; Ten Point, 120; Tartar, 108.

Note—The weight on His Majesty includes a penalty of five pounds.

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; free selling; handicap; one mile. Sepulveda, 108 pounds; Young Emblem, 108; Stars and Stripes, 106; Ec, 109; His Nibs, 113; Gallant Boy, 104; Over the Sands, 108; Heart Beat, 108; Yodeling, 107; Connemara, 107; Font, 105; Camellia, 107; Valliant, 106; Star O'Ryan, 109; Dr. Charcot, 105; Loveland, 113.

SIXTH RACE.—For two-year-olds; maidens; selling; five and a half furlongs. Peg, 107 pounds; Hafiz, 110; Busy Edith, 107; Cycle, 110; Rosalie Orme, 107; Fidget, 105; Tamerlane, 110; Merry Twinkle, 107; Soloti, 110; Baby Cole, 107; Aswan, 110; *Harlequin, 103; Jack of Clubs, 110; Videt, 110; Fenrock, 110; Veluspa, 107; Tory Maid, 107; Change, 107; Harold, 110; Carlona, 110.

*Apprentice allowance of five pounds claimed.

RIDER BADLY HURT IN BICYCLE RACE

Modonna, In His First Race Here, Knocked Unconscious at Motordrome.

Vincenzo Modonna, a Boston rider, making his first appearance about New York, was hurt in a bad spill in the ninth mile of the forty-mile motor-paced race at the Brighton Beach Motordrome last night. Modonna lost his pacer and was shot up toward the rim of the saucer track in front of the motor cycle pacing George Wiley, the American champion. The motor driven by Michele Nazzo crashed into Modonna, both going down together.

Nazzo was only slightly hurt, but Modonna was rendered unconscious and had to be carried from the track. Wiley had seen the danger of a collision and broke loose from his pacer in time to ride around the fallen riders. In order to do so he had to ride up to within a couple of inches of the top of the track. Modonna was taken to the Coney Island Hospital.

A short time after the accident Wiley also dropped out, leaving but three riders. Clarence Carmen and Percy Lawrence rode a pretty race, and were on even terms up to the last three laps, when Carmen started a sprint and outdistanced the San Franciscan. Three laps from the end Lawrence lost his pacer, and from that point on Carmen kept the lead, although he could not lap Lawrence. Bobby Walthour had trouble with his bicycle and lost a number of laps at the start of the race, finishing a bad third. The time for the forty miles was 49:11 4-5.

Harry Kaiser, the national amateur champion, was a victor in two of the amateur bicycle races, the five-mile handicap, which he won from scratch, and the unknown distance race. Kaiser defeated a field of thirty in the five-mile race, most of whom had generous handicaps. He did not take the lead until the last lap, when he made a great spurt and managed to finish two lengths ahead of Fred Taylor, who was his nearest opponent.

The unknown distance race was permitted to go but one mile. The whole field of riders was bunched when the signal was given for the final lap, and it was a wild sprint to the finish, in which Kaiser beat out Gus Wohlrab of Jersey City by a couple of inches. The summaries:

Forty-Mile Motor-Paced Race.—Won by Clarence Carmen, Jamaica, L. I.; Percy Lawrence, San Francisco, second; Bobby Walthour, Atlanta, Ga., third. Time—49:11 4-5.

Five-Mile Handicap, Amateur.—Won by Harry Kaiser, New York, (scratch;) Fred Taylor, Newark, (50 yards,) second; Alfred O. Lake, New York, (100 yards,) third. Time—10:25 2-5.

One-Mile Novice.—Won by Edwin Arckelin, Jersey City; Charles Bonsigo, Newark, second. Time—2:20.

Unknown Distance Race, Amateur.—Won by Harry Kaiser, New York; Gus Wohlrab, Jersey City, second; Fred Taylor, Jersey City, third. Time—2:18 4-5.

The feature event at the Brighton Beach Motordrome tonight will be the one-third mile national championship to be run in four heats, two semi-finals and a final. Goullet will have a chance to pass Kramer in the season's points table for the title in this race. Kramer leads the Australian by only one point, having a total of 35. Goullet has been crowding the champion hard all season and only two weeks ago had Kramer tied. It has been freely predicted by other riders and bike enthusiasts that Goullet will eventually take the lead from the Newark idol and tonight's race gives Goullet an excellent opportunity.

The five-mile handicap, with Rutt and Kramer going from scratch, will be another interesting event.

The American hundred-kilometer motor-paced championship will be run at the Motordrome on Wednesday night. The sanction for the contest was issued yesterday by Chairman R. F. Kelsey of the Board of Control of the National Cycling Association, and provides for $1,200 in prizes to be divided among the first six riders to cross the tape. A time limit of seventy-five minutes also was put on the race, and the winner will have to cover the 62½ miles in that time or have $10 deducted for every minute or fraction of a minute over. Proportionate deductions also will be made from the other prizes if the time limit is exceeded.

As soon as the hundred-kilometer championship race was announced last night at the seaside track entries were filed by Bobby Walthour, Clarence Carman, Vincenzo Modona, Worth B. Mitten, Percy Lawrence, and George Wiley, the present title holder.

PETER STEVENS'S STAKE.

Defeats Big Field for Feature $3,000 Purse at Kalamazoo.

KALAMAZOO, Mich., Aug. 14.—Five races, with an aggregate of forty-four horses competing, furnished a heavy card for the fourth day of the local Grand Circuit meeting. Two of the contests, the $3,000 Burdick Hotel Stake for 2:10 pacers and the 2:12 pace, went five and six heats, respectively, and were grueling struggles. The 2:16 trot, purse $2,000, and the 2:19 trot were won in straight heats.

Interest centred in the 2:10 pace. The field numbered eleven horses, including Peter Stevens and King Couchman, who were figured as the most dangerous contenders. King Couchman won the first heat, the second going to Peter Stevens. Then Carmelia took a heat. Peter Stevens had the class of the bunch and captured the fourth and fifth heats and the race.

The 2:12 pace was a race between fourteen horses. Frank Patch won the second, third, and sixth heats and the race. Lelia Patchen finished first in the fourth and fifth, while the first heat went to Grand Opera. There were whipping finishes in practically every mile.

The 2:19 trot was easy for Barney Gibbs. The meeting closes Saturday with four events. The summaries:

2:10 Pace.—Three in five heats; Burdick Hotel Stake; purse, $3,000.

Peter Stevens, b. h., by Peter the Great (Garrison)	2	1	2	1	1
King Couchman, br. g. (McMahon)	1	2	5	5	3
Carmelia, br. m. (Cox)	9	8	1	3	4
Ruby K., b. m. (McDevitt)	8	11	8	2	2
Thistle Patch, blk. h. (Snow)	5	3	3	9	7
Bel Direct, gr. h. (McEwen)	3	4	10	10	6
Rastus, b. g. (McDonald)	6	5	9	6	8
Mary E. Pick, blk. m. (Anderson)	7	7	4	4	5
Walnut Grove, blk. h. (Ruthven)	4	6	7	11	dr
Baron Alcyone, b. g. (McGrath)	10	10	6	7	dr
Irene Beau, ch. m. (Murphy)	11	9	11	8	dr

Time—2:05 1-4; 2:05 1-4; 2:06 3-4; 2:06 1-2; 2:07 1-4.

2:19 Trot.—Three in five heats; purse, $1,000.

Barney Gibbs, br. g., by Prodigal, (Geers)	1	1	1
Fair Virginia, b. m., (Cox)	2	3	2
The Rebuttal, b. m., (McMahon)	3	2	3

Time—2:13¼; 2:13¾; 2:13¾.

2:12 Pace.—Three in five heats; purse, $1,000.

Frank Patch, br. h., by Patchen Boy, (Cox)	7	1	1	2	5	1
Lelia Patchen, blk. m., (Snow)	3	4	4	1	1	2
Grand Opera, b. h., (James)	1	2	5	4	2	dr

Time—2:08¾; 2:07¼; 2:07¼; 2:08½; 2:08¾; 2:11¼.

2:10 Pace.—Three in five heats; Burdick Hotel Stake; purse, $3,000.

Peter Stevens, b. h., by Peter the Great, (Garrison)	2	1	2	1	1
King Couchman, br. g., (McMahon)	1	2	5	5	3
Carmelia, br. m., (Cox)	9	8	1	3	4
Ruby K., b. m., (McDevitt)	8	11	8	2	2

Time—2:05¼; 2:05¼; 2:06¾; 2:06½; 2:07¼.

2:16 Trot.—Three in five heats; Columbia Hotel Stake; purse, $2,000.

Balwin, b. h., by McKinney, (Garrity)	1	1	1
The Guide, b. h., (Geers)	2	3	2
Hazel Laing, ch. m., (Andrews)	4	2	4

Time—2:08¼; 2:08¾; 2:08¾.

Two Knockouts at New Polo A. A.

Substituting for Marty Brown in the feature bout at the New Polo Athletic Association last night, Johnny Glynn of New York was knocked out in four rounds by Chick West, a New England welterweight. Glynn was in no shape to box, but for three rounds managed to ward off West's onslaughts. West had the better of the boxing at all stages. In another scheduled ten-round bout, K. O. Eggers of the West Side stopped Young Jeff in four rounds. Eggers had his opponent on the verge of a knockout three times before he finally struck the deciding blow. In the opening ten-round engagement Tommy Roache of this city had much the better of Joe Moran of Detroit in a bout that went the limit. Roache's cleverness and hard hitting were too much for the Western boy.

Ten Rounders at the Stadium.

A card of three ten-round bouts will be staged at the Stadium A. C. tonight with Mike Mazie, the crack Staten Island lightweight, who promises to develop into a strong contender for the title, and Tommy Ginty in the main bout. In the semi-final Young Hickey of Harlem will box Billy Glover. The principals in the opening ten-round bout will be Willie Adams and Freddy Haas.

Chip and Murray Matched.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 14.—George Chip of New Castle, Penn., and Billy Murray of Petaluma, Cal., were matched today to fight twenty rounds here on Admission Day, Sept. 9. In their last fight Chip knocked Murray out in the fifteenth round.

GIANTS LOSE AGAIN TO BOSTON---TURF---YACHTING---GOLF---CYCLING

POOR OLD GIANTS DEFEATED AGAIN

Braves Win Second Straight, 7 to 3, and Cut Down New York Team's Lead.

The rampaging Boston Braves jumped all over the poor old Giants again yesterday and maltreated them in a manner that quite distressed the 17,000 spectators, more or less, who paid their good money to see the home team win. The Braves have now won two straight from New York, and, according to rumors emanating from Boston, McGraw is now almost ready to concede the pennant to Stalling's men, maybe. The defeat cuts down the Giants' lead to four and a half games.

The Braves hammered out seven runs off the combined pitching of Tesreau and Demaree, while the Giants were collecting three runs, one of which, a home run in the ninth inning by Fred Merkle, came after most of the crowd had given up in despair and left the grounds.

The Giants were all right except that their pitchers didn't go very well and that they couldn't hit and that they fielded poorly. Aside from this they looked good. The Giants also did some poor base running, but they got so little opportunity to show their skill in this department of the game that their slips didn't really cause much damage.

Bill, popularly known as William, James did the pitching for the Braves, and covered himself with glory. Demaree and Tesreau did a lot of good pitching for the Braves, too, until McGraw called upon "Hooks" Wiltse of the Old Guard to stem the rout. Wiltse did well in the last two innings and prevented any further scoring.

The Giants have now shot Marquard, Fromme, Tesreau, and Demaree at the Braves without being able to stop their advance, and their last remaining hope is in Mathewson, who will probably be started against them today. Wiltse has been the only Giant pitcher used so far who has made any kind of a showing against the Boston batters.

J. Carlisle Smith, the Brooklyn castoff, had the honor of scoring the first run for the Braves. Smith seems to have taken on new life since the left the Dodgers. He got a base on balls in the second inning and went around to third on Mann's single. Mann then tried to steal, ad was caught between first and second, while Smith remained safe at third. Gowdy got a hit over Tesreau's head, upon which Smith scored. James got another hit, which put Gowdy in third. Devore then drove a long fly to Bescher, who failed to get Gowdy at the plate. The ball rolled away from Meyers, but was recovered by Tesreau, who threw to second in time to catch James going down, thus ending the Giants' troubles for a brief period.

The Braves started right in again the next inning, however, and scored two more runs. Evers walked, Connolly singled, Maranville sacrificed them both along, and then Schmidt scored them with a sharp hit between second and first.

And then came two more in the fifth. Connolly, who had distinguished himself by a double and a single previously further boosted his batting average by driving a home run into the right-field wing of the grand stand. Schmidt kept up the good work by getting a pass, and, after getting around to third on Mann's hit, scored on a wild pitch. The next man struck out, but this closed Tesreau's engagement for the day.

Demaree didn't prove much better, however, and Devore and Evers, the first men to face him in the sixth, both hit safely. Devore scored on Connolly's sacrifice.

Robertson and Bescher pulled off a trick play which robbed Maranville of a hit and prevented any further scoring in this inning. Maranville drove a long fly out between left and centre field. Robertson ran over and just managed to touch it, but it bounded out of his hands. Bescher had also been running for the ball, and he grabbed it as it dropped from Robertson's grasp, making the out.

Fletcher scored the first for New York in the second, getting to first on Maranville's error and crossing the plate, after being pushed along to third on Meyers's out, by Stock's single to left. Stock went out trying to stretch the hit into a double.

The Giants' second run came in the seventh as a result of Merkle's double and Stock's single. The third run was just Merkle's home run into the bleachers in left field. The ball went into the bleachers about six inches inside the foul pole. The score:

BOSTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Devore, rf.	3	0	1	1	0
C'ther, rf.	1	0	0	1	0
Evers, 2b.	3	1	1	4	1
Con'ly, lf.	3	2	3	6	1
M'v'le, ss.	4	0	0	3	4
S'midt, 1b.	4	1	1	10	1
Smith, 3b.	3	1	1	1	3
Mann, cf.	4	0	1	2	1
Gowdy, c.	3	1	2	2	2
James, p.	4	1	1	0	3
Total	32	7	11	27	16

NEW YORK.	AB	R	H	PO	A
B'cher, cf.	3	0	0	3	1
Doyle, 2b.	4	0	2	3	3
Burns, lf.	2	0	0	2	0
R'tson, rf.	4	0	0	2	1
F'cher, ss.	4	1	0	3	1
M'kle, 1b.	4	2	2	10	2
Meyers, c.	4	0	0	4	3
Stock, 3b.	3	0	2	0	2
T'reau, p.	1	0	0	0	4
*Donlin	1	0	0	0	0
Dem'e, p.	0	0	0	0	0
†Murray	1	0	0	0	0
Wiltse, p.	0	0	0	0	0
Total	31	3	6	27	17

*Batted for Tesreau in the fifth inning.
†Batted for Demaree in the seventh inning.
Errors—Maranville, (2,) Bescher, Stock.

Boston	0	2	2	0	2	1	0	0	0—7
New York	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1—3

First base on errors—New York, 2. Two-base hits—Connolly, Merkle. Home runs—Connolly, Merkle. Sacrifice hit—Maranville. Sacrifice flies—Devore, Connolly. Stolen bases—Burns, Evers. Left on bases—New York, 4; Boston, 7. Double plays—Bescher, Meyers, Tesreau, and Doyle; Doyle and Merkle, (2.) Bases on balls—Off Tesreau, 4; off Demaree, 1; off Wiltse, 1; off James, 3. Struck out—By Tesreau, 3; by Wiltse, 1; by James, 2. Wild pitch—Tesreau. Hits—Off Tesreau, 8 in 5 innings; off Demaree, 3 in 2 innings; off Wiltse, 1 in 2 innings. Time of game—One hour and fifty-eight minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Klem and Emslie.

Reds Hit Hard, but Lose Game.

PITTSBURGH, Aug. 14.—Pittsburgh defeated Cincinnati here today by a score of 8 to 7. Although the home team only made seven hits off Pitchers Douglas, Yingling, and Schneider, the visitors batted McQuillan, O'Toole, and Harmon for a total of 15 hits. The score:

PITTSBURGH.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Viox, 2b.	3	0	0	4	2
L'nard, 3b.	4	2	1	0	3
Kelly, cf.	4	2	2	2	1
W'g'r, ss.	3	2	2	2	2
Hyatt, 1b.	4	0	1	7	0
Carey, lf.	4	0	0	3	1
C'lins, rf.	3	0	0	2	2
G'man, c.	3	0	0	7	1
McQ'n, p.	0	0	0	0	1
§Mensor	0	1	0	0	0
O'Toole, p.	2	1	1	0	0
H'mon, p.	0	0	0	0	0
Total	30	8	7	27	13

CINCINNATI.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Dan'ls, rf.	5	0	2	0	1
H'zog, ss.	5	2	3	6	3
T'bly, lf.	4	2	3	2	0
V. K'z, 3b.	5	1	2	0	1
B'gh'r, 2b.	5	0	0	2	4
Moran, cf.	5	1	1	1	0
M'witz, 1b.	4	0	1	8	0
Clarke, c.	3	1	1	3	0
Genz'e, c.	1	0	0	1	1
D'glas, p.	2	0	1	1	3
*Miller	0	0	0	0	0
†Kellogg	0	0	0	0	0
Y'ling, p.	0	0	0	0	0
‡Niehoff	1	0	1	0	0
Sch'der, p.	0	0	0	0	1
Total	40	7	15	24	14

*Batted for Douglas in the eighth inning.
†Batted for Miller in the eighth inning.
‡Batted for Yingling in the eighth inning.
§Batted for McQuillan in third inning.
Errors—Herzog, (2,) Moran, Viox, Kelly.

Pittsburgh	0	0	4	0	4	0	0	0	. .—8
Cincinnati	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	4	0—7

Hits—Off Douglas, 7 in 6 innings; off Yingling, none in 1 inning; off Schneider, none in 1 inning; off McQuillan, 7 in 3 innings; off O'Toole, 5 in 4 innings, (three at bat and none out when relieved in eighth inning;) off Harmon, 3 in 2 innings. Two-base hits—Douglas, Herzog, Von Kolnitz. Three-base hits—Twombley, O'Toole. Stolen base—Berghammer. First base on balls—Off Douglas, 1; off Schneider, 1; off O'Toole, 1; off Harmon, 1. Passed ball—Clarke. Hit by pitcher—Douglas, (Viox.) First base on errors—Cincinnati, 1; Pittsburgh, 1. Left on bases—Cincinnati, 8; Pittsburgh, 1. Struck out—By Douglas, 3; by Yingling, 1; by McQuillan, 1; by O'Toole, 5; by Harmon, 1. Time of game—Two hours and four minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Hart and Rigler.

SPORTING EVENTS.

MOTORDROME BRIGHTON BEACH Tonight
25 bicycle motor-pace and motor cycle races. 200 riders. 5,000 seats at 25c.

BASEBALL, Polo Grounds today, 3 P. M. [illegible] Boston.

BROOKLYNS HOODOOED.

Shortstop O'Mara Breaks a Leg and Daubert Is Hurt in Losing Game.

It took the Phillies exactly two hours and thirty minutes at Ebbets Field yesterday to annex a pastime, a résumé of which reads like a war correspondent's report. The score was 8 to 7. Of all the weird games staged at the Brooklyn battlefield, none could be compared with that of yesterday. As a result of the many wild happenings, Ollie O'Mara, the young Brooklyn shortstop, is in St. Mary's Hospital with a compound fracture of the left leg; Jake Daubert is nursing an injured ankle; Luderus of the Phils has an injured kneecap to attend to, while Otto Miller, the Superbas' backstop, must take care of a split thumb for the next couple of days, and every Brooklyn fan is glum in the bargain.

O'Mara is out of the game for the remainder of the season, and it is quite possible, with an injury such as he received, that he will never be able to play big league baseball again. Of course, this depends on how well his hurt mends. In the first inning of the contest, O'Mara, trying to beat a throw by Beck to the plate, started to slide four yards from the plate. His spikes in some manner caught in the dirt, and while he was raising his body from the ground Killifer slapped the ball on his leg with much force. The strain on the member became too great, and with a crack that could be heard almost all over the stands back of the plate, the bone, just above the left ankle, snapped in two. Although suffering intensely and only semi-conscious, O'Mara gamely attempted to replace the broken bone. He fainted. He was carried off the field.

Daubert, in the third inning, turned his ankle rounding third base, and had to retire, Hummell relieving him. In the next period Luderus crashed into the right-field stands chasing a foul from Myer's bat, and he, too, was rendered useless for the remainder of the fray.

The Dodgers' hard luck was rampant. They ran up a five-run lead in the first three innings, yet even then could not win. Players almost unnumbered took part in the contest, while both managers sent three pitchers to the mound. Elmer Steele, the former St. Louis twirler, started for Brooklyn, but went only as far as the fifth inning, when he was driven to cover. Schmutz was no more effective, and Allen went along in great style up to the last inning, when the Phils centred their attack on him and tallied twice, enough to gain the verdict. Rixey, Marshall, and Tincup were the Quakers' entrants.

Brooklyn started to pile up runs in the second inning, when a single by Cutshaw, a pass to Miller, and Steele's double, with a wild throw by Cravath, accounted for three runs. In the third they increased the count to five.

Philadelphia secured two in the fourth, added another in the fifth, and in the sixth knotted the count with a trio of tallies made with the assistance of three bases on balls. In the ninth, Lobert and Paskert singled in succession, and Cutshaw fumbled Killifer's grounder, allowing Lobert to score. Burns batted for Marshall, and drove home the winning tally with a single to centre. The score:

PHILADELPHIA.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Byrne, 2b.	6	0	3	3	4
M'tin, ss.	4	0	0	2	2
B'ker, cf. lf.	5	1	2	3	1
Magee, lf. 1b.	5	1	1	8	1
C'v'th, rf.	4	1	0	1	0
Lob't, 3b.	5	2	4	1	1
Lud's, 1b.	2	0	0	3	0
P'kert, cf.	2	2	2	1	0
Kil'fer, c.	5	0	0	5	3
Rixey, p.	2	1	0	0	3
*Irelan	0	0	0	0	0
M'sh'l, p.	1	0	0	0	2
†Burns	1	0	1	0	0
Tincup, p.	0	0	0	0	0
Total	42	8	13	27	17

BROOKLYN.	AB	R	H	PO	A
O'M'a, ss.	1	0	1	0	0
E'feld, ss.	4	0	0	0	5
D'bert, 1b.	1	0	1	3	0
Hum'l, 1b.	3	0	0	5	0
D'ton, cf.	4	0	2	4	0
Wheat, lf.	5	1	1	3	0
C'sh'w, 2b.	5	2	2	4	2
Meyers, rf.	4	0	3	1	0
Egan, 3b.	3	1	1	0	1
Miller, c.	3	2	0	7	0
‡McCarty	1	0	1	0	0
Steele, p.	1	1	1	0	1
Schm'z, p.	0	0	0	0	0
Allen, p.	1	0	0	0	0
§Stengel	1	0	0	0	0
Total	37	7	12	27	9

*Batted for Rixey in sixth inning.
†Batted for Marshall in ninth inning.
‡Batted for Miller in ninth inning.
§Batted for Allen in ninth inning.
Errors—Byrne, (2,) Martin, (2,) Cravath, Lobert, Rixey, O'Mara, Elberfeld, Dalton, Cutshaw.

Philadelphia	0	0	0	2	1	3	0	0	2—8
Brooklyn	0	3	2	1	0	0	1	0	0—7

Left on bases—Philadelphia, 12; Brooklyn, 11. Two-base hits—Paskert, Steele. Three-base hit—Lobert. Sacrifice hits—Daubert, Meyers, Egan, Steele. First base on errors—Philadelphia, 2; Brooklyn, 5. Stolen bases—Daubert, Lobert, Meyers, Egan. Double plays—Becker and Killifer; Cutshaw and Daubert. Bases on balls—Off Rixey, 4; off Steele, 2; off Schmutz, 2; off Allen, 1. Struck out—By Tincup, 1; by Steele, 2; by Allen, 2. Hits—Off Rixey, 8 in five innings; off Marshall, 8 in three innings; off Steele, 8 in five innings, (none out in sixth;) off Schmutz, none in one-third inning; off Allen, 5 in three and two-thirds innings; off Tincup, 1 in one inning. Time of game—Two hours and thirty minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Lincoln and Byron.

FEDERAL LEAGUE.

Tip Tops Pull Game Out of Fire at St. Louis by 5 to 3 Score.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 14.—Davenport lost control in the ninth inning today and the Tip Tops pulled a game out of the fire, winning by a score of 5 to 3. With St. Louis leading, 3 to 2, by virtue of Tobin's home run in the eighth inning, Davenport went up in the air, failed to locate the plate and two hits and four walks, two which forced in runs, netted three runs.

St. Louis rallied in the ninth after Bluejacket had been hit by a batted ball and forced to retire. Seaton, however, finished strong, fanning Kommers and Tobin with the bases full.

Bluejacket pitched a good game for Brooklyn and until the ninth Davenport had the Brooklyn sluggers looking foolish fishing for his curves. The score by innings:

										R.	H.	E.
Brooklyn	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	—5	7	2
St. Louis	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	—3	7	0

Batteries—Bluejacket, Seaton, and Land; Davenport, Brown, and Simon.

AT CHICAGO.

										R.	H.	E.
Pittsburgh	1	1	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	—5	10	2
Chicago	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	—3	9	2

Batteries—Knetzer and Berry; Prendergast, Fisk, and Wilson.

AT KANSAS CITY.

										R.	H.	E.
Baltimore	0	0	2	2	0	1	0	0	0	—5	9	2
Kansas City	0	0	0	0	2	0	4	0	.	—6	9	3

Batteries—Wilhelm, Conley, and Jacklitsch; Cullop, Adams, and Easterly.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

AT PROVIDENCE.

										R.	H.	E.
Montreal	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	—2	4	4
Providence	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	3	.	—6	9	2

Batteries—McGraner and Howley; Bentley and J. Onslough.

New York State League.

At Wilkes-Barre—Wilkes-Barre, 14; Scranton, 6.
At Elmira—Elmira, 5; Binghamton, 6.
At Albany—Albany, 3; Troy, 2.
Syracuse at Utica, postponed; rain.

Eastern Association.

At New London—New London, 4; Pittsfield, 1.
At Hartford—Waterbury, 5; Hartford, 4. (Fourteen innings.) Hartford, 11; Waterbury, 4.
At Bridgeport—New Haven, 4; Bridgeport, 3.
At Springfield—Springfield, 12; New Britain, 7.

New England League.

At Haverhill—Haverhill, 4; Lowell, 5.
At Lynn—Manchester, 6; Lynn, 2.
At Worcester—Worcester, 5; Portland, 4. Portland, 6; Worcester, 0.
At Lawrence—Lawrence, 8; Lewiston, 1.

American Association.

At Columbus—Columbus, 13; Louisville, 5.
At St. Paul—Milwaukee, 6; St. Paul, 4.
At Indianapolis—Indianapolis, 5; Cleveland, 2.
At Minneapolis—Minneapolis, 10; Kansas City, 9.

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YANKEES BEAT SOX IN UPHILL GAME

King Cole Succeeds When Chance's Other Pitchers Fail—Score, 7 to 6.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., Aug. 14.—The Yankees again showed up the Boston Red Sox this afternoon, fighting their way from behind, gaining a substantial lead and then seeing to it that the Boston men did not catch up, New York winning by 7 to 6. Chance started Carroll Brown on the mound, but Carroll's specialty today appeared to be issuing free transportation, and after he had passed three of the first five men to face him Ray Keating was hurried to the rescue. His stay was even briefer, although he finished the inning, and when the Red Sox went in for their second inning they found themselves confronted by Cole, and Cole it was to the end of the matinée.

Carrigan sent one of his best bets, Foster, to the firing line, but George was wild and not especially effective, and it was not long before Ray Collins took his place in the box, he also remaining to the finish. The Yanks were again outhit, but, as in the first game of the series, they managed to make their hits count.

Boston scored four runs in the opening session on Brown's three passes and singles by Janvrin and Hoblitzell. New York got two of these runs back in the second inning on a pass to Cree, Gardiner's wild heave on Mullen's rap, Sweeney's bingle, and a wild pitch. The Yankees added another tally in the next stanza on two passes by Foster, a wild throw by the same pitcher, Cook's single to left and still another pass, this time by Collins.

It was in the fifth inning that the Chancemen went ahead, scoring four times on Cree's double to left centre, Mullen's double just inside the left field foul line, Collins's awful heave past Gardner in an effort to catch Mullen, Sweeney's sacrifice, Maisel's walk and steal, and Cole's double to deep left centre.

The Red Sox got one run in the sixth on Gardner's double and two outs and scored their last run in the ninth on singles by Hoblitzell and Engle and Hooper's out on a long fly to Cree. The score:

NEW YORK.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Boone, 2b.	5	0	1	6	3
Daly, lf.	3	1	0	3	0
Cook, rf.	4	0	0	0	1
Cree, cf.	3	2	1	4	0
Mullen, 1b.	4	2	2	13	1
P'p'gh, ss.	4	1	0	2	5
Sw'y, c.	3	0	1	4	3
M'sel, 3b.	3	1	1	1	2
Brown, p.	0	0	0	0	0
K'ting, p.	0	0	0	0	0
Cole, p.	2	0	1	0	1
*C'well	1	0	0	0	0
Total	32	7	7	27	16

BOSTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
H'per, rf.	3	1	0	0	0
Scott, ss.	5	0	1	3	2
Sp'ker, cf.	4	1	0	0	1
Rehg, lf.	4	0	1	1	0
G'd'r, 3b.	3	2	3	1	2
J'vrin, 2b.	2	1	1	2	1
Y'kes, 2b.	1	0	0	0	3
H'lit'l, 1b.	3	1	3	13	1
Thomas, c.	1	0	0	5	0
C'gan, c.	2	0	0	2	0
Foster, p.	1	0	1	0	1
C'lins, p.	1	0	0	0	1
Bed't, p.	0	0	0	0	0
†Lewis	1	0	0	0	0
‡H'ksen	1	0	0	0	0
§Gainer	1	0	0	0	0
¶Engle	1	0	1	0	0
Total	34	6	11	27	12

*Batted for Keating in second inning.
†Batted for Janvrin in sixth inning.
‡Batted for Collins in seventh inning.
§Batted for Carrigan in ninth inning.
¶Batted for Bedient in ninth inning.
Errors—Boone, Maisel, Rehg, Gardner, Foster, Collins.

New York	0	2	1	0	4	0	0	0	0—7
Boston	4	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1—6

Two-base hits—Maisel, Cree, Cole, Mullen, Gardner, (2.) Hits—Off Brown, none in two-thirds of an inning; off Keating, 2 in one-third of an inning; off Cole, 9 in eight innings; off Foster, 1 in two and one-third innings; off Collins, 5 in four and two-thirds innings; off Bedient, 1 in two innings. Sacrifice hits—Cole, Sweeney, Cook. Sacrifice fly—Hooper. Stolen bases—Hooper, (2,) Hoblitzell, Maisel. Double plays—Boone, Peckinpaugh, and Mullen; Yerkes, Hoblitzell, and Scott. Left on bases—New York, 7; Boston, 6. First base on balls—Off Brown, 3; off Cole, 1; off Foster, 3; off Collins, 3. First base on errors—New York, 2. Struck out—By Cole, 2; by Brown, 1; by Foster, 3; by Bedient, 1. Wild pitch—Foster. Time of game—Two hours and twenty-two minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Chill and Connolly.

Naps Hit Their Stride Again.

CLEVELAND, Aug. 14.—Detroit turned the tables on Cleveland today, winning 8 to 4. Steen was hit hard and driven from the box, after having been a puzzle for four innings. Dauss was ineffective at the start, but was steady the rest of the game, except in the seventh inning. A running catch by Cobb featured. It cut off two runs. The score:

DETROIT.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Bush, ss.	5	1	3	7	3
Mor'ty, 3b.	4	1	1	1	4
Cobb, cf.	3	0	2	3	0
C'wf'd, rf.	4	1	1	3	0
Veach, lf.	5	0	0	0	0
Kav'h, 2b.	4	1	2	0	3
Burns, 1b.	3	3	2	10	0
Stan'ge, c.	4	1	2	3	4
Dauss, p.	4	0	0	0	2
Total	36	8	13	27	16

CLEVELAND.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Turn'r, 3b.	5	0	1	1	2
C'pm'n, ss.	5	1	3	1	5
J'kson, rf.	3	1	1	1	1
Lajoie, 1b.	4	0	2	14	2
Kirke, lf.	4	0	0	0	0
Wood, cf.	3	0	0	1	1
W'g's, ss.	4	0	0	1	6
O'Neill, c.	3	1	2	7	0
Steen, p.	2	0	0	1	4
Col'm'e, p.	0	0	0	0	0
Cou'be, p.	0	0	0	0	0
*Johnston	0	1	0	0	0
†Bassler	1	0	0	0	0
Total	34	4	9	27	21

*Batted for Steen in seventh inning.
†Batted for Coumbe in ninth inning.
Errors—Turner, Chapman, Lajoie, O'Neill, (2,) Bush, (2,) Kavanaugh, Dauss, (2.)

Cleveland	1	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	0—4
Detroit	0	1	0	0	2	1	2	2	0—8

Two-base hits—Chapman, Burns. Sacrifice hit—Crawford. Stolen bases—Crawford, Burns, Bush, Moriarity. Double plays—Kavanaugh, Bush, and Burns; Chapman, Wambsganss, and Lajoie; Wambsganss, Lajoie, and Neill. Pitching record—11 hits off Steen in 7 innings; 2 hits off Collamore in 1 inning, (none out in 9th;) no hits off Coumbe in 1 inning. First base on balls—Steen, 2; Collamore, 2; Dauss, 2. Hit by pitched balls—By Dauss, 2, (Wood and Johnston.) Struck out—By Steen, 5; by Collamore, 1; by Dauss, 2. Passed ball—O'Neill. First base on errors—Cleveland, 3; Detroit, 1. Left on bases—Cleveland, 7; Detroit, 6. Time of game—Two hours. Umpires—Messrs. Hildebrand and O'Loughlin.

Wellman Weakens in Ninth.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 14.—Chicago pounded Wellman in the ninth inning and beat St. Louis, 6 to 4. The score:

CHICAGO.	AB	R	H	PO	A
W'ver, ss.	5	0	0	4	3
B'k'rn, 2b.	4	0	1	1	4
Col'ns, cf.	3	0	0	1	0
F'rn'r, 1b.	4	0	1	12	0
Dem'tt, rf.	4	1	1	2	0
Schalk, c.	3	1	0	5	1
Chap'l, lf.	4	2	2	1	0
Bret'n, 3b.	4	2	3	1	1
Faber, p.	1	0	1	0	1
Lath'p, p.	1	0	1	0	5
*Daly	1	0	1	0	0
Benz, p.	0	0	0	0	0
Total	34	6	10	27	15

ST. LOUIS.	AB	R	H	PO	A
How'd, 3b., 1b.	4	0	2	4	1
Shot'n, cf.	4	1	0	1	0
Pratt, 2b.	4	1	1	2	1
C.W'k'r, lf.	1	1	0	2	0
E.W'k'r, lf.	2	0	1	2	0
Leary, 1b.	2	1	2	3	1
Austin, 3b.	2	0	0	1	1
W'ms, rf.	3	0	1	1	0
Lavan, ss.	4	0	1	3	2
Agnew, c.	3	0	0	7	2
†Rumler	1	0	0	0	0
Wellm'n, p.	3	0	0	1	4
‡Wallace	1	0	0	0	0
Total	34	4	8	27	12

*Batted for Lathrop in the ninth inning.
†Batted for Agnew in ninth inning.
‡Batted for Wellman in ninth inning.
Errors—Weaver, E. Walker, Agnew.

Chicago	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	3—6
St. Louis	0	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	0—4

Two-base hits—Lavan, Williams, Breton. Hits—Off Faber, 6 in 2 2-3 innings; off Lathrop, 2 in 5 1-3 innings; off Benz, none in 1 inning. Stolen base—Howard. Left on bases—St. Louis, 6; Chicago, 5. Bases on balls—Off Faber, 2; off Wellman, 3; off Lathrop, 1. Hit by pitcher—By Wellman, (Lathrop.) Struck out—By Faber, 1; by Wellman, 5; by Benz, 2. Time of game—Two hours and fifteen minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Dineen and Sheridan.

Johnson Tames Those Athletics.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 14.—Washington broke Philadelphia's winning streak by winning today's game, 2 to 1. The home team had previously won seven games straight and twenty-four out of the previous twenty-six contests. Johnson was invincible in the pinches. Three times he closed an inning by fanning a batsman with a runner on second base, these batsmen being Collins, Baker, and Bressler. Johnson knocked a home run in the third inning, and the run which decided the contest was scored in the sixth on Gandil's double and Morgan's single. Ryan and Williams were ordered off Washington's bench for objecting to a decision by Umpire Evans. The score:

WASHINGTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
M'ler, rf.	4	0	1	0	0
Foster, 3b.	4	0	0	1	3
M'ch'l, lf.	4	0	0	2	0
G'dil, 1b.	3	1	2	10	2
M'gan, 2b.	4	0	2	1	3
Sh'ks, cf.	3	0	1	1	1
McB'e, ss.	4	0	0	4	4
A'sm'h, c.	3	0	1	6	1
J'nson, p.	2	1	1	2	1
Total	31	2	8	27	15

PHILADELPHIA.	AB	R	H	PO	A
M'phy, rf.	5	0	1	1	0
Oldr'g, lf.	4	0	2	3	0
C'lins, 2b.	3	0	0	4	2
Baker, 3b.	4	0	0	4	3
McI's, 1b.	4	1	2	7	1
Str'k, cf.	4	0	1	3	0
Barry, ss.	4	0	1	1	4
Lapp, c.	3	0	1	7	3
B'sler, p.	3	0	0	0	1
*Schang	1	0	1	0	0
Total	35	1	9	27	15

*Batted for Bressler in the ninth inning.
Errors—Foster, (2.)

Washington	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0—2
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0—1

Two-base hits—Gandil, Ainsmith, McInnis, Schang. Home run—Johnson. Stolen bases—Morgan, Shanks, Collins. Double play—Morgan, McBride and Gandil. Left on bases—Washington, 5; Philadelphia, 9. First base on balls—Off Johnson, 2; off Bressler, 3. First base on errors—Philadelphia, 2. Struck out—By Johnson, 6; by Bressler, 5. Time of game—One hour and fifty minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Egan and Evans.

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BASEBALL

Yesterday's Results.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.
Boston, 7; New York, 3.
Philadelphia, 8; Brooklyn, 7.
Pittsburgh, 8; Cincinnati, 7.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.
New York, 7; Boston, 6.
Chicago, 6; St. Louis, 4.
Detroit, 8; Cleveland, 4.
Washington, 2; Philadelphia, 1.

FEDERAL LEAGUE.
Pittsburgh, 5; Chicago, 3.
Brooklyn, 5; St. Louis, 3.
Kansas City, 6; Baltimore, 5.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.
Montreal, 4; Providence, 2.

Standing of the Clubs.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	P.C.
New York	58	42	.580
Boston	53	46	.535
Chicago	54	49	.524
St. Louis	55	52	.514
Philadelphia	48	53	.475
Cincinnati	47	55	.461
Brooklyn	45	54	.455
Pittsburgh	46	55	.455

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	P.C.
Philadelphia	68	35	.660
Boston	58	47	.552
Washington	56	48	.538
Detroit	54	52	.509
Chicago	54	54	.500
St. Louis	50	53	.485
New York	48	58	.453
Cleveland	35	76	.315

FEDERAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	P.C.
Chicago	59	47	.557
Baltimore	55	46	.545
Brooklyn	53	45	.541
Indianapolis	55	47	.539
Buffalo	51	50	.505
St. Louis	47	60	.439
Pittsburgh	44	57	.436
Kansas City	46	60	.434

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	P.C.
Baltimore	64	44	.593
Rochester	65	45	.591
Providence	62	44	.585
Buffalo	60	48	.556
Toronto	52	54	.491
Newark	51	53	.490
Montreal	41	67	.380
Jersey City	34	73	.318

Where They Play Today.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.
Boston at New York.
Philadelphia at Brooklyn.
(Two games.)
Cincinnati at Pittsburgh.
St. Louis at Chicago.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.
New York at Boston.
Washington at Philadelphia.
Chicago at St. Louis.
Detroit at Cleveland.

FEDERAL LEAGUE.
Baltimore at Kansas City.
Brooklyn at St. Louis.
Buffalo at Indianapolis.
Pittsburgh at Chicago.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.
Montreal at Newark.
Buffalo at Jersey City.
Toronto at Providence.
Rochester at Baltimore.

Tri-State League.

At Reading—Harrisburg, 3; Reading, 1.
At Allentown—Allentown, 6; Wilmington, 3.
At Trenton—Trenton, 12; Lancaster, 11.

Southern Association.

At Chattanooga—Chattanooga, 9; Memphis, 3.
At Birmingham—Birmingham, 3; Mobile, 2.
At New Orleans—New Orleans, 2; Montgomery, 0. Montgomery, 2; New Orleans, 1.
Nashville at Atlanta, postponed; wet grounds.

Virginia League.

At Petersburg—Petersburg, 4; Portsmouth, 2. Petersburg, 5; Portsmouth, 1.
At Norfolk—Norfolk, 8; Newport News, 3. Newport News, 7; Norfolk, 5.
At Richmond—Richmond, 1; Roanoke, 1. (Ten innings; darkness.)

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SHAMROCK IV. DUE TO ARRIVE SUNDAY

Lipton Challenger Ordered to Get Into Racing Trim at Once.

Secretary George A. Cormack of the New York Yacht Club received yesterday the following cablegram from the Royal Ulster Yacht Club agreeing to the postponement of the America's Cup races until next year:

"Your cable received, proposing postponement until 1915, with which we entirely agree, under the grave conditions which have arisen since sending our last cablegram. Accept grateful thanks for kind consideration."

This was in reply to the cablegram in which the New York Yacht Club declined to hold off until October in the hope that the war might then be over. While it settled once and for all the question of a race this year, there was a good deal of speculation among yachtsmen over the receipt of another cablegram from Bermuda, stating that Shamrock IV. had left for New York, where she would be hauled out, scraped, stripped of her jury rig, and immediately put into racing trim. The local company that will have charge of the challenger when she gets here received word that the boat had left Hamilton, Bermuda, on Thursday under convoy of Sir Thomas Lipton's steam yacht Erin. With good weather, she should make the trip in four days, which would get her here tomorrow or Monday.

She will go into drydock in South Brooklyn and be made ready for racing without delay, unless other orders are received upon her arrival. Local yachtsmen are at a loss to understand why the boat is to be put into racing trim, now that the contest has been called off.

One explanation is that her owner and designer are eager to see how she came through the strain of a transatlantic voyage, and intend to put the yacht through a few tuning-up trials before she is laid up for the Winter. Resolute has already been hauled out at Bristol and Vanitie is out of commission at City Island.

New Players for Browns.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Aug. 14.—O. H. Wathen, President of the Louisville Club of the American Association, today announced that Pitcher Grover Loudermilk and Catcher Henry Severeid had been traded to the St. Louis American League Club for Pitcher Wyllie Taylor, Catcher Frank Crossin, a player yet to be selected, and a cash consideration.

Loudermilk and Severeid will report to St. Louis at the end of the American Association season. Taylor and Crossin will come to Louisville immediately. The St. Louis Americans have also signed Pitcher Balchley of the Burlington (Iowa) team.

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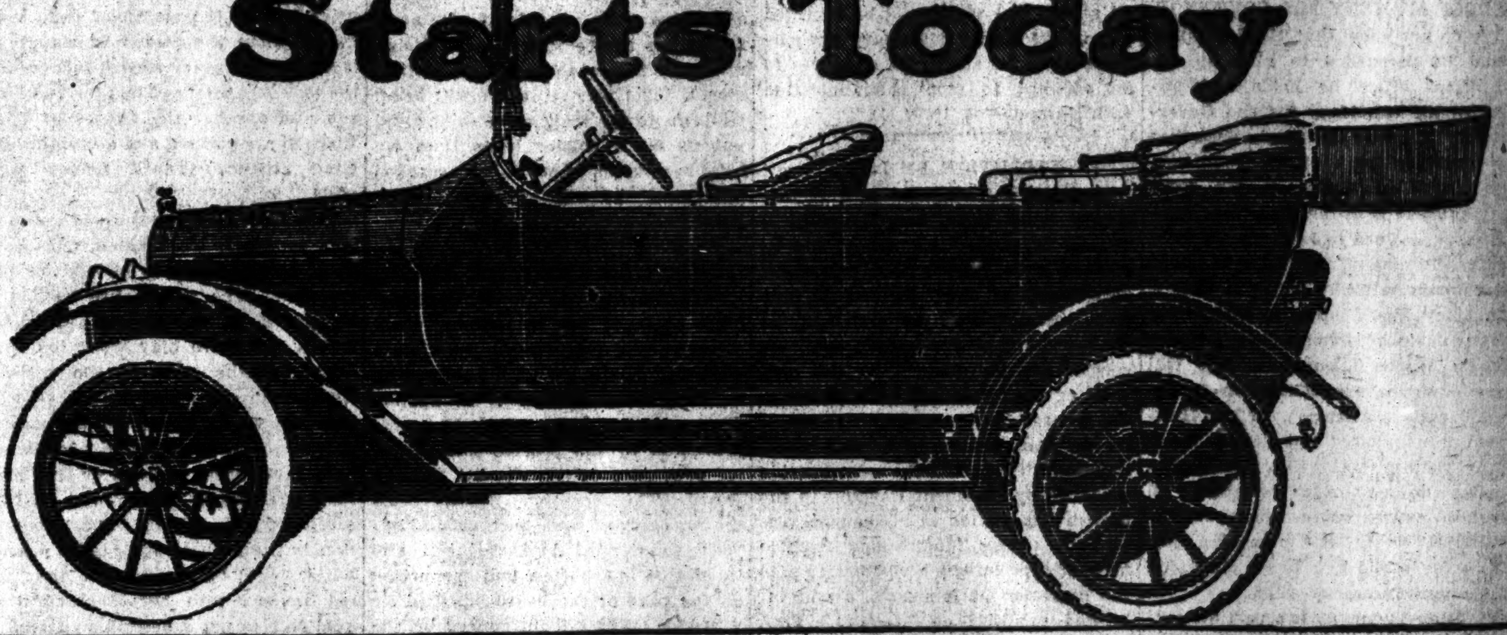

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You will see that it has every essential feature of even the highest-priced cars. One look and a short ride in the Maxwell will convince you that for thoroughbred appearance, luxurious riding qualities, and economy of operation, it is the superior of any car ever sold for $1,000.

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6.—Spring tension fan.
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8.—Clear-vision wind shield.
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11.—Gasoline tank located under dash cowl.
12.—Crown fenders with all rivets concealed.
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NEW YORK, SATURDAY, AUG. 15, 1914.

GEORGE M'ANENY FOR GOVERNOR.

We do not know that Mr. McANENY could be persuaded to give up the municipal office he holds and announce his candidacy for the Governorship, but we are entirely sure that he would make a strong candidate, and a first-rate Governor. Mr. JOHN A. HENNESSY is in the field. Mr. HENNESSY is resolved to keep up his fight against Tammany, and he ought not to let anybody talk him out of it. But a candidacy based upon a declaration of war against Tammany in a primary contest where Tammany's vote will very likely be controlling hardly demands serious attention. If Mr. HENNESSY is nominated and elected, Tammany visitors to the Executive Office during the next Administration will meet a denying countenance. In the primaries or in the campaign Mr. HENNESSY would be a brave champion of the anti-Tammany cause.

Fighting Tammany is a pastime carried on within the Democratic Party. GEORGE McANENY as a candidate would represent an issue bigger and broader than that of a party fight. If nominated his name would stand upon the ticket as an assurance to the people that the Democratic Party as a whole was resolved to give the State a Governor of the very highest character, tested by long and remarkably successful experience in administrative work and known to all the people of the State as a man fully qualified for the office. With Mr. HENNESSY as the candidate the people might be sure that Tammany was to be cudgeled. The question is between putting the Democratic Party to rights and putting the State Administration to rights. That would be Mr. McANENY's work and he knows how to do it.

Mr. McANENY is as far from any suspicion of Tammany control as Mr. HENNESSY. He has not made an automobile tour of the State, he has not made speeches in every county, but his reputation is State-wide. His name inspires confidence and respect wherever it is mentioned. Tammany has no reason to be fond of Mr. McANENY, but it has been known to "pander to the prejudices of the better element." Conceivably, it might prefer McANENY elected to Mr. GLYNN or some other candidate defeated, and GEORGE McANENY, if he is nominated, will be elected.

OUR NEUTRALITY.

President WILSON has issued his proclamation of neutrality. According to a definition laid down by one of our courts before the adoption of the Constitution, neutrality "implies two nations at war and a third in friendship with both." Many European nations are at war and we are in friendship with all of them. We must refrain from acts that would give any of these nations grounds of complaint. But because our European friends are at war, we are not called upon to cease doing business. It has been declared by a Federal court that "the neutrality laws are not designed to interfere with commerce, even in contraband of war, but merely to prevent distinctly hostile acts, as against a friendly power, which tend to involve the country in war." Our citizens may freely sell commodities to any or all of the belligerents; they may sell contraband of war, even arms and munitions of war, but contraband, of course, is exported at the buyer's or shipper's risk of seizure. We have a great deal of wheat and other foodstuffs for sale. We are free to sell to England, France, Germany, Russia, or Austria. Our American bankers are also free to negotiate loans for the Governments of the belligerent Powers, and our investors are free to subscribe to such a bond issue. During the war between Russia and Japan Japanese bonds were freely sold in this country. It would be no violation of neutrality, therefore, for J. P. MORGAN & Co. to offer for subscription here a French loan. It has been said that the loan under consideration would amount to $100,000,000, and that the funds thus secured would remain here as a credit for the French Government to be drawn upon in payment of our commodities exported from time to time to France. To forbid the placing of such a loan, of course, would be to fly in the face of the principle laid down by our courts that neutrality laws are not designed to interfere with commerce. France asks Americans to subscribe to her bonds and then receive back their money in payment for their own commodities. Any one of the belligerent Powers might do the same. We are not called upon to strain our neutrality laws to the point of erecting a commercial blockade against ourselves.

The question of cables and wireless telegraph stations is more difficult. It would doubtless be unneutral service to permit the sending of military messages, for purely war ends, to ships at sea. It would seem that in such a case our soil would be put at the service of a belligerent. But we must take account not merely of what we ought to do but of what we can do, and what it is possible to accomplish. To forbid the use of cables or code messages, or to put upon them a close censorship, would appear to be a sheer futility. Suppose we established a rigid censorship against England. Canada is British soil. To make our position effective we should have to put a censor in every telegraph office from which a message could be sent to the Dominion, and in every one of the hundreds of thousands of telephone offices from which such messages could be sent. Neutrality demands of us due diligence to prevent violation, but it does not require the impossible. In fairness we must treat all alike. But we cannot be expected to put aside our customary occupations while we all devote ourselves to an attempt to stop communication with Europe.

EVOLUTION BY LOSS.

That the potentialities of a Shakespeare were once bound up in a "speck of protoplasm not so big as a small pin's head"; that primordial life, though of small dimensions, was more complex than the varied life of the world and of civilization; that new species are not formed by the survival of the fittest, but by a simplifying process from an original complexity—by actual losses of normal inherited qualities—this is the new doctrine preached by President BATESON to the British Association in Melbourne yesterday. Citing illustrations from a mass of experiments performed to note the operation of MENDEL's law of inherited qualities or "factors," Prof. BATESON said:

> Modern research lends not the smallest encouragement or sanction to the view that gradual evolution occurs by the transformation of masses of individuals, though that fancy has fixed itself on popular imagination.

Nations may be devastated by war and pestilence, yet progress and civilization are assured by the production of a few men, "giant variations" from the race, whose genius has been set free by the loss in their make-up of qualities which the masses retain. Absence of inherited factors, noted alike in the plant and animal kingdoms as responsible for wide variations of form, coloring, texture, and physical and psychological attributes, accounts for unexpected "releases of powers normally suppressed." In this way the President of the British Association would trace the development of the artistic gifts of men, as well as the more observable traits of bodily habit.

His address, which turns thought concerning evolution the other way about and denies the rôle of natural selection in producing new species, will be regarded as the most notable effort since the modifications of DARWIN's theory by SPENCER and HUXLEY. THE TIMES is fortunate in having obtained its full text, the essential portions of which will be published in a full page of the Sunday Magazine Section tomorrow.

IMAGINARY TROUBLES AND REAL WEALTH.

No doubt some real financial losses have been suffered here through the foreign war, but upon the whole we need not make too much fuss over the matter. For comfort under such troubles as are real it is not necessary to contrast our position with that of our neighbors over the ocean. Our consolation lies in the solidity of our assets, which is forgotten in the flurry over the details of marketing them. The solidest central fact in the situation is the immensity of our gold resources, and the existence of the greatest demand ever known for them. It is one of the certainties of the future that our gold, which is now used for pocket money to a wasteful extent, will be brought into the world's banking use. The details may not be clear, but there can be no doubt that the gold is wanted, and can be had only upon the terms of the owner, ourselves.

The next fact in the situation is our supply of what our warring friends must buy, also upon our terms. They must have food or starve, and they must pay what we have the conscience to ask. No doubt we would ask more if we could raise the price to foreign buyers without raising the price to home consumers. Our outcry over the price of flour is merely the reflection of the wealth brought to us by the appreciation of our farm products, $10,000,000,000 worth. We are lamenting the lowness of the price of cotton, because the foreign market is disorganized. Nothing could be more shortsighted. So far as the price is low it will be reflected in cheapness of an article of universal use. Looking ahead it is easy to foresee an increase of manufacture here for sales abroad. Cotton is not going out of use because of a war of any length or size, and it cannot be worn unless somebody manufactures it. If it cannot be done abroad it must be done here. It always has been a reproach to us that we made only the growers' profit on so large a part of the crop. Now there is an opportunity, almost compulsion, to make several profits.

There are those so occupied with the bustle of the lawmakers and the embarrassments of the money dealers that they fail to see that these are the solid facts of the situation which must make their force felt. It is only necessary to mobilize our resources, not to create them. The men of business can handle the situation better than the politicians. It is more necessary to repeal some old restrictive laws than to pass any new ones. If the situation should become sufficiently severe to cause a cessation of the cruel war on business and profits it will be a solid gain, comparable to any mentioned above. For years we have acted as though profits were immoral and the payment of a disproportionate wage to laborers were true humanity. We have acted as though profits were equally sure and inexhaustible, and as if indefinite draughts might be made upon them in the name of social justice. If now there is unemployment and stoppage of wages in sufficient volume to bring the beneficiaries of this mistaken benevolence to a perception of their error, the foundation will be laid for a renewal of the prosperity which now seems so attractive when regarded either as it disappears in the past or as it looms up under the rainbow on the horizon ahead. The war situation will bring us down to the realities of things and put us on a solider basis than we have been upon, or could have reached otherwise. It will be an enormous gain.

THE FEDERAL RESERVE BOARD.

The proposal to admit national bank notes to use as national bank reserves was propounded upon such authority and made such headway in Congress that a division of opinion upon it seemed threatened. This was prevented by the prompt and effective opposition of the Federal Reserve Board. The occasion demonstrated the necessity of some such official adviser to worried business men and legislative busybodies, and the action on the part of the board justified its existence. The bill introduced by the member from New York will die stillborn, and there is a happy prospect that other financial notions and nostrums hereafter will meet a like fate.

It is hardly likely that the Treasury will hereafter act independently, the Secretary preferring to accept the advice which his colleagues can give and he should take.

The time is not opportune for hastening the organization of the system, nor is there particular need for doing so. The brains are working, and there is plenty for them to work upon. It is fortunate that there is a source of financial counsel to which Congress and the country can listen without fear of a Wall Street trick. It is a happy thing that the banking of this country is about to have such direction as that which is working such wonders in other financial capitals.

GERMANY'S SEA TRADE.

By act of war Germany cut herself off from trade with Great Britain that in 1911 amounted to $487,000,000; from trade with the Russian Empire that in that year rose to $815,000,000, and from the French trade, which was then $266,000,000. German exports and imports rose from $3,639,000,000 in 1908 to $4,715,000,000 in 1912. The British Navy, aided by the French fleet in the Mediterranean and the small Russian fleet in the Baltic, has blockaded the vast bulk of this trade entering and departing in ships carrying yearly 100,000 cargoes from German ports, the chief of which are Hamburg, Bremen, Stettin, Altona, Luebeck, Danzig, and Warnemuende. Of the great mercantile navy which the fleets of the Triple Entente are holding in check, more than three-quarters belongs to the German nation.

For the protection of the trade on which Germany depends for its national existence the German Navy of twoscore battleships, half of them dreadnoughts, forty-seven armored and protected cruisers, and above 200 destroyers and torpedo boats has been created since the Franco-Prussian war, and the majority of these are gathered in the North Sea at Wilhelmshaven or within the fortifications of the Kiel Canal. We are told by the British Admiralty that the Atlantic lanes have been swept clear of German cruisers, and that with every day that passes British control of trade routes becomes stronger. As the blockade becomes effective the incentive for a sea battle engaging the main fleets of England and Germany grows more compelling.

Germany's warships, both in home waters and on the oceans, are greatly outnumbered. The English Navy, for example, numbers one-third more battleships than her Teuton antagonist and wields double the weight of projectiles, while the fleet of France dominates the Mediterranean. But Germany's strength in the new instruments of warfare in air and under water is unknown. If she is to win the determining battles of this war, which may be fought on the sea, she must rely on the as yet untried possibilities of aeroplanes, submarines, and the powerful explosives which they may release to reduce the enormous disparity of the opposing fleets. Not until these possibilities have been determined by scouting flotillas of torpedo boats and destroyers and by war engines flitting through the clouds above ships of the British fleet will the main action for the supremacy of commerce on the sea be fought.

SAVING AND SPENDING.

"It is in particulars that wisdom consists," said BLAKE, and at a time when most of us are like ships in a fog, shut off from general knowledge of the world, and perturbed by strident notes of warning, we instinctively apply ourselves to particulars. One thing most of us feel impelled to do under these conditions of uncertainty and dread is to practice close economy. The impulse springs in part from the sense of apprehension filling the public mind.

Capitalists are unable to estimate the value of their securities and therefore keep well within known limits of income. Employés, aware of the sentiment of their employers, brood upon the insecurity of their positions and save for a rainy day with their eyes on a thickening sky. Others, with a touch of the miser about them, although their incomes are practically assured, take advantage of the times to indulge their thrifty habit without fear of public opinion. A fashion for economy springs up among the serious-minded as a matter of taste, lavish expenditure and indulgence in luxuries having the stamp of deep vulgarity when the demon of slaughter is abroad and every second face wears the look of anxiety. Thus for one reason and another the adages of Poor Richard are revived and a certain leveling attitude toward money prevails.

This may pass for the silver lining of a peculiarly black cloud, and there is, of course, much to be said for the tendency. The nation has needed a corrective to extravagant spending. But a corrective may work too suddenly for the good of the patient. Those who can spend with a reasonable degree of safety to themselves should go on spending in accordance with their usual custom, or the business interests of the country will be sacrificed to individual fears. Moderation is the natural outcome of excess, but it must be remembered that the old woman with her stockingful of gold coin is not a desirable citizen. A country like our own, with well-filled veins and arteries, falls into a critical state if the flow of the medium of exchange be violently checked.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Some Earnest Remarks About "Bias."

Complaints that the war news in the American papers, including THE TIMES, is "biased" continue to be made with frequency. Well, the complaints are true, probably, with regard to a good deal of the news that comes from England and France. But do the people who are complaining imagine that they alone have the intelligence to see the bias—that they alone can make the necessary allowances for the inevitable tendency and natural determination of those countries to present themselves in a light as favorable as they can to the rest of the world?

Modesty should suggest to the exploiters of this particular grievance that there are other people with as good eyes and as much sense as themselves, and if they tried real hard they might realize that newspapers sometimes have to print, not what they and all their editors want, but what is obtainable. Not obtainable, just now, in any considerable quantities, is war news from German sources. This paper, and presumably others, is using its best endeavors to get just that sort of news, and when, or if, it comes our hasty critics will regret the severity of their denunciations.

But what makes them think that censored news from anywhere will ever be without "bias"? Have the few dispatches sent out from Berlin given that impression? To the disinterested reader, if there be one, the proclamations of the Kaiser probably seemed at least as warmly tinged with local color as has anything that has arrived from London or Paris.

So it will be all through the war. One story will be good till another is told, but the judicious student of events will be rarely deceived, and then not long. He will balance the various narratives against each other, and so arrive at accuracy. Unlike one strange person who invaded THE TIMES office with an exhortation not to print any war news at all while only England and France were articulate, he will be grateful for every opportunity to use his own judgment on the accounts at hand, and, instead of scolding the newspapers for what they cannot help, he will show a decent appreciation of the wonders they are achieving in spite of enormous difficulties.

Gunda Again Comes Into View.

What's this?—Gunda is to be released from his chains when he "becomes safe"! And meanwhile the Director and managers of the Bronx Zoological Park are "trying to devise" a plan by which the elephant's prisonment may be a little less rigorous even during his unruly periods!

Those are most surprising announcements to come from the Executive Committee of the Zoological Society, for we, in our haste and simplicity, had assumed that in response to a vigorous manifestation of public sentiment measures making it safe to unchain Gunda had already been devised, and that as soon as the right sort of a door between his house and his yard could be built he would cease to be the sorry spectacle he has been for so many, many months.

So we were told, on what seemed authority. That, and that alone, was why THE TIMES and the numerous people who so warmly sympathized with its efforts in Gunda's behalf have been waiting calmly for the amelioration of Gunda's state. The campaign, if necessary, can be begun again, and, should its resumption be compelled, the temptation will be strong to enter more deeply than before into the whole question as to justification for keeping any wild animals in captivity. A good deal can be said in its favor, we know, but possibly more can be said against it, and in that case the very existence of the menagerie would be threatened.

If the managers of the zoological park, as such, are wise they will postpone the decision, and it will certainly be hastened if they do not very promptly stop what at least looks so much like cruelty to Gunda.

ANGRY GERMAN COMMENT.

Reader of Staats-Zeitung Feels That It Alienates American Sympathy.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Ever since this incomprehensible horror has befallen the world I have tried to be just in my judgment. There are innumerable ties of all kinds which bind me to Germany, and which make strong calls on my sympathy. Realizing that the New York German papers would present their own side of the question, I began to read the Staats-Zeitung. I have had to stop in order that the stream of insult and abuse which that paper is pouring out upon us Americans may not drown entirely my sympathy for a great nation that has blundered. In today's issue alone we Americans are accused of holding an "orgy of stupidity and malice." We are slapped in the face with insult after insult. "Ignorance, hatred, stupidity," are words with which the editor characterizes those of us who dare to hold opinions of the Kaiser that differ from German opinion.

The Staats-Zeitung certainly is making full use of the liberty of the press. Under reversed circumstances Germany would jail the editors of such a sheet. Luckily we are a patient nation, quite accustomed to foreign abuse. The pity of it is that every issue of the Staats-Zeitung deals a blow to American sympathy for Germany. Our admiration cannot be won by insulting us. It was said today when I read the abusive editorial to a few friends: "That sounds like another declaration of war." I deeply regret that the spokesman of the Germans in New York imagines for a moment that it can keep our friendly feeling for Germany alive by scolding us, by scoffing at us for our "ignorance," or by addressing us in terms of gross discourtesy. D. C. S.

Princeton, N. J., Aug. 11, 1914.

A "Robust" View of War.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Will you allow me a little space in which to express my appreciation of Helen Bullis's admirable article in today's Book Review on Alfred Noyes's poem, "The Winepress"? We have heard so much denunciation of the "men in black tail-coats," who are supposed to be cold-bloodedly mapping out the horrors of war, so much commiseration of the unfortunate fighters who are supposed to be mechanically marching to death in obedience to orders whose purpose they cannot guess at, that it is refreshing to listen to one who speaks from a robuster point of view. Heaven knows war is a fearful thing, and we who are not directly concerned in it may be tempted to speak of it too glibly, but, indeed, it has its place in the scheme of things, and it sometimes seems as if nothing less could suffice to rouse the strong depths of human nature when peace and prosperity have lulled them into lethargy. That it does so rouse them has been proved in every country of Europe within the last few days. Hatred and passion, no doubt, but, no doubt, also courage and helpfulness, devotion to duty, joy of life and carelessness of death are the fruits of these times that try men's souls. MARY TRAVIS HEWARD.

Kearny, N. J., Aug. 9, 1914.

German Help in Civil War.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The following extract from "The Civil War and the Constitution, 1859-1865," by John W. Burgess, Ph. D., LL. D., published by Charles Scribner's Sons, 1901, will probably make interesting reading to Americans in general at this time, and be of particular interest to Americans of German birth or extraction, among whom you number many readers:

> Likewise the German Confederation and the States composing it, especially the leading State of the Union, Prussia, maintained sincere and cordial relations with the United States throughout the time of trial. Both principles for which the United States fought, namely, union and liberty, had the sympathy of the German heart, and tens of thousands of Germany's children bore arms in the great struggle, and many thousands gave up their lives for the cause represented by these principles. So large, indeed, were Germany's contributions to the strength of the Union armies and to their military science and discipline that the complaint was frequently expressed by the defeated Confederates that the North owed its victories to its German "mercenaries."

HENRY G. KOST.

New York, Aug. 12, 1914.

After the War.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Will you permit me to make a prediction? When the war is concluded there will be a conference of the powers at The Hague. Germany will have been beaten by allied Europe. She will be forced to return Alsace-Lorraine to the French, together with the indemnity, with interest, of a billion dollars which she received in 1871. Great Britain will secure the German Colonial possessions. Russia will obtain Prussian Poland. Austria will give Bosnia and Herzegovina to Russia, and Russia will have an outlet to the sea. Great Britain will insist that Russia establish a constitutional form of government, that it give the vote to every citizen and cease its oppression of the Jews. Germany will strip the Kaiser of his power and establish a constitutional monarchy similar to Great Britain. COMMENTATOR.

New York, Aug. 14, 1914.

Mobility of a Million Men.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

We read of Germany bringing "a million" men into the field, and even tell our friends thereof, as if a little matter like that were the same as so many dollar bills.

If the soldiers stood as do the policemen when we see them in annual parade on Broadway, say twenty in each line across the street, and ten feet between the lines, the million men would reach from the Battery up to the Bronx, wouldn't they? Yes; and they would reach to Chicago! And if they march thirty-four miles a day, it will take thirty-three days for the last man to reach the end of the journey. They can't march that distance every day, and it would take at least forty days. How many cars would it take to carry them?

A million "all in a gob!" For one, I can't believe it. R. A. DIX.

New York, Aug. 13, 1914.

Ill-Bred Applause in Tennis.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In the Larned vs. Dixon tennis match about three years ago, Dixon led in the fifth and deciding set. From that time every play of the American (Larned) was met with a veritable storm of applause, while Dixon received very little encouragement.

Good sportsmen do not applaud, for instance, a "double fault" or an "out" made by a player in tennis, no matter whether he is a foreigner or not. That is what "untimely applause" refers to. The writer is an enthusiastic Anglo-American, but from long experience he has been forced to realize that American spectators have only a faint idea of what is due to the man who travels from 3,000 to 5,000 miles to play his opponent. ANGLO-AMERICAN.

New York, Aug. 14, 1914.

Considerable Execution.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

One of the most exciting features of the war is the terrific contest for the destruction of the British fleet engaged in by The Staats-Zeitung and its rival, The German Herold. Thus far The Staats-Zeitung has made the most effective assaults. It destroyed ten battleships and cruisers, while The German Herold has succeeded in demolishing only three ships. OBSERVER.

New York, Aug. 14, 1914.

GERMAN EMPEROR'S "CALCULATED INDISCRETION"

His Friendly Professions Toward Great Britain in 1908 Were Resented by the German Nation and Were Curbed by Chancellor von Buelow.

An interview between the German Emperor and "a representative Englishman, who long since passed from public to private life," appeared in The London Telegraph on Oct. 28, 1908, and was the next day authenticated by the German Foreign Office in Berlin with the comment that it was "intended as a message to the English people." This last expression of the Kaiser toward Great Britain—until his declarations on the eve of the present war—deeply stirred the German people in protest, and resulted in the Kaiser's pledge to Chancellor von Bülow that henceforth the imperial views would be subject to the bridle of the Ministry and the Council of the Empire. The interview as recorded by the "representative Englishman" was as follows:

"Moments sometimes occur in the history of nations when a calculated indiscretion proves of the highest public service. It is for this reason that I have decided to make known the substance of a lengthy conversation which it was my recent privilege to have with the Emperor.

"I do so in the hope that it will help to remove that obstinate misconception of the character of the Emperor's feelings toward England which I fear is deeply rooted in the ordinary Englishman's breast. It is the Emperor's sincere wish that it should be eradicated. He has given repeated proofs of his desire by word and deed. But to speak frankly, his patience is sorely tried now, he finds himself so continually misrepresented and has so often experienced the mortification of finding that any momentary improvement in relations is followed by renewed outbursts of prejudice and a prompt return to the old attitude of suspicion.

"His Majesty spoke with impulsive and unusual frankness, saying: 'You English are as mad, mad, mad as March hares. What has come over you that you are completely given over to suspicions that are quite unworthy of a great nation? What more can I do than I have done? I declared with all the emphasis at my command in my speech at the Guildhall that my heart was set upon peace and that it was one of my dearest wishes to live on the best terms with England. Have I ever been false to my word? Falsehood and prevarication are alien to my nature. My actions ought to speak for themselves, but you will not listen to them, but to those who misinterpret and distort them.

"'This is a personal insult which I resent; to be forever misjudged, to have my repeated offers of friendship weighed and scrutinized with jealous, mistrustful eyes taxes my patience severely. I have said time after time that I am a friend of England, and your press, or at least a considerable section of it, bids the people of England to refuse my proffered hand and insinuates that the other hand holds a dagger. How can I convince a nation against its will?'

"Complaining again of the difficulty imposed on him by English distrust, his Majesty said: 'The prevailing sentiment of large sections of the middle and lower classes of my own people is not friendly to England. I am, therefore, so to speak, in the minority in my own land, but it is a minority of the best elements, just as it is in England respecting Germany.'"

The Englishman reminded the Kaiser that not only England but the whole of Europe viewed with disapproval the recent sending of the German Consul at Algiers to Fez and forestalling France and Spain by suggesting the recognition of Sultan Mulai Hafid. The Kaiser made an impatient gesture and exclaimed, "Yes, that is an excellent example of the way German actions are misrepresented," and with vivid directness he defended the aforesaid incident, as the German Government has already done.

The interviewer reminded the Kaiser that an important and influential section of the German newspapers interpreted these acts very differently and effusively approved of them because they indicated that Germany was bent upon shaping events in Morocco.

"There are mischief makers," replied the Emperor, "in both countries. I will not attempt to weigh their relative capacity for misrepresentation, but the facts are as I have stated. There has been nothing in Germany's recent action in regard to Morocco contrary to the explicit declaration of my love of peace made both at the Guildhall and in my latest speech at Strassburg."

Reverting to his efforts to show his friendship for England, the Kaiser said they had not been confined to words. It was commonly believed that Germany was hostile to England throughout the Boer war. Undoubtedly the newspapers were hostile and public opinion was hostile. "But what," he asked, "of official Germany? What brought to a sudden stop, indeed to an absolute collapse, the European tour of the Boer delegates, who were striving to obtain European intervention?

"They were fêted in Holland. France gave them a rapturous welcome. They wished to come to Berlin, where the German people would have crowned them with flowers, but when they asked me to receive them I refused. The agitation immediately died away and the delegates returned empty handed. Was that the action of a secret enemy?

"Again, when the struggle was at its height, the German Government was invited by France and Russia to join them in calling upon England to end the war. The moment had come, they said, not only to save the Boer republics, but also to humiliate England to the dust. What was my reply? I said so far from Germany joining in any concerted European action to bring pressure against England and bring about her downfall Germany would always keep aloof from politics that could bring her into complications with a sea power like England.

"Posterity will one day read the exact terms of a telegram, now in the archives of Windsor Castle, in which I informed the sovereign of England of the answer I returned to the powers which then sought to compass her fall. Englishmen who now insult me by doubting my word should know what my actions were in the hour of their adversity.

"Nor was that all. During your black week in December, 1899, when disasters followed one another in rapid succession, I received a letter from Queen Victoria, my revered grandmother, written in sorrow and affliction and bearing manifest traces of the anxieties which were preying upon her mind and health. I at once returned a sympathetic reply. I did more. I bade one of my officers to procure as exact an account as he could obtain of the number of combatants on both sides and the actual positions of the opposing forces.

"With the figures before me I worked out what I considered the best plan of campaign in the circumstances and submitted it to my general staff for criticism. Then I dispatched it to England. That document likewise is among the State papers at Windsor awaiting the serenely impartial verdict of history.

"Let me add as a curious coincidence that the plan which I formulated ran very much on the same lines as that actually adopted by Gen. Roberts and carried by him into successful operation. Was that the act of one who wished England ill? Let Englishmen be just and say."

Touching then upon the English conviction that Germany is increasing her navy for the purpose of attacking Great Britain the Kaiser reiterated the explanation that Chancellor von Bülow and other Ministers have made familiar, dwelling upon Germany's worldwide commerce, her manifold interests in distant seas, and the necessity for being prepared to protect them. He said:

"Patriotic Germans refuse to assign any bounds to their legitimate commercial ambitions. They expect their interests to go on growing. They must be able to champion them manfully in any quarter of the globe. Germany looks ahead. Her horizons stretch far away. She must be prepared for any eventualities in the Far East. Who can foresee what may take place in the Pacific in the days to come, days not so distant as some believe, but days at any rate for which all European powers with Far Eastern interests ought to steadily prepare?

"Look at the accomplished rise of Japan. Think of a possible national awakening in China, and then judge of the vast problems of the Pacific. Only those powers which have great navies will be listened to with respect when the future of the Pacific comes to be solved, and if for that reason only Germany must have a powerful fleet. It may even be that England herself will be glad that Germany has a fleet when they speak together in the great debates of the future."

The interviewer concludes:

"The Emperor spoke with all that earnestness which marks his manner when speaking on deeply pondered subjects. I ask my fellow-countrymen who value the cause of peace to weigh what I have written and revise if necessary their estimate of the Kaiser and his friendship for England by his Majesty's own words. If they had enjoyed the privilege of hearing them spoken they would no longer doubt either his Majesty's firm desire to live on the best of terms with England or his growing impatience at the persistent mistrust with which his offer of friendship is too often received."

On Nov. 17 following, Prince von Bülow met the Kaiser at Kiel, taking with him evidence of the feeling in Germany regarding the Emperor's published interview, and setting forth:

> First, that the Foreign Affairs Committee of the Bundesrath, or Federal Council, is firm in the opinion formulated at the meeting held yesterday that it would be wiser for the Emperor not to express views affecting the relations of the empire with other countries except through his responsible Ministers. This expression derives weight from the fact that the Governments of Bavaria, Württemberg, and Saxony were represented on the committee.
>
> Second, that the entire Reichstag assented to the declarations made by the speakers on Tuesday that the Emperor had exceeded his constitutional prerogatives in private discussion with foreigners concerning Germany's attitude on controverted questions.
>
> Third, that the feeling of the people at large on this matter was accurately indicated by the press of the country.

The Kaiser's reply was published on the same date in the Reichsanzeiger, in the form of a communication, which read:

> During today's audience granted to the Imperial Chancellor, his Majesty, the Emperor and King, listened for several hours to a report by Prince von Bülow. The Imperial Chancellor described the feeling and its causes among the German people in connection with the article published in The Daily Telegraph. He also explained the position he had taken during the course of the debates and interpellations on this subject in the Reichstag. His Majesty the Emperor received the statements and explanations with great earnestness, and then expressed his will as follows:
>
> "Heedless of the exaggerations of public criticism, which are regarded by him as incorrect, his Majesty perceives that his principal imperial task is to insure the stability of the policies of the empire, under the guardianship of constitutional responsibilities. In conformity therewith, his Majesty the Emperor approves the Chancellor's utterances in the Reichstag, and assures Prince von Bülow of his continued confidence."

THE CRY OF THE WOMEN.

They tell us of wars and rumors of wars,
And the orders of kings to men,
And little they heed of the sorrow decreed
By the stroke of a ruler's pen.

And little they care for child and for wife,
When the wife and the child make moan,
While nations fight for their rulers' greed
And the fighter dies alone.

The woman with hair like sunset gold,
The woman with hair like coal,
Each of them loses the love of her life,
The man that is half of her soul.

Aye! you that flatter a ruler's greed,
And you that fawn at his power,
And you that fight when there is no need—
You, too, shall come to your hour!

When in woe and wretchedness comes that hour,
Your guilt shall your souls bewray,
And you shall utter your cry for peace
As we cry for peace this day.

CLARA H. DAVIDSON.

MORE MARINES IN NICARAGUA

57 Officers and Men from the Tacoma Landed—Trouble Expected.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14.—More American marines have been landed in Nicaragua on account of probable trouble. First news of the placing of these marines ashore came from Commander Twining of the gunboat Tacoma, which has been patrolling the east coast of Nicaragua. The dispatch was received at the department this afternoon. It read:

"On account of expected political disturbances I have landed fifty-seven officers and men by request and advice of United States Consul and the consent of the Nicaraguan Governor."

There are now one hundred other marines in Nicaragua, which have been stationed at Managua, the capital of the country, for many months, with machine guns, under an arrangement made with President Diaz.

Mayor Mitchel Starts on Vacation.

Mayor Mitchel started on a four weeks' vacation yesterday. His first objective point is New Brunswick, where he expects to do some hunting and fishing. The Mayor said he was in good health, but needed a rest. During his absence George McAneny, President of the Board of Alderman, will be Acting Mayor.

SCIENTIST DENIES A DARWIN THEORY

Prof. Bateson, President of the British Association, Speaks on Evolution.

SHAKESPEARE ONCE A SPECK

Bateson Doesn't Believe in Progress from Simple to Complex—Association Meets in Australia.

MELBOURNE, Aug. 14.—The meeting of the British Association today was marked by a contribution to the theory of evolution by the President, Prof. William Bateson, Director of the John Innes Horticultural Institution, which reverses the theory of Darwin and his successors that evolution progresses from the simple to the complex.

"We must begin seriously to consider," Prof. Bateson said, "whether the course of evolution can at all reasonably be represented as an unpacking of an original complex, which contained within itself the whole range of diversity which living things present." He continued:

"As we have got to recognize that there has been an evolution, that somehow or other the forms of life have arisen from fewer forms, we may as well see whether we are limited to the old view that evolutionary progress is from the simple to the complex, and whether, after all, it is conceivable that the process was the other way about. When the facts of genetic discovery become familiarly known to biologists and cease to be the preoccupation of a few, as they still are, many and long discussions must inevitably arise on the question, and I offer these remarks to prepare the ground.

"I ask you simply to open your minds to this possibility. It involves a certain effort. We have to reverse our habitual modes of thought. At first it may seem rank absurdity to suppose that the primordial form or forms of protoplasm could have contained complexity enough to produce the divers types of life. But is it easier to imagine that these powers could have been conveyed by extrinsic additions? Of what nature could these additions be? Additions of material cannot surely be in question. That which is conferred in variation must rather itself be a change, not of material, but of arrangement or of motion.

"The invocation of additions extrinsic to the organism does not seriously help us to imagine how the power to change can be conferred, and if it proves that hope in that direction must be abandoned, I think we lose very little. By the rearrangement of a very moderate number of things we soon reach a number of possibilities practically infinite.

"That primordial life may have been of small dimensions need not disturb us. Quantity is of no account in these considerations. Shakespeare once existed as a speck of protoplasm not so big as a small pin's head. To this nothing was added that would not equally well have served to build up a baboon or a rat."

Prof. Bateson pointed out that a great body of experiments, made and making according to the method laid down by Mendel, tended toward the theory that variation is produced by a loss of normal qualities. "I have confidence," he said, "that the artistic gifts of mankind will prove to be due not to something added to the make-up of an ordinary man but to the absence of factors which in the normal person inhibit the development of these gifts. They are almost beyond doubt to be looked upon as 'releases' of powers normally suppressed. The instrument is there, but it is 'stopped down.'" He added:

"As the evidence stands at present, all that can be safely added in amplification of the evolutionary creed may be summed up in the statement that variation occurs as a definite event, often producing a sensibly discontinuous result; that the succession of varieties comes to pass by the elevation and establishment of sporadic groups of individuals owing their origin to such isolated events, and that the change which we see as a nascent variation is often, perhaps always, one of loss.

"Modern research lends not the smallest encouragement or sanction to the view that gradual evolution occurs by the transformation of masses of individuals, though that fancy has fixed itself upon popular imagination. The great advances of science are made like those of evolution, not by imperceptible mass improvement, but by the sporadic birth of penetrative genius. The journeymen follow after him, widening and clearing up, as we are doing along the track that Mendel found."

Prof. Bateson began his remarkable address, the second part of which will be delivered at Sydney on Aug. 20, with an observation that the great men of science were examples of his theory. He said:

"Let us, on this occasion, remember that all the effort, and all the good will, that binds Australia to Britain would have been powerless to bring about such a result had it not been for those advances in science which have given man a control of the forces of nature. For we are here by virtue of the feats of genius of individual men of science, giant variations from the common level of our species; and since I am going soon to speak of the significance of individual variation I cannot introduce that subject better than by calling to remembrance the line of pioneers in chemistry, in physics, and in engineering, by the working of whose rare—or, if you will, abnormal—intellects a meeting of the British association on this side of the globe has been made physically possible."

Not only did Prof. Bateson reverse the current notion of evolution, but he said that natural evolution accounted scarcely at all for the diversity of species; that the doctrine of the survival of the fittest was undeniable so long as it was applied to the organism as a whole, but that Mendelism had shown that in its application to the parts, to details of specific difference, to the spots on the peacock's tail, to the coloring of an orchid flower—details in which the potency of natural selection had been urged with the strongest emphasis—it was quite untrue. While favored races survived, that truism "scarcely at all accounts for the diversity of species."

He declared that he could not disguise his sympathy with the effort of the Mendelian extremist Lotsy that all variation might be due to crossing. He added that without experimental breeding it was certain that "we are merely guessing when we profess to distinguish specific limits and to declare that this is a species and that a variety. The only definable unit in classification is the form springing from similar germ cells which breeds true."

BANDITS ROB AND KILL THREE

West Virginia Mine Officials Found Dead and $15,000 Payroll Gone.

WILLIAMSON, West Va., Aug. 14.—Joseph Sheler, paymaster of the Glen Alum Coal and Coke Company; Dr. W. D. Amick, the company physician, and F. D. Johnson, an electrician, were murdered shortly after noon today, and the payroll of $15,000 was stolen by bandits who escaped.

The paymaster and his two guards received the money from a Norfolk & Western train at Glen Alum, and started for the mines, three miles away, on a velocipede car operated over a spur track.

A traveling salesman, who was walking to the mine, found the car later with the payroll gone, a mile from the station. Two of the men were dead, and the other said they had been attacked by four Italians, and then he died.

Posses were sent on the trail of the bandits.

DANCE IN COSTUME AT NARRAGANSETT

Nymphs, Pierrots, and Pierrettes in Gay Throng in a Forest of Oaks at Casino.

MISS WICKES AS SALOME

Mrs. Henry Brevoort Kane a Futurist Artist with Purple Wig—Prizes of Silver Cups Awarded.

Special to The New York Times.

NARRAGANSETT PIER, R. I., Aug. 14.—A forest formed of oak trees and boughs, interspersed with laurel and flowers, with various colored illuminations, gave a picturesque setting for Narragansett's annual costume ball, which took place tonight in the ballroom of the Casino. Members of the Summer colony of the Pier, Jamestown, Watch Hill and other nearby resorts, and several officers of the United States Navy mingled in the throng of dancers, who represented nymphs, Pierrots and Pierrettes, dancing girls of the Orient, masters of the hounds, and peasants of Holland and Russia among other characters. Before midnight there was a grand march, with prizes of three silver cups awarded for the best costumes displayed at the ball.

Dr. Alfred F. Hopkins of Washington, D. C., was Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements, and the other members were P. S. P. Randolph of Philadelphia, Henry B. Kane of New York, and O. L. Mersman of St. Louis.

Following awards of prizes there was general dancing amid showers of confetti and serpentine streamers. Among the favors were Chinese Mandarin hats, parasols, and other novelties from abroad.

Many of the cottagers assembled in costume for dinner at the Casino. Among those entertaining were Mr. and Mrs. Henry B. Kane, whose guests were Commander John P. Jackson, U. S. N.; Commander R. K. Crank, U. S. N.; Dean Hare, and Miss Henrietta Wickes.

In Dr. A. F. Hopkins's party were Mrs. Hopkins, Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Alexander, Mrs. James Howard, and R. H. Hagner. At other tables were Mrs. J. H. Alexander, Mr. and Mrs. James C. Barr, John Welsh, Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Darling, Mr. and Mrs. Talbot Smith Hannan, Mr. and Mrs. Harold S. Knowlton, Mrs. Frederick Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. Stuart Davis of New York, Mrs. Albert Bond Lambert of St. Louis, Lawrence Richmond and William Gammell of Rhode Island.

Mrs. Robert B. Treat and Miss Hazel Treat motored to the Pier from Warwick for the ball. Miss Treat wore the costume of a Romany maid. Miss Henrietta Wickes appeared in the costume of Salome, Mrs. Winthrop McKim of Tuxedo Park, N. Y., as the Nine of Clubs. C. Coburn Darling was the Ace of Hearts and Mrs. C. Coburn Darling a gypsy maid.

Mrs. Ernest Wilkinson of Washington wore the costume of a lady of 1850.

Mr. and Mrs. Stuart Davis of New York were Falconers. Miss Dorothy Black was a Persian lady, Miss Marjorie Smylie was a Pierrot in purple satin, Mrs. Harlow Gaines represented Snow, and Miss Dorothy Allen a Quaker girl. Mrs. Edmund Leroy Dow wore a costume of cloth of gold, Mrs. James Howard of Hartford wore a Turkish costume. Leroy Whitney was a sailor and G. W. Buffum a Blue Hussar.

Mrs. Henry Brevoort Kane represented a futurist artist with purple wig. Henry Brevoort Kane represented a member of the Chevy Chase Hunt, and Winthrop McKim, in Highland kilts, represented Harry Lauder.

Mrs. M. Lentilhen Crook of Morristown, N. J., went as "The Sunshine Girl" and Mrs. Grace Ferguson of New York impersonated "The Girl of the Golden West." Talbot Smith Hannan wore the dress of a Russian skater. Mrs. James Daniel Miller and Miss Elsie Robinson of New York wore pink and blue Kate Greenaway costumes.

GREENBRIER HORSE SHOW.

Society Throng Attends Opening at White Sulphur Springs.

Special to The New York Times.

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, W. Va., Aug. 14.—The biggest throng that has attended the annual Greenbrier Horse Show since President Taft inaugurated it seven years ago was present this afternoon, when those who were unable to obtain seats remained in their motors in the parking spaces and found good vantage points.

Countess Wachtmeister of Paris, who arrived at the new Greenbrier this morning, was in the luncheon and box party entertained by Mr. and Mrs. Charles M. Hewitt, with whom were Mr. and Mrs. Leslie S. Gordon and Miss Charlotte A. Smith.

The Misses O'Gorman, who had a party of young people with them, were chaperoned by Mr. and Mrs. John A. Maher and Mr. and Mrs. Dudley F. Malone. Mr. Malone arrived this morning. With the Mayor of Baltimore and Mrs. James H. Preston were Mrs. William C. Worthington, Mrs. William L. James, and Col. Joseph Lane Sterne. Mrs. George F. Appleby had Mrs. George Lewis, the Misses Alice Preston and Ruth Richmond, Joseph Bailey, Jr., D. E. Duff, William Farnell, and Edward Richmond.

Mrs. Claude A. Swanson, Mr. and Mrs. John K. Branch, Mrs. John E. Kohlsaat, and Mr. and Mrs. Charles Crane were with Miss Effie Branch.

Others entertaining box parties included Mr. and Mrs. Thornton Lewis, Mr. and Mrs. Edward T. Cockroft, Mr. and Mrs. John Atkins Thayer of New York, Dr. and Mrs. Perry S. Allen and Mrs. Edward G. Richmond of Philadelphia, Mr. and Mrs. Decourcy Thom, Mrs. Telfair Marriott, Mrs. Joseph Bailey, and Chief Justice and Mrs. White of Washington.

OFF FOR EUROPE TODAY.

Some of the Passengers Sailing on Five Steamships.

Transatlantic liners sailing today and some of those booked to sail on them are:

CEDRIC, (Liverpool.)—Rev. and Mrs. R. P. Barron, Mrs. J. B. Brookfield, Rev. W. F. Browne, Mr. and Mrs. A. Buckley, W. E. Carter, J. L. Colby, E. B. Evans, W. T. Ferris, Percy Gordon, R. R. Hicks, Clement Lawler, Mrs. C. E. B. Lawrence, Miss E. W. Parkman, Dr. and Mrs. H. C. Powell, L. A. Smith, and C. B. Wilson.

DANUBE, (Southampton via West Indies.)—Mr. and Mrs. L. S. Blaisdell, Miss A. M. A. Burns, David Clark, Sir Frederick Eve, Lady Eve, Mr. and Mrs. David Lowe, James Sanderson, Mrs. L. E. Walters, Mr. and Mrs. G. Wallers, and Miss Henrietta Stuart.

AMERICA, (Naples.)—W. Busch, O. Ernest J. W. Goldschmidt, C. F. Hackett, Baroness von Keichman, Baron E. von Sechenberg, Baron W. von Sechenberg, W. C. Whiffen, W. A. Ryan, Dr. Justina Mayer, S. F. Keating.

KROONLAND, (Liverpool.)—Mrs. Frank Vyle, Mrs. F. Baron Fry, M. S. Chase, W. C. Tyler, Mr. and Mrs. Emilie Phillipart, J. Tilbury.

SAXONIA, (Liverpool.)—W. L. Breede, A. Davy, A. C. Duff, D. H. Gibbs, Miss Moreton, E. P. Pearson, D. W. Stevens, Frank Toms, A. J. Wade.

Tourists for Bermuda.

Among those booked to sail today on the Bermudian for Bermuda are:

H. H. Lockwood, Mrs. O. E. Lakeland, Capt. F. M. Walker, Capt. G. L. Matterson, C. H. Clay, H. J. Lawler, Capt. L. C. Lewis, Mr. and Mrs. E. Crosby, Mrs. E. C. Guest, Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Petty, Mrs. F. Davidson, Mrs. E. Brown, Dr. W. C. Noble, and Miss Nobel.

PITTSFIELD WINS AT TENNIS.

Beas Richmond Six Games to One—Wyantenuck Club Golf Victors.

Special to The New York Times.

LENOX, Mass., Aug. 14.—Weather favorable to sports prevailed today, and there were contests on links and courts, team playing being the feature.

John Shepard, Jr., was Captain of a golf team from the Wyantenuck Country Club in Great Barrington which defeated Stockbridge this afternoon, 12 to 8. Playing with Stockbridge was Philip Blagden, Henry Stetson, W. P. Eaton, Norman H. Davis, Lieut. R. W. Holderness, C. MacFadden, A. Harrington, Congressman Treadway, and Edwin T. Rice. The Great Barrington team was J. Dodge Peters, W. B. Nesbit, Benjamin D. Tichnor, N. S. Hawthorne, C. A. Spafford, S. B. Buck, and C. B. McGovern.

At the Country Club of Pittsfield the Pittsfield tennis team beat Richmond six games to one.

Mr. and Mrs. William A. Slater, Jr., are expected at Home Farm tomorrow from a month on the Maine Coast.

Mrs. Edith Morgan, who was in the Vosges Mountains in Germany when the mobilization was ordered, has arrived in Paris, whence she cabled to her father, John E. Parsons, in Lenox. Since a first exchange of messages the cable communication has been interrupted.

Mrs. David Lydig gave a luncheon for women guests at Thistlewood this afternoon.

Mrs. Churchill Satterlee gave a reception this afternoon for Mrs. Henry Y. Satterlee, who is her guest.

W. Roscoe Bonsal has arrived at Deepdene, where his family is passing the season.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Mott Shaw of Concord have arrrived to visit with Mr. and Mrs. George Baty Blake.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry L. Stimson, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Thomas, and George H. Gorham arrived at Red Lion Inn, Stockbridge, today.

Mrs. Howard L. Thomas and Mrs. H. L. Biddle of New York arrived at the Curtis Hotel tonight.

Mrs. Newbold Morris has given $100 in gold for prizes for the September dog show.

David Ives Mackie and his sons have gone to the Rangeley Lakes, Me., by automobile.

Mrs. John E. Alexandre gave a dinner at Spring Lawn tonight and afterward went to Pittsfield with her party to attend a theatre.

Miss Anna R. Alexandre will give a dinner tomorrow night at Spring Lawn before the dance at the Casino in Stockbridge.

Mr. and Mrs. Lyman Beecher Stowe of New York, who are making a driving trip through the Berkshire Hills and Green Mountains, started today from Curtis Hotel for Manchester, Vt.

Charles Bulkley Hubbell of New York arrived at Curtis Hotel with Mrs. Mason Tyler Adams of Morristown, N. J.; Miss Emily Adams and Elbridge Adams of New York, for luncheon and motored on to Williamstown.

Mrs. F. P. Mulford, Miss A. E. Cox, Mrs. George H. Jones, Mr. and Mrs. A. P. Mitchell, Misses Mitchell, and Miss Bessie D. Sweet of New York arrived at the Maplewood, Pittsfield.

Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Vreeland, touring with Miss Crosby and H. H. Vreeland, Jr., and Mrs. M. F. Burges, Miss K. Anderson, Mr. and Mrs. Forrest D. Lindley, Mr. and Mrs. George C. Wilson, Mrs. J. B. Moffatt of New York, and Mrs. G. W. Burchell of Bay Shore, L. I., have arrived at Hotel Aspinwall.

CHAMPIONS HEALTH BOARD.

Department Bulletin Denies School Board Inspection is Superior.

The weekly bulletin of the Department of Health issued today attacks an article recently appearing in a German medical publication, which maintained that school medical inspection in the larger cities of the United States was 11 per cent. more efficient when conducted under the supervision of the educational authorities than when administered by Boards of Health. After pointing out apparent discrepancies in the figures of the German journal the bulletin says:

"School medical inspection was instituted by health departments for the purpose of giving them a method of reaching children of school age and thereby not only controlling contagious diseases, but instituting preventive and corrective public health measures among a large class of the population during the most plastic and receptive period of their development. The true purpose is not medical control of 'school children,' but medical control of children of school age.' The schools offer the easiest method of reaching the greater part of the children of the city; they serve as clearing houses.

"In New York City, Chicago, Philadelphia, Boston, Baltimore, Cincinnati, Pittsburgh, Buffalo, Detroit, the system is under the control of Health Departments. In only two cities of the first class, Cleveland and St. Louis, have the health authorities neglected to appreciate fully the enormous field for public health betterment that lies in reaching the children. Where Boards of Health are well organized and efficient the great majority have the system of school medical inspection under their control. In smaller cities the lack of a comprehensive public health programme or meagre equipment of Health Departments has resulted in the school authorities taking the initiative. In many communities School Boards are more permanently organized and more efficient in their methods than Health Boards. It is in such communities that the latter have neglected what is undoubtedly one of the most important factors in preventive public health work."

SOCIAL NOTES.

The wedding of Miss Cornelia Bryce, younger daughter of Gen. Lloyd S. Bryce and Mrs. Bryce, and Gifford Pinchot will take place at 10:30 this morning in the Episcopal Church at Roslyn, L. I., in the presence of the families and a few close friends. The engagement and coming marriage was announced on Thursday.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Presbrey and the Misses Presbrey of 340 West Seventy-second Street are occupying their country home, Werken Deat, at Norwalk, Conn.

Mr. and Mrs. Parker D. Handy and Cortlandt and Truman Handy of 50 West Eighty-seventh Street are at Groendak, Glen Cove, L. I., for the Summer.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas E. Hardenbergh and their son, T. E. Hardenbergh, Jr., of 1 West Eighty-first Street, are spending the Summer at Sea Gate, L. I.

George I. Scott will give a dinner this evening at his Newport villa in honor of Lady Herbert and her son, Sir Michael Herbert. There will be music, and Francis Rogers will sing.

Mrs. Frederick W. Foote and her daughter, Mrs. Isabell de P. Agnew of 987 Madison Avenue, are spending August at the Garden City Hotel, Garden City, L. I.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. Coffin and Miss Alice S. Coffin of 145 West Fifty-eighth Street are at Portledge, Locust Valley, L. I., to remain until the Autumn.

Mr. and Mrs. Howard P. Renshaw (Miss Lilia Gilbert) are spending part of the Summer at Noroton, Conn.

MOORE—PERRINE.

Mrs. Frederic A. C. Perrine of Trenton, N. J. announces the engagement of her daughter, Miss Margaret Perrine, to Kenneth W. Moore of Auburn, N. Y. Miss Perrine is a daughter of the late Dr. F. A. C. Perrine and a granddaughter of the late F. W. Roebling of Trenton.

$45 PER WEEK FOR TWO PERSONS
Room Private Bath & Meals
By the Sea, 30 min. from B'way
200 rooms; every convenience; running water; surf bathing; outdoor sports; frequent social diversions; dancing.
Exceptionally Low Rates for the Fall and Winter
REISENWEBER'S
HOTEL SHELBURNE
OPEN ALL YEAR.
Brighton Beach, N. Y. OCEAN PARKWAY
Write for Reisenweber's Seaside Booklet.
TELEPHONE CONEY ISLAND 300.

'TWIN BEDS' WINS WITH ITS NOVELTY

Flutter of Pajamas and Peignoirs, and All Innocent Fun at the Fulton.

LAST ACT THE LIVELY ONE

Laughable Complications When Wife is in Her Share of Twin Beds and Italian Tenor in Hubby's.

TWIN BEDS, a farce comedy by Salisbury Field and Margaret Mayo. Fulton Theatre.

Blanche Hawkins	Madge Kennedy
Signor Monti	Charles Judels
Harry Hawkins	John Westley
Signora Monti	Ray Cox
Norah	Georgie Lawrence
Amanda Davis	Mabel Acker
Andrew Larkin	John Cumberland

Pajamas and peignoirs, trousers and truculence, females and flight, all that, and more, constituted "Twin Beds," which came to the Fulton Theatre last night under the guise of what the programme called "a new farce comedy," but which may come to be known more happily as a farce with a last act.

It was warm enough in the theatre last night, but not a person left before the last act was over. And how could they? The curtain of the second had come down with a charming and interesting wife sound asleep in her own share of the twin beds, while across the room a tipsy Italian grand opera tenor, who belonged on the floor above, was composing himself to slumber in the other, clad in the husband's pajamas and his own grand opera top hat and furled umbrella.

And let it be said at once that the pajamas, peignoirs, twin beds, everything, were all managed neatly and deftly by the authors and in a manner to give offense to nobody.

Perhaps some of the confirmed first nighters remembered it was a warm night until the curtain was fully up and persisted in the delusion they would be able to get away in half a minute. You can always tell how these farces are coming out, you know.

This time they were mistaken. You could never tell just what was going to happen. The wife and the tenor both agreed tearfully that it was just a question of his getting his clothes and getting out. Very simple. But it took a whole act for them to put it through, and then, as the Irishman might say, they didn't.

In the first place, it was spoiled by a maid who kept coming in at intervals and taking away in turn to the cleaner each article of clothing they were able to scrape together. Then the husband returned from the club and they had him as another obstacle, both to dodge and to obfusticate when his clothing began to disappear piece by piece.

Between it all the wife was distracted and the tenor forced to take refuge under beds, in closets, and in a clothes basket, each time emerging more lugubrious and with a tighter clutch on the pitcher of ice water stolen from the husband, which accompanied him in his varied travels. When his Amazonian wife got on his trail, suspecting the worst, as they always do in farces, his mental equilibrium and his physical agility were put to even more desperate straits.

Best of all, when the authors got through, they stopped. The curtain did not go down on the usual semi-circle of principals explaining things all around. Mr. Field and Miss Mayo realized that the intelligence of an audience at a farce need not be insulted with the visible signs of a happy ending, and they were contented to let the Amazonian wife yank the Italian tenor off the stage for her innings with him upstairs, and the hero, who but a moment before had been talking of divorce, hang suspended inside the clothes basket while he got a severe talking to from his own wife—which, after all, is about the way it would most likely have happened in real life.

Indeed, approximation to real life is what put mortal breath into the play. For the first two acts there was not much more than characterization, carried along on a thin line of action that set the stage for the rapid shifting in the last. Nothing could have been more human than the wife of the Italian tenor, who was merely Brooklyn herself, "and not good Brooklyn."

It was because the audience got to know the characters so well in the beginning, and to like them, that their adventures later were followed with such interest. Everything that had been put in the mouth of Signor Monti in the first act went to help him out in the third when, at the climax of his woes, the husband bellowing for revenge and crying that the world would know all when it saw his wife's and that man's pictures in the paper, the tenor swelled up his chest and asked with a smile of pleased anticipation, "You are going to put my picture in the paper?"

The authors used the old tricks of farce with a liberal hand, but they covered them in a way to prevent any one's stopping to think they were not new. Altogether "Twin Beds" is good entertainment, devised in good craftsmanship, and decorated in good taste.

The cast was excellent as a unit and individually. Madge Kennedy's charm invested the part of the wife with an individuality that might easily have been lacking. Ray Cox, recruit from vaudeville and musical comedy, was the complete embodiment of the masterful, slangy type she was called on to portray and displayed a genius for characterization she has not been called on to show herself possessed of hitherto. Charles Judels did a lot with the Italian tenor, and John Westley, more especially at the last, was adroit and convincing. Georgie Lawrence, as the maid, was very important in the success of the last act, while John Cumberland made his small part count.

The two sets used in the play were unusually tasteful and decorative.

TO STOP ON "NEAR SIDE."

Street Car Ordinance Signed, Effective on Sept. 1.

Mayor Mitchel held a hearing yesterday on the proposed repeal of the ordinance relating to garages, which makes it necessary for owners to install oil separators to prevent oil flowing into the sewers. He did not intimate whether he would sign the repeal or not.

He signed the ordinance compelling the street railway companies to stop their cars on the "near side" of cross streets instead of the "far side," as is now done. The ordinance will take effect on Sept. 1.

AMUSEMENT NOTES.

Richard Carle and Hattie Williams will appear in Barrie's "A Slice of Life," at the Palace Theatre, during the week of Aug. 31.

Martha Hedman, who is to appear in Charles Frohman's production of Paul Armstrong's "The Heart of a Thief," has secured passage from England on the Megantic, which sails from Liverpool today.

Charles Dalton has been engaged by Klaw & Erlanger and Harrison Grey Fiske for Otis Skinner's role in "Kismet," which will go on tour in September.

Andreas Dippel, who is to give a season of light opera at the Century Opera House and Forty-fourth Street Theatre, beginning this Fall, has not been drafted into the Austrian Army, as reported, according to a cable received in his New York office yesterday. He is at Rotterdam, and will sail for New York late in August.

Francis Macmillen, the American violinist, has been found with his mother in Lushwitsch, near Dresden, Germany. His managers here learn he is to leave for Italy in a few days, and will come thence to New York.

Wallace McCutcheon and Vera Maxwell have been engaged to appear in "The Dancing Duchess," which opens Wednesday evening at the Casino.

Oliver Morosco will shortly present a musical comedy called "The Madcap Therese" at one of the Broadway houses. The music is by Otto Romisch, with book and lyrics by Leopold Kreem and Julius Von Ludassy. Mr. Morosco has himself made the American adaptation.

STOLE $150,000 AND LOST IT.

Bank Clerk Says Redmond & Co. Trusted Him Too Much.

Thomas Piptone, who, since he confessed that he stole $150,000 from Redmond & Co., bankers, of 33 Pine Street, had been in the Kings County Hospital in Brooklyn, where he was operated upon, was brought to the District Attorney's office yesterday by Detective Joseph Russo. An indictment charging grand larceny was filed against him and he was committed to the Tombs by Judge Nott in General Sessions.

For many years Piptone was a trusted employe of Redmond & Co. At the time the thefts were committed he was manager of the foreign department. Piptone says all the money was stolen within one year, and that all of it was lost in speculation. He talked freely to reporters yesterday in the Criminal Court Building. He admitted his guilt and said that he would enter a plea of guilty, but that he hoped for clemency.

"I had a little money," he said, "and I wanted to get my wife and two children here from Italy. With my own money I began to speculate and I lost all I had. Then I took $200 from my employers and lost it. Hoping to get the money back, I took more and got in deeper and deeper. The largest amount I lost in one day was $6,000. At no time was I ever more than $3,000 ahead.

"When I confessed to my employers, I turned over $800 in jewelry. I am willing to turn over a house that I own at 886 East Tenth Street, Flatbush, worth $9,500, which I bought before I began to steal. My downfall is due to the fact that my employers put too much confidence in me. My department was not watched closely enough."

Piptone said that he gave to Redmond & Co., when he made his confession, a list of brokers with whom he had dealt. All the transactions were made through a woman in Brooklyn, he said, because he was too well known in the financial districts. He said that $144,000 of the $150,000 had been traced. The difference was due to the premium paid for exchanging foreign money.

Piptone said that the war was his undoing. He lost $50,000 in three days, he asserted, and had no chance to invest further.

WAR HITS CHURCH WORK.

Evangelistic Committee Short of Preachers and Cash.

Church work in New York City is affected by the war in Europe. The Rev. Dr. J. Stuart Holden of London canceled engagements at St. Bartholomew's Church, Madison Avenue and Forty-fourth Street, for Sunday mornings this month, and at Carnegie Hall on Sunday evenings, and will sail today for home. The Carnegie Hall Bible studies are abandoned.

At the Summer services at the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church, corner of Fifty-fifth Street, the Rev. A. C. Hill of London is scheduled for Sundays, Aug. 23 and 30, and the Rev. R. W. Thompson of Wolverhampton, England, for the first two Sundays in September. The Pulpit Committee has heard nothing from them, but is prepared to learn they will not be able to keep the engagements.

The Evangelistic Committee started its early season work expecting to spend $42,000. So disturbed are conditions that only $24,800 has been obtained.

A BACILLI ANNIVERSARY.

Dr. Koch Discovered Tuberculosis Germ 32 Years Ago.

Thirty-two years ago today was discovered the fatal germ of tuberculosis which had caused more deaths since the beginning of the human family than any other disease. Its discoverer was Dr. Robert Koch of Germany. Thirty years ago Europe was reporting more than 1,000,000 deaths every year from tuberculosis, while the United States was reporting at the rate of 450 every day.

Today the civilized nations of the world are conducting a universal war against the tubercle bacilli. Millions of dollars are being spent to conquer this enemy of the human race. In the United States more than $20,000,000 is being expended annually for this purpose. Science and common sense are forcing the little germ to retreat. The death rate in twenty years has fallen from a ratio of 245.4 to 158 per 100,000 population. Economically considered, it is a great fight to save the United States alone more than half a billion dollars, which an authority has said is the annual money loss to the nation through the loss of the afflicted individual's wages and value of production.

GIRL OF NINE YEARS A THIEF.

Says She Robbed and Also Taught Playmates to Steal.

Mary Pifko, 9 years old, admitted in the Children's Court in Yonkers yesterday that she had stolen a purse with $14 from a neighbor's baby carriage, looted the poor box in St. Mary's Church, and robbed Mrs. Moses Boyd's home of a watch, bracelet, $2, and toilet articles. She explained to City Judge Beall that she used most of the money for tickets to moving-picture shows for herself and playmates and to buy soda water.

Two of the playmates, she said, she had taught to steal, and they helped her in one of the robberies. The police found $6 of her loot under a stone in St. Mary's Parochial School yard.

Judge Beall sent the child to the Catholic Protectory. Her mother is in a hospital seriously ill.

DREYFUSS EXPORT CO. FAILS

War Stops Payment of South American Accounts, the Chief Assets.

Disturbed conditions in South America due to the European war were blamed yesterday for the failure of the Dreyfuss Export Company of 139 Front Street. A petition in bankruptcy was filed and the company assigned to Benjamin Lesser to conserve the assets, about to be seized by the Sheriff on a judgment for $3,000.

The assets on paper, it is said, equal the liabilities, each being about $40,000, but the assets are chiefly South American accounts, not now collectible. South American banks have "declared a holiday," Mr. Lesser said, and will make no payments.

The company was organized in August, 1907, and was prosperous until South American payments began to fail.

Jumps Overboard to Save Child.

Soon after Mrs. Sarah Rochewitz of 66 South Second Street, Williamsburg, had gone to the recreation pier at the foot of Metropolitan Avenue yesterday morning with a sick infant in her arms and her three-year-old son William by her side, the boy strayed away and fell from the dock into the East River. Edward Kelly, an attendant at the pier and a life saver, with Robert Schuetz of 133 North Eleventh Street, jumped overboard and saved the child. Kelly carries medals for saving lives.

Plea for a Widowed Mother.

Through the sudden death of her husband four weeks ago, a widow has been left with seven children, the eldest just fourteen years, the baby eighteen months old. The man was young, could pay his way, but had had no chance to make provision for his family. His friends paid for his burial. The Widowed Mothers' Fund Association, 192 Bowery, will care for the widow and orphans, and appeal for donations from unknown friends to a fund for this purpose. Gifts will be welcomed by Mrs. Henry Zuckerman, 80 Broadway, New York.

Evelyn Thaw's Bankruptcy.

Evelyn Nesbit Thaw, who filed a petition in bankruptcy on Aug. 1, 1913, has applied for a discharge, and Stanley W. Dexter, referee, has sent the application to court for a hearing on Sept. 14. Her liabilities were $8,054, and she presented no available assets.

HUSBAND TO FILE TWO NORDICA WILLS

In 1910 Testament Singer Left Everything to George W. Young.

SEEKS PROBATE IN JERSEY

Will of Dec. 28 Last, Presented in New York, Will Have to be Proved Genuine, Counsel Says.

John C. Tomlinson, counsel for George W. Young, husband of Mme. Nordica, indicated yesterday that there will be a bitter contest over the singer's will, a copy of which was filed for probate in the Surrogates' Court on Thursday. Mr. Tomlinson has two wills, both bearing Mme. Nordica's signature. The first one was dated July 3, 1910, and drawn true to legal form. It was on heavy paper and was decorated with ribbons and seals. This will left everything Mme. Nordica owned to Mr. Young without any reservation or restriction whatever.

The will, a copy of which was filed for probate, consisted of two typewritten sheets and was barren, Mr. Tomlinson said yesterday, of any legal earmarks. This will was dated Dec. 28, 1913, and was said to have been made on board the steamship Tasman in the neighborhood of Thursday Island. The witnesses to the first will were Ada W. Baldwin, who was Mme. Nordica's companion; Ernest R. Simmons, who was her Secretary and accompanist, and Howard Constable. The witnesses to the last will were Sadie Charlotte MacDonald, matron of the Torres Strait Hospital, where Mme. Nordica died on May 10, and W. M. Le Bryce, the Governor of Thursday Island.

"I have received," said Mr. Tomlinson, "a subpoena directing me to produce the will signed on Dec. 28 in the Surrogates' Court. That will and the will signed in 1910 will be filed for probate in Monmouth County, N. J., early next week. I know nothing about the last will, and I was surprised to see that it contained a statement saying in effect that Mme. Nordica had given her husband $400,000 in cash and that he could keep certain stock which he had in his possession. I do not believe Mme. Nordica gave her husband any money, but I know that during her tour that ended with her death Mr. Young sent her more than $30,000.

"Before she started on the tour she gave Mr. Young several powers of attorney and was satisfied to have him conduct her affairs. A deep affection existed between them and there was no quarrel or anything else that might give cause for even a slight coldness between them. Mr. Young went to London, where the body of his wife was cremated, and while he was there Mr. Simmons handed him the will which appears on the two typewritten pages. Mr. Young gathered up all the property of his wife in London, which consisted in part of about $500,000 worth of jewels, and brought it all to this country, where it was placed in a safe deposit vault in New Jersey in the joint names of himself and Mr. Simmons. The property is still in the vault and is subject to a court order. So it is perfectly safe. It will remain there until all question as to the wills is settled."

Mr. Tomlinson said that Mr. Young's home is in Deal Beach, N. J., and that the home of the husband is the home of the wife. He thought the will should have been filed in New Jersey and not in this State. He said that Mr. Young had shown him the will which he had received from Mr. Simmons and asked his advice about it.

"I advised him," said Mr. Tomlinson, "that the matter should be looked into. In order to make the proper investigation it will be necessary to take the testimony of the two witnesses whose signatures appear on the paper, signed Dec. 28. Both of these witnesses are in Thursday Island, which is two months' journey from this city in peace times. Just how far away it is in war time cannot be accurately estimated. Unsworn statements from these persons will not answer."

Mr. Tomlinson said the statement that ex-Gov. Adams of Colorado had drawn the last paper was not true because he had been in communication with Mr. Adams. He also said:

"No lawyer could possibly have drawn it. The will calls an executor an administrator, an error that no lawyer could have made. The paper has none of the signs that it was prepared by any person having any legal knowledge concerning wills. It is without the usual legal language, and also without the usual legal precautions. It does not contain the statement that it is her last will. But the lack of these would not alone be sufficient cause for declaring the paper to be of no value as setting forth the last wishes of Mme. Nordica. Neither Mr. Young nor I am prepared to say that the paper filed here was not the last will and testament of Mme. Nordica. All we want is a chance to prove that it is. If this is proved Mr. Young will be the first to insist that every wish of his wife is carried out to the letter. He wants to do as she wished."

Mr. Simmons, who handed Mr. Young the will of Dec. 28 in London, is a beneficiary under it for $30,000. Mr. Tomlinson said that W. B. Westall of counsel in the matter of filing the last will, knew of the will dated in 1910.

"I sent him three copies of it," said Mr. Tomlinson, "and so he knew as much about it as I did."

Mr. Tomlinson said that he had acted for Mme. Nordica in several matters, and was familiar with her signature. He said the signature to the last will appeared to be that of Mme. Nordica.

$200 BEQUEST TO HER DOG.

Mrs. Emilie Zoller Provided Bank Account for Pet.

Mrs. Emilie Zoller, who died on July 19, left $200 "to keep and sustain" her pet dog Honey, for the rest of his life. Her estate is valued at $3,000, and it is all left to her daughter, except the bequest to Honey.

The $200 is to be deposited in a bank where interest will be earned and this interest and the principal are to be spent together for Honey's comfort. The age of Honey is not given and he may be old, but $200, wisely spent, will keep a very little dog quite a long time.

Justice Zeller of the Court of Special Sessions is named as the executor.

EX-BANKER ARRESTED.

Werner Eluded the Police for Six Years After His Institution Failed.

Hyman Werner, a retired banker, 58 years old, who until he failed in 1908 conducted a private bank at 391 Grand Street, was arrested on a bench warrant last night at the home of his son, 292 West Ninety-second Street, by Detective Thomas of the District Attorney's staff, charged with violating Section 295 of the Penal Code by accepting a deposit of $60 from Lena Saigel when he knew his bank was insolvent.

Since the alleged offense was committed the banker has traveled in almost every State in the Union to avoid arrest, the police say.

Receiver of T. D. Sullivan Estate.

Supreme Court Justice Seabury yesterday appointed William B. Ellison receiver of all of the estate left by Timothy D. Sullivan except the interest in the theatrical partnership of Sullivan & Kraus, for which John Z. Lowe has been named as the receiver. Mr. Ellison is the counsel for the executors of the estate.

THEO. E. TACK DIES AT 77.

Pennsylvania Oil Pioneer Was Father-in-Law of Allan A. Ryan.

Theodore E. Tack, formerly associated with John D. Archbold, Daniel O'Day, and other oil men in the development of that business, and the father-in-law of Allan A. Ryan, son of Thomas Fortune Ryan, the traction magnate, died yesterday at his home, 112 West Eighty-second Street, from pneumonia, in his 78th year. He was one of the pioneers in the development of the Pennsylvania oil region and had lived in this city for the last thirty years.

Mr. Tack was formerly President of the American Oil Development Company of Pittsburgh. He was a trustee of Bellevue and allied hospitals for seven years, a member of the Charity Organization Society of New York, a member of the Particular Council of the Society of St. Paul, for twenty-five years President of the St. Francis Xavier Conference, and Treasurer of the Marquette League of Indian Missions.

In 1868 Mr. Tack married Miss Mary A. Cosgrave, daughter of John S. Cosgrave of Pittsburgh, who survives him. He is also survived by three sons, Augustus V., Theodore E., and Francis L. Tack, and four daughters, Mrs. Mary T. Farley, Mrs. Richard Gwinn of Baltimore, Mme. Julia Tack of the Convent of the Sacred Heart, and Mrs. Allan A. Ryan of this city.

JACOB LANGELOTH DEAD.

Prominent Mining Man Dies of Heart Disease—Worried Over War.

Jacob Langeloth, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the American Metal Company, 52 Broadway, died suddenly of heart disease yesterday at his country home, on his large estate, Riverside, near Greenwich, Conn. Worry, caused by the European war, may have largely induced the death of Mr. Langeloth.

Mr. Langeloth was born in Mannheim, Germany, sixty-two years ago, and was formerly a Captain in the German army. He was married in 1908 to Valeria Knapp, and their city residence was at 636 Fifth Avenue. Mr. Langeloth was Vice President and Director of the Balbach Smelting Company, and a Director in the Corn Exchange Bank, the General Development Company, Metallurgical Company of America, Mexican Bank of Commerce and Industry, Miami Copper Company, and Wetherill Separating Company. He is survived by his wife.

Noel B. Sanborn.

Noel B. Sanborn, a retired attorney of this city and a well-known resident of the Bedford section of Brooklyn, died from heart disease on Thursday at his residence, 47 Brevoort Place. Mr. Sanborn was born seventy-four years ago in Wheelock, Vt., and was a graduate of New York University Law School. He practiced in this city for forty-five years. During the first Cleveland campaign Mr. Sanborn was active in the independent movement, and was a large contributor to the Business Men's Association. He was a member of the Union League Club of Brooklyn and the Crescent Athletic Club. He was also a former Senior Warden of the Episcopal Church of the Good Shepherd. Mr. Sanborn is survived by three sons, Francis N., a mechanical engineer, and George P. and Frederick H. Sanborn, lawyers.

George H. Suydam.

George H. Suydam, a former Assistant Controller of the New York Life Insurance Company, died on Thursday at his home, 433 Fourth Avenue, Newark, N. J., after a long illness, in his seventy-third year. He was a veteran of the civil war, having served for three years in the 162d and 174th New York Volunteers, being promoted from Lieutenant to Captain on the field of battle. Mr. Suydam was a member of the Masons, the Holland Society of New York, and Lafayette Post, G. A. R., of New York. He resigned from the New York Life in 1894, and since that time had been in the real estate and insurance business in New York and New Jersey. Mr. Suydam is survived by three daughters and four sons.

Obituary Notes.

EDWARD GOODWIN, 66 years old, retired, and long a resident of Sheepshead Bay, died on Thursday at his home, 2,523 East Thirteenth Street. He is survived by two daughters and a son.

Mrs. LYDIA SIMPSON FARRELL, wife of James P. Farrell, Jr., Secretary of the American Bonding Company of Baltimore, died from ptomaine poisoning on Thursday at her home, 270 Seventy-first Street, Brooklyn. She was 24 years old.

EDWARD McGIVNEY, a traveling salesman in the wholesale paint business, is dead at his home, 7,402 Fifth Avenue, Brooklyn, aged 35 years. He was born in this city and left a widow and four children.

Mrs. BENJAMIN J. GUINNESS, widow of a Sandy Hook pilot, died at her home, 506 Halsey Street, Brooklyn, on Thursday. Mrs. Guinness was 78 years old and had lived in Brooklyn for fifty years.

PATRICK GORMAN, a well-known contractor in Brooklyn and a member of the firm of Norton & Gorman, at 308 Douglas Street, that borough, which was organized more than thirty years ago, died on Thursday night at his home, 907 Classon Avenue, from Bright's disease. Mr. Gorman was 64 years old and was born in Canada. He was a member of the Andrew Jackson Democratic Club of the Eleventh Assembly District and St. Teresa's Church. He is survived by two sons and a daughter.

CHARLES P. KROLL, for many years a hotel keeper in the Bedford section of Brooklyn, died at his Summer residence at Athens, N. Y., on Thursday, following an operation for appendicitis. He retired five years ago. Mr. Kroll was born in Holstein, Germany, but had lived in Brooklyn as a youth. About two months ago Mr. and Mrs. Kroll celebrated their golden wedding.

THOMAS McAULIFFE, fifty-five years old, driver of the city hearse for the last twenty-seven years, died on Thursday at his home, 326 East Twenty-sixth Street. During his term of office he had taken more than 71,000 bodies to the Morgue.

FRANK H. GOODRICH, forty-two years old, brother-in-law of Thomas L. Masson, editor of Life, died suddenly on Thursday of heart disease while visiting at the home of Mr. Masson at Glen Ridge, N. J. He was born in Hartford, Conn. His home was in Hartford, where he was employed by the Phoenix Mutual Life Insurance Company. He was unmarried.

Mrs. IDA NICHOLS TILLINGHAST, wife of Philip Tillinghast, and prominent in society of the Oranges, died suddenly at her home in Orange Thursday night from cerebral hemorrhage. She had been in failing health for the last four years. She was a native of Providence, R. I.

Miss ADELAIDE DICKINSON of Glen Ridge, N. J., died suddenly in the camp of the Dickinson family at Greenwood Lake, Thursday night, of heart disease. She was a sister of Howard Clinton Dickinson of Montclair and Mrs. Oliver Bunce Ferris of Glen Ridge.

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Sets of Books of the Standard Writers, in attractive Cloth and Leather Bindings, specially bound for this Mid-Summer Sale.
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FIFTH AVE NEW YORK

G. B. SLOAN'S ESTATE GOES TO HIS MOTHER

Will Directs That She Shall Devote the Income to Relief of the Poor.

VALUE MORE THAN $500,000

Many New York and Oswego Charities Are to Receive Substantial Bequests.

George Beale Sloan, who died on July 10, left an estate worth more than $500,000. He came from a wealthy and prominent family of Oswego, N. Y., that has been noted for its philanthropy. Mr. Sloan's will was filed in the Surrogate's Court yesterday for probate. All of the estate is left to his mother, Mrs. Alvina C. Sloan, who lives in Oswego, together with his home at 12 West Tenth Street, in this city. Mrs. Sloan is asked to devote the income from the estate to charity, "particularly for works directed to the relief of suffering and helping the worthy poor."

The will provides for certain bequests to charity, relatives, and friends after Mrs. Sloan's death. The charitable bequests are $10,000 to the Home for the Homeless (Old Ladies Home) at Oswego; $10,000 to the Oswego Orphan Asylum; $10,000 to the Oswego City Hospital; $25,000 to the New York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, and an amount that was not stated to St. Luke's Hospital in this city.

The other beneficiaries are Helen L. Danenhower of Oswego, $15,000; Robert S. Sloan, a brother, of Woodmere, L. I., $15,000; Ethel Liddell, Bedfordshire, Eng., $15,000; Ethel Beardsley Danenhower, Pelham Manor, $15,000; Helen De Russey Sloan, Honolulu, H. I., $15,000; Edith Sloan Budden, Oswego, $10,000; Helen F. Sloan, Oswego, $10,000, and Anna Sundwall, 41 St. Mark's Place, Brooklyn. A few small bequests were made to servants.

STUDENT SUES RAILROAD.

Hurt in New Haven Wreck, Asks $50,000 Damage.

Tisla D. Clark consented yesterday to the dismissal without prejudice of renewal of the stockholders' injunction suit which he brought on Aug. 3 in the Federal District Court against the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railway Company. Clark, who is a resident of New Jersey, alleged in his complaint that a triumvirate composed of the late J. P. Morgan, William Rockefeller, and Charles S. Mellen was formed to control the affairs of the New Haven and that they tried to acquire a monopoly of the commerce within the New England States.

Frederick B. Jennings, Jr., a student at Yale University, who was injured in the railroad wreck at Stamford on June 12, 1913, brought suit yesterday against the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railway Company for $50,000 damages. He said his left foot and ankle were fractured and that he has been crippled for life.

Littlefield & Littlefield of 61 Broadway and Coolidge & Hight of 50 Congress Street, Boston, counsel for the Eastern Steamship Corporation, filed appearances yesterday in the Federal District Court in the Government's dissolution suit under the Sherman law against the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railway Company and others.

Prof. Samuel Weingart.

Prof. Samuel Weingart, founder and principal of the Weingart Institute, died at the school at High Mount, Ulster County, N. Y., yesterday. He was born in Frankenthal, Germany, and after being graduated from several universities in that country, came to the United States in 1870. Prof. Weingart founded his Summer school shortly after and during the Winter directed classes in this city. He was a former Superintendent of the Sunday school of Temple Beth-El, and was an officer in a number of lodges. Prof. Weingart is survived by his widow, three daughters, and a son.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Born.

EPSTEIN.—Aug. 12, 204 Cathedral Parkway, to Mr. and Mrs. Henry Epstein, nee Frank, a daughter.

Engaged.

WISCHHUSEN—TRINKLEIN.—Mr. and Mrs. John Wischhusen announce the betrothal of their daughter Mathilde Becher to Rev. Oswald Hermann Trinklein.

Married.

DE RUBIO—FRASER.—On Wednesday, Aug. 5, 1914, by the Rev. Jacob Price, 153d St., Amsterdam Av., Evlyn Fraser of New Glasgow, Nova Scotia, to Henry Armstrong Custer de Rubio of New York.

POPE—WEAVER.—Mr. James R. Pope of London, England, to Mrs. Cecil A. Weaver of Chicago, Ill., on Aug. 11.

Brooklyn.

HORTON—INGLIS.—Aug. 12, Marion B. Inglis to Dexter B. Horton.

Westchester County.

SMYTH—LYNCH.—Aug. 11, Yonkers, Ella C. Lynch to Peter P. Smyth.

Died.

AIKEN.—Anna R., Aug. 12, after a short illness, at her late residence, 260 Bedford Park Boulevard. Funeral private.

BICKMORE.—On Wednesday evening, Aug. 12, at his Summer home, Nonquit, Mass., Albert Smith Bickmore, LL.D. of the American Museum of Natural History, in his 76th year. Funeral at Nonquit Sunday, Aug. 16, at 10 A. M. Burial in Woodlawn Cemetery, New York City, at the convenience of the family.

BORLAND.—At Eastern Point, Gloucester, Mass., on Aug. 12, Constance Evelyn, widow of John Borland and daughter of the late Francis R. Rives. Funeral private.

COOPER.—Theron Cooper, 2d, aged seven years, son of Charles Phillips and Olive Sprague Cooper, at South Hadley, Mass., Aug. 13. Interment at South Hadley. Syracuse papers please copy.

DE RONGE.—Thursday, Aug. 13, at his residence, 317 West 14th St., in his 63d year, Alfred H. De Ronge, beloved husband of Nellie A. Garrach, son of the late Louis De Ronge and Josephine Chasourne. Funeral 10 o'clock Saturday, Aug. 15, at St. Bernard, 14th St., west of 8th Av. Burial Short Hills, N. J., arrival D., L. & W. train, 11:15, from West 23d St.

DUNN.—Michael J., 810 Elton Av., Aug. 13, 1914, aged 21 years. Interment St. Raymond's Cemetery, Sunday, 2 P. M.

FARRELL.—Lydia, wife of James P. Farrell, Jr., suddenly, Thursday. Funeral private, Sunday, 11 A. M., from residence, 270 71st St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

GREGORY.—Mrs. Joseph F., beloved wife of the late Keeper Joseph F. Gregory of 528 East 83d St., suddenly. Notice of funeral hereafter.

HARRIS.—Itta, Friday, Aug. 14, in the 80th year of her age, beloved mother of Samuel, William, Isaac A., David A., Rachel Goldberg, Yetta Rubin, and Tillie Schwesalberg. Funeral Sunday, Aug. 16, 10 A. M., from her late residence, 148 West 118th St. Please omit flowers.

KINNAN.—Aug. 12, Charles B., aged 54. Chapel Stephen Merritt Burial and Cremation Co., 8th Av., 19th St.

LANGELOTH.—Suddenly, at Riverside, Conn., Aug. 14, 1914, Jacob Langeloth. Funeral strictly private.

MAXWELL.—On Friday, Aug. 14, Mary A. Maxwell, wife of the late Robert M. Maxwell and daughter of the late James G. and Maria Benson Moffett. Services at her late residence, 44 West 90th St., on Monday, Aug. 17, at 12:45 P. M. Interment, Woodlawn Cemetery.

MERRITT.—Suddenly, at Port Chester, N. Y., Elizabeth Wetmore, wife of Gilbert W. Merritt. Funeral services at her late home on Monday, Aug. 17, at 2:30 P. M. Interment at convenience of the family.

MORGAN.—Helen Grace, Friday morning, at Patchogue, L. I. Funeral service from her late residence, 608 Pavonia Av., Jersey City, Saturday evening, at 8 o'clock. Interment private.

OUTCALT.—Veterans of the Seventh Regiment, N. G., N. Y.: Members are requested to attend the funeral services of Cornelius B. Outcalt, (Fourth Company,) from Scully's Funeral Parlor, 64 Sixth Av., New York City, on Saturday, Aug. 15, 1914, at 10 A. M.
THOMAS DIMOND, President.

PALMER.—On Thursday, Aug. 13, 1914, Dr. Leslie E. Palmer, beloved husband of Jeannette Rommel-Palmer, 103 West 58th St. Funeral services Saturday evening, 8 o'clock, from CAMPBELL FUNERAL PARLORS, 241 West 23d St. Farmington (Me.) papers please copy.

POTTER.—At Colorado Springs, Aug. 5, 1914, Ashton Howard, son of the late Howard and Mary Louisa Potter. Funeral services at Grace Church on Monday morning, Aug. 17, at 10:30 o'clock.

REDMOND.—Lydia Smallwood, wife of Henry Redmond, at her residence in Newport, R. I., on Aug. 13. Funeral at St. John's Church, Newport, R. I., Saturday at 11 A. M. It is requested that no flowers be sent.

SANBORN.—On Thursday, Aug. 13, Noel Byron, in the 75th year of his age. Funeral services private at his late residence, 47 Brevoort Place, Brooklyn, N. Y.

SCHUBERT.—Margaret, sister of Peter Schubert and the late Barbara Willing, aged 73 years. Funeral at Cannon Station, Conn., Sunday, Aug. 16, at 2 o'clock.

SCOTT.—At Woodhaven, L. I., P. H. Scott, beloved husband of Mary M. Scott, (nee Browne,) on Aug. 14, 1914, at his late residence, 36 Casco St., Forest Park, Past Commander of E. D. Morgan Post, No. 307, G. A. R. Solemn requiem mass will be offered at 10 o'clock Monday morning at the Church of St. Thomas the Apostle, Benedict Av., near Jamaica Av. Interment Calvary Cemetery. Lexington "L," Brooklyn, to Cypress Hills, Jamaica Av. surface cars to Forest Parkway.

SELTER.—On Thursday, Aug. 13, Andrew N. Selter. Funeral at his late residence, 801 West End Ave., on Saturday morning, Aug. 15, at 11 o'clock. London papers please copy.

SMALBACH.—On Friday, Aug. 14, Belle Smalbach. Funeral from the residence of her sister, Mrs. Pauline Block, 309 West 113th St., Sunday, at 2 P. M.

SMITH.—Eliza Lathrop, entered into life Aug. 13, suddenly, after a brief illness. Funeral services at her late residence, 565 10th St., Aug. 16, at 5 o'clock. Interment private.

SQUIRES.—At Binghamton, N. Y., Aug. 14, Matilda Eveline Squires, widow of Henry C. Squires. Funeral and interment at Plainfield, N. J.

STUART.—At Stuart Croft, Lake Ronkonkoma, L. I., Aug. 13, William Henry Stuart, beloved husband of Ada Stuart, in the 73d year of his age. Funeral services from the Church of the Transfiguration, 5th Ave. and 29th St., Monday, Aug. 17, 11 A. M. Interment Woodlawn.

TACK.—On Friday, Aug. 14, 1914, at his residence, 112 West 82d St., Theodore E. Tack, beloved husband of Mary A., (nee Cosgrave.) Requiem mass on Monday, Aug. 17, at 10 o'clock A. M. at the Church of the Holy Trinity, 82d St., between Broadway and Amsterdam Av. Interment private. Please omit flowers. Pittsburgh papers are requested to copy.

TILLINGHAST.—At Orange, N. J., Aug. 13, 1914, Ida Nichols, wife of Philip Tillinghast. Funeral services at her late residence, 10 Lawnridge Road, Orange, N. J., Saturday, Aug. 15, at 1 o'clock. Interment private.

WEINGART.—On Friday, Aug. 14, at High Mount, Samuel, dearly beloved husband of Lena Schottenfels Weingart and father of Amelia, Stella, Robert, and Sylvia Schwarz. Notice of funeral hereafter.

WHITHED.—On Wednesday night, Aug. 12, 1914, at the New York Hospital, after two weeks' illness at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Charles Sears Baldwin, Marshall Whithed, born June 11, 1836. Funeral services at St. Luke's Chapel, Hudson, opposite Grove St., Saturday morning, Aug. 15, at 10 o'clock. Lowell (Mass.) paper please copy.

BROWN.—James, Aug. 12. Funeral 851 Amsterdam Av.

BUNBER.—Hans, 869 8th Av., Aug. 12, aged 18.

CLIFFORD.—Alfred, Aug. 13. Funeral 171 8th Av.

DOWNES.—Hester A., 24 Sutton Place, Aug. 13. Funeral tomorrow.

HAWKINS.—Sarah J., 377 East 141st St., Aug. 13, aged 74. Funeral today, 10 A. M.

HEATH.—Henry J., 11 State St., Aug. 12. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

HEINRICH.—Francis, 16 East 116th St., Aug. 12. Funeral today, 8:30 A. M.

HIGMAN.—Nathalie M., 249 West 68th St., Aug. 13, aged 6. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

KELLER.—Edward, 122 East 88th St., Aug. 13, aged 38. Funeral today, 1 P. M.

McAULIFFE.—Thomas C., 326 East 26th St., Aug. 13. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

McGRIFF.—Jarsal, 142 West 124th St., Aug. 12. Funeral today, 10 A. M.

MICHAEL.—Johanna, 846 Gerard Av., Bronx, Aug. 13, aged 91.

MORRISSEY.—Jennings, 124 East 112th St., Aug. 12.

MOULDS.—Nelson D., Aug. 13, aged 61. Funeral 241 West 23d St.

STERNECKER.—George, 115 Avenue A, Aug. 12, aged 65. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

WHITEHORNE.—George F., 894 Eagle Av., Bronx, Aug. 13. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

Brooklyn.

COONEY.—William, 95 Floyd St., Aug. 13, aged 17. Funeral today, 10 A. M.

CREEDEN.—Esther C., 292 Dean St., Aug. 13. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

DOUGLAS.—Warren L., 10 Seeley St., Aug. 12.

GORMAN.—Patrick, 907 Classon Av., Aug. 13. Funeral Aug. 17.

GUINNESS.—Magdalena, 560 Halsey St., Aug. 13. Funeral tomorrow.

HINCH.—James J., 979 Decatur St., Aug. 13. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

KESSLER.—Edward E., 363 10th St., Aug. 14. Funeral notice later.

LAWSON.—Helen C., 285 Hawthorne St., Aug. 13, aged 22.

McCROHAN.—John M., 4,611 5th Av., Aug. 13. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

McGIVNEY.—Edward, 7,402 5th Av., Aug. 12. Funeral tomorrow, 1:30 P. M.

MAHN.—Charles, Aug. 12, aged 53. Funeral 209 St. Nicholas Av. today, 10 A. M.

MOONEY.—William E., 188 Butler St., Aug. 14. Funeral, Aug. 17, 9 A. M.

MOORE.—Susan, Kings County Hospital, Aug. 12, aged 65.

PARKER.—Marietta B., 802 Hancock St., Aug. 13. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

PEDERSEN.—Howard, 58 East 2d St., Aug. 14. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

SMITH.—Margaret, 982 East 2d St., Aug. 13. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

STAFFORD.—Elsie A., 1,429 East 10th St., Aug. 13. Funeral today.

VANDERBILT.—George F., 301 Grand Av., Aug. 14, aged 49. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

WORTHINGTON.—John J., 666 East 17th St., Aug. 13. Funeral service today.

Hoboken, Jersey City, and Newark.

APPEL.—Morris B., Hoboken, Aug. 13, aged 67. Funeral tomorrow, 10 A. M.

BROWN.—Elizabeth, Newark, Aug. 12. Funeral today.

CHADWICK.—Thomas H., 233 6th St., Jersey City, Aug. 12, aged 3 months.

FITZPATRICK.—Kate, Jersey City, Aug. 13.

HOLZ.—Alberta W., 231 Boyd Av., Jersey City, Aug. 12, aged 2. Funeral today.

HUNTER.—Isabelle, 224 South St., Jersey City, Aug. 13. Funeral tomorrow, 2:30 P. M.

JEFFERSON.—John E., 214 Whiton St., Jersey City, Aug. 12, aged 49.

MOLL.—Hildegard, 202 Bloomfield St., Hoboken, Aug. 12, aged 23 months.

NAEDELE.—William, 247 Littleton Av., Newark, Aug. 14, aged 31.

PONJES.—Frederick H., 1,212 Park Av., Hoboken, Aug. 12, aged 37. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

ROTHE.—Frederick, 127 Congress St., Jersey City, Aug. 12, aged 57.

RYAN.—William H., 230 Harrison Av., Jersey City, Aug. 12.

SAFIER.—David, 102 Wickliffe St., Newark, Aug. 13, aged 16.

VAN HOUTEN.—James, 12½ Summit St., Newark, Aug. 13. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

WEPPLER.—Pauline, 2,716 Boulevard, Jersey City, Aug. 14. Funeral notice later.

WILLIAMS.—Charles, 365 South 18th St., Newark, Aug. 13. Funeral notice later.

Long Island.

HORACEK.—Joseph, 378 Washington Av., Astoria, Aug. 12, aged 28.

LEONARD.—Mary C., Richmond Hill, Aug. 13. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

Westchester County.

JOHNSON.—Reuben K., New Rochelle, Aug. 13, aged 51.

QUIRK.—Katherine, White Plains, Aug. 12, aged 55. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

In Memoriam.

BANKS.—In memory of Sophie Banks, wife of Warren S. Banks, died Aug. 13, 1913.

CONWAY.—Sidney V., mass, Church of the Blessed Sacrament, Newark, N. J., Aug. 17, 9 A. M.

SHEVLIN.—Susan B., mass, St. Augustine's Church, Brooklyn, Aug. 17, 9:30 A. M.

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DIVIDENDS.

STEWART MINING COMPANY.
New York, August 14, 1914.

The Board of Directors has declared on the capital stock of the Company a dividend of One Per Cent (1%), payable August 29th, 1914, to stockholders of record at the close of business August 18th, 1914. Stock transfer books close at twelve o'clock noon on August 18th, 1914, and reopen at ten A. M. August 31st, 1914.

JNO. L. WILLIAMS, Asst. Treasurer.

SOUTHWESTERN POWER & LIGHT CO.
PREFERRED STOCK DIVIDEND.

The regular quarterly dividend of One and Three-quarters Per Cent. (1¾%) on the Preferred Stock of the Southwestern Power & Light Company will be paid September 1, 1914, to stockholders of record at the close of business Aug. 22, 1914. Transfer books do not close.

M. H. ARNING, Treasurer.

THE ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY.
No. 61 Broadway.
New York, August 13, 1914.

The Transfer Books of this Company will be closed from 3 o'clock P. M. August 17th to the morning of September 1st, 1914.

CALEB [illegible], Treasurer.

FINANCIAL MARKETS

Bankers Arrange Further Credit Exchanges with Europe—Exchange Rates Easier.

The most interesting development in the financial situation yesterday had to do with negotiations now under way for credit arrangements with other markets than France for the purpose of facilitating the export of American products to the countries concerned in these negotiations. The details of the matter were not announced, but enough was learned regarding them to indicate that steady progress was being made in the working out of the problem created by the sudden stoppage of international credit transactions, which was one of the immediate effects of the outbreak of war.

It also appeared from careful inquiries regarding the matter that the obligations of this market to London are relatively small so far as the requirements of the next two or three weeks are concerned, and by that time it is thought most likely that merchandise will be moving in sufficient quantity and the ordinary mechanism of exchange will be sufficiently restored to make the solution of the larger problem of caring for our later obligations of the year a much less onerous one than if an attempt were made to make provision at this time for all the payments which we will have to make from time to time during the balance of the year.

This being so, time can probably be taken to establish with the London market a credit arrangement similar to that which has already been made with France. The suggestion for such an exchange of credit on a large scale has already been made in banking circles, and there are a good many reasons for believing that the assent of the London market to some such arrangement can be obtained. As a matter of fact it was said yesterday by a banker who has been very active in the conferences of recent days in the financial district that the pressure in respect to the making of provision for our obligations abroad has come from this side and not from London. The English bankers fully appreciate the situation and are said to be disposed to cooperate in solving it along mutually satisfactory lines. Already the steps which have been taken to uphold the hands of the Bank of England in meeting the extraordinary requirements of the present situation have much improved the position of the exchange market. The amounts affected by current transactions are of course small judged by the standard of ordinary times, but the rates of which cable transfers are being made indicate unmistakably an easing of the situation in the London market.

The proposal that American bankers place a French loan in the United States was discussed yesterday from many angles. It was not felt in the financial district that the question of neutrality in any way directly affected the matter, but the comment of the day indicated a feeling in some quarters that this country would derive much more practical advantage from loans made to countries whose markets we may attempt to develop as a result of the check which has been put upon trade between Europe and the rest of the world, particularly South America and the Far East.

Moreover, it was made even clearer yesterday that it was the previous day that the negotiations so far have not progressed beyond the barest outlines of the proposal. Washington advices indicated that the United States Government would not attempt to interfere with loans to the European belligerents, nor on the other hand would give positive approval. But even if Washington interposed no difficulty it is still uncertain whether the bankers would care to place a European loan here at this time. There was a rumor yesterday of an application for a loan in this market by Austria. It was taken for granted that if there was any basis for this report it had to do with a possible extension of the Austrian Treasury notes placed here last year, of which part have already matured and have been paid, and the balance of which will not fall due until January.

Preliminary estimates of the week's currency movement indicated a substantial net outflow to the interior, but it is to be presumed that all of these shipments were made in the national bank notes which have been taken out under the terms of the Aldrich-Vreeland law. That, of course, would not in any way affect the reserve position of the banks.

J. C. WILSON & CO. SUSPEND.

San Francisco Firm Goes Into Bankruptcy Because of the War.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 14.—J. C. Wilson & Co., members of the New York Stock Exchange, the New York Cotton Exchange, the Chicago Board of Trade, and the San Francisco Stock and Bond Exchange, announced here today that the firm had decided to go into voluntary bankruptcy.

"The suspension," says a statement given out at the offices of the company, "is brought about solely by the extraordinary American conditions following on the European war.

"The banks, to meet the drain of money, naturally restricted their loans and called for payment from their debtors. We met these demands for some time and then were compelled in turn to call on our margin clients to make additional payments on their accounts. They answered that they could furnish additional security, but could not furnish additional money. The Exchanges being closed, we could not even sell the securities of such defaulting clients."

What form the bankruptcy proceedings will take cannot be determined, J. C. Wilson, senior member of the firm, said today, until there had been time to consult with Harris, Winthrop & Co., the firm's New York correspondents.

The firm has branch offices in Portland, Seattle, Los Angeles, San Diego and Coronado, besides its two here.

CLEARING HOUSE STATEMENT.

New York Clearing House exchanges, $160,500,119; balances, $8,010,855; Sub-Treasury credit balance, $1,235,457.

The local banks lost $3,613,000 on their Sub-Treasury operations since Friday.

DOMESTIC EXCHANGE.

Rates on New York at domestic centres were: Chicago, 40c discount, off 5c; Montreal, par, up 31¼c; St. Louis, 35c premium; San Francisco, par.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF
C. M. Waite & Co., Inc.

Take notice that a meeting of the stockholders is called for the 31st day of August, 1914, at 24th floor, No. 220 Broadway, the City of New York, N. Y., at 11 A. M., for the purpose of dissolving the corporation.

Dated New York, July 31st, 1914.

MEYER JARMULOWSKY, Secretary.
OSCAR A. CAMPBELL, Esq., Attorney, 220 Broadway, N. Y. C.

Bishop Calculating Recorder Co.
NOTICE OF ANNUAL MEETING.

The annual meeting of stockholders for the election of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting will be held at the office of the Company, No. 233 Broadway, Manhattan, New York, at 12 o'clock noon, on Saturday, August 29th, 1914.

ALTERS STOCK DEALS RULE.

Exchange Makes Clearing House Transactions Compulsory.

The Stock Exchange took action yesterday to keep trading under control while the Exchange was closed, and to restrict business as far as possible to dealings through the Clearing House. The rule made earlier in the week that brokers with buying orders might file them with the Clearing House where they could be matched with selling orders at the same price, was altered to read that brokers handling stocks "must" place orders with the Clearing House authorities.

Behind the ruling was information sent to the Special Committee of Five Governors that a great deal of trading was still being conducted in New Street among the put and call men, while a fair amount of orders was being put through by the telephone between brokerage houses.

The Special Committee also hoped by this alteration of the original decision to remove temptation from brokers to do a practical "jobbing" business. It was thought that some might be persuaded to take stock from a customer who wanted to sell at one price and place it with another who was willing to pay more than this figure, the difference going to the broker. The Special Committee still is insistent that prices shall not be below the closing quotations on the day the Exchange closed.

The day for reopening the board appears to be in the distant future, as far as the Governors can size up the situation. Meantime a considerable volume of cash business is done in different ways. Few quotations are passed about, and it is not definitely known whether the tendency has been up or down from the final prices of July 30.

RATES SLIGHTLY EASIER.

Business in Foreign Exchange Yesterday Best Since War Began.

Banks and trust companies doing a business in foreign exchange reported the best day's business yesterday since the international markets were upset by the war. Rates were slightly easier than on Thursday, although lowest prices were not, as far as could be learned, below the minimum of that day. Demand sterling sold from 4.98 down to 4.95¼, as compared with Thursday's high level of 5 and low of 4.95. London cables changed hands at 5 and 4.99.

There was not much demand for French cables and the quotation passed from 5 to the dollar down to 5.10. The Paris check rate was 5.12½, with few buyers in sight.

The decline in exchange rates is in part due to continued exports of gold to Canada for England's account. Although the Sub-Treasury has lost no gold lately for this purpose, trust companies have been sending relatively small amounts of the precious metal to Canada.

CONDITION OF TRADE.

Commenting on the condition of trade and the business of the banks, Dun's Review says:

Further progress has been made in meeting the serious problems of money, exchange, insurance, and trade, arising out of the European war. The Government is co-operating with bankers and merchants in dealing with the unprecedented situation, and an important conference was held in Secretary McAdoo's office in Washington, to which many leading business men were invited. While the Exchanges remain closed and the foreign trade embargo continues, conditions are daily improving, and courage is displayed in meeting each new emergency. An opening has been made in foreign exchange by which it is possible to move some wheat for export. The organization of the Federal Reserve Board permits of its powerful machinery to impart further strength to the financial position. The passage of the Ship Registry bill will permit of at least a beginning in the transfer of foreign built ships to the American flag. There is much irregularity in the reports of the dry goods markets, but there are many buyers seeking supplies in spite of the disturbance caused by war, and especially the blockade in foreign trade. Total bank clearings this week amount to only $1,354,504,894, as against $2,225,743,450 the same week last year and $2,682,295,016 in 1912, thus showing a loss of 39.7 and 28.2 per cent., respectively. By far the most pronounced falling off appears at New York City, that center reporting decreases of 50.2 and 57.4, as compared with the corresponding weeks in the two immediately preceding years.

Bradstreet's says:

War's unsettlement runs broad and deep throughout nearly all lines of American trade and industry, and commodity prices fluctuate sharply, though generally tending higher, as the difficulties attending the course of neutral imports and export trade and the obstacles to financing same continue to present themselves. These features are evident which seem bound to bring about an ultimate restoration of new greatly disorganized forces.

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

ST. LOUIS & SAN FRANCISCO for June—

	1914.	1913.	Decrease.
Mileage	4,742	4,742	.....
Gross	$3,250,963	$3,518,564	$268,000
Net aft. taxes	730,088	1,263,595	533,507
12 mos. gross	42,458,372	43,401,718	942,836
Net aft. taxes	9,269,321	12,875,548	3,606,225

BUFFALO & SUSQUEHANNA for June—

	1914.	1913.	Decrease.
Gross	104,101	154,876	50,775
Def. aft. taxes	205	†51,016	*51,222
Sur. aft. chgs.	2,911	42,916	40,005
6 mos. gross	675,822	932,752	256,930
Net aft. taxes	14,060	251,882	237,821
Sur. aft. chgs.	14,838	168,581	153,743

INTERNATIONAL & GREAT NORTHERN for June—

	1914.	1913.	Decrease.
Mileage	1,159	1,159	.....
Gross	654,703	704,553	49,850
Net aft. taxes	44,581	78,436	33,855
12 mos. gross	9,941,873	11,260,564	1,318,691
Net aft. taxes	1,561,098	2,372,071	810,973

*Increase. †Surplus.

TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14.—Receipts and expenditures:

	Aug. 14.	Month.	Fiscal Year.
Customs	$983,109	$9,504,844	$32,498,309
Ordinary	928,026	9,933,168	34,751,449
Corp. & inc. tax	30,060	267,504	7,401,145
Miscellaneous	164,364	1,711,113	19,994,900
Total receipts	2,106,160	21,416,631	94,640,804
Expenditures	3,781,790	28,286,530	98,991,026
Deficit	1,675,631	6,869,898	4,350,221

WASHINGTON SILENT ON THE FRENCH LOAN

May Wish to Refrain from Expressing Opinion, Say J. P. Morgan & Co.

NO APPLICATION YET MADE

Bankers Explain Their Position on the Question of $100,000,000 Credit Here.

J. P. Morgan & Co. explained yesterday their position regarding the $100,000,000 loan to France, which it tentatively had been proposed to float here. They said that no direct representations had been made asking them to bring out the loan and that the State Department had not advised them on the matter as yet. The following statement was made by the bankers:

"We have not been asked by the French Government to make a loan, but we have been approached by private interests to know whether we would entertain negotiating a loan for the French Government in case the Government should desire such a loan. It was stated to us that if the loan should be made it would be for the purpose of creating a credit in the United States, the proceeds of which would be used to buy American products for the French people, and that no part of the credit would be used for gold exports.

"Immediately upon receipt of this inquiry we communicated the fact to the State Department, saying that we were not at all clear that if asked we should desire to negotiate the loan, but that in any event we would not give the matter consideration without first acquainting the department with the facts and ascertaining its attitude in regard to foreign loans at this time.

"We advised it that, irrespective of any legal right to loan to belligerents, we should not care to consider the subject if the Administration should have the slightest doubt in the matter.

"We have not as yet been advised of the attitude of the department, and can quite understand that possibly it may desire to refrain from expressing any opinion. If it should express an opinion, we shall be governed entirely by the interests of the general situation, as we see them, should an application be made for the loan, which is not yet the case."

Reports that the Austrian Government also had approached New York bankers for funds could not be verified yesterday. One institution, which participated in the purchase of that country's treasury notes a few years ago, said that it was disinclined to assist in the financing of any European loans while war was on.

GERMAN PROTEST ENTERED.

Staats-Zeitung's Account of Proposed French Loan.

The afternoon edition of The Staats-Zeitung yesterday said:

"News to the effect that the French Government seeks a war loan from J. P. Morgan & Co. has called forth a storm of indignation. Franz Hugo Krebs of Cambridge, Mass., has handed to The Staats-Zeitung the following copy of a telegram that he sent yesterday to President Wilson and Secretary Bryan:

"'Referring to a Washington dispatch in The Boston Transcript, according to which J. P. Morgan & Co. have asked the Department of State what attitude the United States Government would take in regard to a French war loan of several hundred millions to be supplied here, I request that an opportunity be given for a hearing of those who are opposed to a violation of our neutrality before the desired permission may be given to the disturbers of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad, to squander more American capital.'

"Mr. Krebs has also advised The Staats-Zeitung that he filed copies of this telegram for transmission to Washington with both the Western Union and Postal Telegraph Companies. He continues: 'The purpose of the contemptible campaign of the American press against the Germans is beginning to show up very clearly. Do the 2,500,000 Germans and many millions more of German descent in the United States intend to sit by idly while the imputation is made that this country is to furnish the funds for the struggle of the Slavs against the Teutons?'"

$82,323,910 IN NOTES SOUGHT.

Sub-Treasury Makes Statement on Emergency Issue.

The New York Sub-Treasury announced the following items yesterday:

Total emergency money applied for to date	$82,323,910
Total emergency money applied for yesterday	2,088,680
Total number of banks applying to date	29
Number of banks applying yesterday	6
Total emergency money received at New York to date	65,254,600
Total emergency money delivered at New York to date	57,978,760
Emergency money delivered at New York yesterday	8,292,200

More emergency money is due at the Sub-Treasury today.

Baltimore Car Men Get More Pay.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 14.—Upward of 3,000 of the employes of the Baltimore Street Railway System today received an advance in wages. The new schedule increases the company's payroll $200,000 a year and gives an average raise of 25 cents a day to the conductors and motormen.

COMMODITIES MARKETS

WHEAT.

While American and English bankers are fighting out the question of exchange and how international accounts are to be settled, wheat, which had been sold for export, is being unloaded on the domestic markets, and prices during yesterday's operations broke 1⅜ to 2 cents a bushel.

In the local cash market No. 2 red Winter wheat was quoted at 97¼c, and No. 2 hard at 98c, nominal, elevator, domestic; new No. 1 Northern, Duluth, $1.05¼, and old No. 1 Northern, Manitoba, $1.12½, cost, insurance, and freight, Buffalo.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
September	..	..	98	98¾	90 1-16
December	..	..	$1.04	$1.04¾	95¼

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
September	92¼	90⅝	90⅝	92⅝	87¼
December	96	95½	95½	96⅝	90⅞
May	$1.05	$1.03¾	$1.04	$1.05¾	95⅝

CORN.

The fact that the entire corn belt has now received an abundance of moisture which has greatly improved the outlook for the new crop had a bearish influence on the corn market, and prices at the close were 1⅝ to 1¾c net lower. In the local cash market No. 2 yellow corn was quoted at 92½c cost, insurance, and freight, to arrive; Argentine, 87 to 90c as to quality delivered.

CHICAGO PRICES.

Corn—	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
September	79¼	77⅝	77⅝	79¼	74¾
December	69¼	68	68	69⅞	69¾
May	70½	69¼	69⅜	71⅛	70⅝

PROVISIONS.

The provision market was only moderately active, and after a slight early advance for lard and ribs prices were barely steady. Receipts of hogs at Chicago were 10,000; estimated for Saturday, 7,000. Kansas City received 1,500 and Omaha 4,500.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
Lard—					
September	9.53	9.42	9.50	9.52	11.07
October	9.75	9.60	9.65	9.75	11.12
Ribs—					
September	12.75	12.60	12.67	12.65	10.95
October	12.50	12.25	12.30	12.37	10.85
Pork—					
September	22.25	22.05	22.15	22.25	20.55
January	21.85	21.25	21.35	21.56	19.90

COTTONSEED OIL.

The October position developed weakness under apparent selling against crude, and the whole list lost part of an early advance.

The range of contract prices in the local market yesterday was as follows:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot	..	..	6.31@6.50	6.30
August	6.40	6.40	6.35@6.45	6.34
September	6.46	6.34	6.40@6.43	6.35
October	6.39	6.32	6.34@6.36	6.35
November	6.33	6.24	6.27@6.30	6.22
December	6.36	6.32	6.30@6.34	6.26
January	6.35	6.33	6.32@6.34	6.28
February	..	..	6.30@6.36	6.30
March	6.41	6.40	6.37@6.40	6.33

OATS.

Reports of large export sales had a stimulating influence on the oats market yesterday, but prices gave way in sympathy with the other markets and closed ⅛ to ¾c net lower. The local cash market was steady. Standard white quoted at 48½ to 47c; No. 2, 47 to 47½c; No. 3, 46 to 46½c; No. 4, 45 to 45½c; ordinary clipped white, 46 to 48c; fancy clipped white, 47½ to 49½c, all elevator.

CHICAGO PRICES.

Oats—	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
September	42	41½	41⅝	42	42⅞
December	45¼	44⅝	44⅝	45⅜	45⅛
May	48⅜	47⅝	47⅝	48⅜	48⅝

COTTON.

An official cable signed by the President of the Liverpool Cotton Association was received in the local cotton market yesterday, indicating that the English trade would cooperate with the New York Exchange in its efforts to transfer all remaining open contracts here into December. No change was reported in any of the spot markets yesterday. Sales in New York were 145 bales, while Augusta reported sales of only 8 bales.

COFFEE.

The most important development of the day in the coffee market was an announcement by the Board of Managers of the New York Coffee Exchange that they had accepted the voluntary services of a committee to facilitate the liquidation of open contracts. No bids or offers below the 1.30 ring and margin prices of July 30 will be received, and all bids and offers must be made in writing and will be strictly confidential. This action naturally abolishes trading on the curb.

September was quoted at 7.25. In the local cash market Rio No. 7 was quoted at 8¼c.

LEHIGH VALLEY REPORTS.

Both Railroad and Coal Companies Show Decreased Earnings.

The Lehigh Valley Railroad reports for the year ended on June 30 last operating revenue of $39,783,000, a decrease of $2,259,000 as compared with 1913. Operating expenses were $27,600,000, a reduction of $1,498,000. The total income for the year was $12,208,000, a loss of $1,303,000, and after providing for interest and other charges there remained a balance of $7,056,000 for the stock, a decrease of $1,705,000. The surplus was equivalent to 11.14 per cent. on the capital stock, or $996,000 above the dividend requirements.

The Lehigh Valley Coal Company also reported a big shrinkage in earnings for the year closed June 30. The total net income of the coal company, after deducting charges for royalties, sinking funds, depreciation of the property and interest on the funded debt, amounted to $564,600, a decrease of $906,000, as compared with the preceding year. The shrinkage was due almost entirely to the restricted demand for anthracite coal as a result of the mild Winter. This not only reduced the profits by reason of the smaller volume of business done, but also added materially to the cost per ton of mining such coal as was shipped.

REACH COTTON AGREEMENT.

Liverpool Takes Our Board's View of Transfer of Positions.

The New York Cotton Exchange was notified yesterday by the Liverpool Exchange of the latter's acceptance of New York's plans to hasten liquidation.

"I have circularized members advising acceptance of your committee's suggestion to transfer all positions to December, the price to be in by noon tomorrow," read a cablegram received from the President of the Liverpool Exchange.

In view of the proposed transfer of interests the voluntary committee of the local Exchange announced that it would not attempt to put through transactions, but would meet again on Monday morning.

Bank's Successful 25 Years.

Special to The New York Times.

HACKENSACK, N. J., Aug. 14.—The Hackensack National Bank was twenty-five years old today. President David S. Pell, Cashier Howard D. Terhune, and Assistant Cashier Charles W. Brower have served in these offices ever since the bank opened. Of the original board of eleven Directors only three remain, ex-Senator William M. Johnson, Dr. David St. John, and D. A. Pell. In the twenty-five years the bank has changed from a State to a national institution, has increased its capital from $50,000 to $100,000, has accumulated a surplus of $100,000 and undivided profits of $120,000, and has paid dividends of $175,000 since its organization.

Exporters Want to Fill Contracts.

It developed yesterday that the special committee of the North American Export Association has not decided to cancel all contracts for wheat to be delivered to Europe, but has intimated that cancellation may become necessary unless the shipping trade is quickly restored. It was said that exporters were desirous of fulfilling their contracts if it is possible to get deliveries.

New Orleans Financier a Suicide.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 14.—Eugene Chassanoil, aged 67, ex-President of the New Orleans Stock Exchange, shot and killed himself at the Exchange today. He had been in ill-health for some time.

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Aug. 14.—Incorporated today:

Manufacturers League of America, Mercantile Industrial Bureaus, $50,000; H. W. Wack, A. Herradora, G. L. Beston, 212 West St.

All Theatres Film & Accessory Co., Buffalo, $75,000; E. A. Kingston, P. W. Webster, R. A. Caskie.

Brownson Slate Co., Granville, Quarrying, $2,000; C. W. Baker, M. Welch, F. C. Sheldon.

Parr Estate, Realty, $19,600; J. A. Lederman, F. A. Gaynor, C. A. True, 43 Cedar St.

Gilbert & Sullivan Opera Co., $10,000; Leander Richardson, G. C. Dougherty, C. A. Miller, 801 W. 137 St.

Dasten Realty Co., $10,000; N. Marks, A. B. Reed, F. L. Simmons, 305 Prospect Pl., B'klyn.

James McLean, Inc., Mercantile Trading, ice boxes, fixtures, $5,000; R. J. Smack, J. F. Forrester, W. J. McLean, 510 W. 24 St.

S. Loeb & Sons, Realty, $10,000; Milton, Sam, and Solomon Loeb, 315 4 Av.

Times Square Lunch Co., $5,000; A. Fisher, Nathan and Morris Radus, 1,187 45 St., B'klyn.

Lopez Realty Co., $5,000; I. and I. Levy, I. P. Bernstein, 1,334 St. John's Pl., B'klyn.

Himber Mfg. Co., ladies' apparel, $5,000; B. Rubinstein, A. Himber, B. Dorf, 8 W. 18 St.

Authorization: Oneida Knitting Co., Boston, Mass., $750,000; Rep. H. S. Fould, 37 Wall St.

Capital Increases: Dairymen's Mfg. Co., N. Y., $115,000 to $1,000,000; Simpson Construction Co., N. Y., $1,000 to $5,000; Adhesive Gimp Mfg. Co., Greenburg, $100,000 to $210,000.

Voluntary dissolutions: Paradox Safety Paper Co., N. Y.; Leonard Construction Co., N. Y.

Delaware Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

DOVER, Aug. 14.—Charters filed today:

All States Film Corp., New York City; $5,000,000; to manufacture and sell films, take photographs, and to conduct a general amusement business. Joseph F. Curtin, S. A. Anderson, New York City.

Pan-American Steamship Corp., New York; $1,000,000. Frank W. Irwine, Whidden A. Harvey, New York.

Pure-O-Phone Co.; $1,000,000; talking machines and records. W. G. Taylor, Clarence J. Jacobs, Charles R. Bishop.

New Jersey Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, Aug. 14.—Charters filed today:

Motor Car Repair Co., Paterson, $10,000; R. H. Schroeder, W. M. Livingston, G. S. Slingland, Paterson.

New Jersey Motor Bus Co., Paterson, $50,000; Louis Cramer, Sr., Louis Cramer, Jr., John Purce, Paterson.

Photo Finishing Laboratory, Newark, $100,000; Jacob Reisenberg, Lena Reisenberg, Conrad H. Knoblouch, Newark.

Benjamin Workman, Inc., Harrison, N. J., cafes and restaurants, $5,000; Benj. and Katherine Werkman, Harrison and Morris Werkman, New York City.

German-American Brewing Co., Newark, $50,000; Albin Perthel, Adolph Knebler, J. E. Metzger.

Highland Park Co., Highland Park, N. J., real estate, $2,000; John Liederman, New York; A. N. Meloy, Atlantic Highlands; Harry S. Johnston, Port Richmond, S. I., N. Y.

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts yesterday, 7,060 packages. The market is generally firm. High-grade creamery is a little more plenty and no further advances were reported on early trading today. Medium and low grades are meeting an active speculative demand and are cleaning up very closely. Process firmer. Ladies firm and unchanged. Creamery, extras, 30@30½c; firsts, 27@29½c; seconds, 25¼@26½c; thirds, 23@24½c; State dairy, finest, 29@29½c; good to prime, 26½@28½c; common to fair, 22½@26c; process, extras, 26@26½c; firsts, 25@25½c; lower grades, 22@23c; imitation creamery, firsts, 23@23½c; ladies, current make, firsts, 22½@23c; seconds, 22c; lower grades, 20@21½c; packing stock, current make, No. 1, 21@21½c; No. 2, 20@20½c; lower grades, 18½@19½c.

EGGS.—Receipts yesterday, 13,500 cases. Market firm for highest qualities of fresh and for good value in underpriced eggs. But general offerings are quiet at the prices asked, and some go to storage rather than sell at the prices at which sales can be forced. Storage eggs firm, with a continued fair demand at fully sustained prices. Near-by eggs steady for highest grades, but average prime and defective whites move slowly. Fresh gathered, extras, per dozen, 27@28c; extra firsts, 24@26c; firsts, 22@23c; seconds, 21@22c; thirds and poorer, 19@20c; dirties, No. 1, 19½@20c; No. 2 and poorer, 12@18c; checks, good to prime, dry, 17@18c; undergrades, 10@17c; refrigerator, special marks, fancy, charges paid, 27c; firsts, charges paid, 25½@26½c; seconds, charges paid, 24@25c; undergrades, charges paid, 20@21½c; State, Pennsylvania, and near-by hennery whites, fancy, large, new laid, 33@34c; hennery whites, defective, 22@32c; gathered whites as to size and quality, 27@32c; Western, gathered whites, 24@28c; State, Pennsylvania and near-by hennery browns, 28@32c; gathered brown and mixed colors, 23@26c; duck eggs, State and near by, Indian Runner, 26@28c.

BUSINESS WORLD

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday.....6% and upward for best names.
Thursday.....6% " " " "
The quotation is for six months' paper.

⁂

Offers a Glass Percolator.

A new coffee percolator has been put on the market by a New York firm. It consists of a nickel-plated stand and polished wooden handle, the upper part of which ends in a nickel-plated ring inclosing a glass globe. This globe acts as a boiler into which the coffee percolates, and from which it can be poured without removing the globe from the ring. A glass funnel, provided with a drainer and cloth strainer, fits into the neck of the globe. A small glass alcohol lamp heats the water. The percolator is made in one, two, four, and eight cup sizes.

⁂

War Clause in Dress Goods Contracts

To guard against uncertainties due to the war, a commission house in this city is putting this clause in all orders taken for dress goods: "This order is taken subject to a proportionate reduction of quantity if the product of the mills is curtailed previous to March 1, 1915, by inability, through war or embargo, to secure necessary materials and supplies." Other concerns are said to be thinking of taking a similar step. Certain numbers of corporation dress goods for the coming Spring have been advanced, one of them for the second time in a few days. Reorder business on Fall goods from the jobbers is improving noticeably.

⁂

Printcloth Market Improves.

Buying was better in the gray goods market yesterday. Prices were generally steady, though there were reports in the market of sales of 38½-inch 64-60s at 4⅝ cents for nearby delivery. There was a fair movement of 38½-inch 64-56s at 4¼ cents. Forty-inch sheetings continued to sell heavily, and orders ranging up to 20,000 pieces were reported for delivery to the end of the year. The unsettled situation in the finishing trade, as a result of the war, is causing converters to become more active on merchandise for immediate delivery. Staple printcloths were fairly active yesterday throughout the list, and wide sateens, twills, and alberts sold well to the converters for the clothing trade. In fine goods the demand for 40-inch lawns was the feature of the day's trading.

⁂

Big Carpet Mills to Reopen.

Stephen Sanford & Sons, Inc., of Amsterdam, N. Y., gave out this notice at their office here yesterday: "A committee from the Merchants' Association of the Board of Trade of Amsterdam has effected an arrangement between the Sanford Mills and the employes of the drum room, who have been on strike, which will result in the men returning to work on Aug. 17. On that date the mills will resume operations."

⁂

Committee to Aid Silk Trade.

Appreciating the complications that may arise in the silk trade as a result of the war abroad, the Executive Committee of the Silk Association of America has appointed a special committee of eleven, representing all branches of the trade to act as advisers and mediators in the problems which may have to be solved. This note was issued to the trade yesterday, following the committee's first meeting: "The situation is such that all parties should preserve their equanimity and good nature, * * * thus avoiding any attempt to be arbitrary or overtechnical. The committee desires to state that no cases of disagreement have been reported so far, and that this letter of advice is purely precautionary."

⁂

Imports Fall Off Sharply.

Imports of general merchandise here in the week ended Aug. 8 were worth $12,418,783, compared with $15,639,140 the week before. Included in these imports are $869,878 worth of precious stones, jewelry, and watches. Imports of dry goods for consumption totaled $2,406,420. The week before these entries were valued at $2,772,963, and at $2,118,893 in the same week last year. Withdrawals of dry goods of all kinds from bonded warehouses amounted to $1,294,856, while those entered for warehouse had a value of $900,820.

⁂

Hosiery Situation Improved.

The hosiery situation, from the domestic standpoint, has improved as a result of the stoppage of imports. Manufacturers who but a short time ago were making dire predictions regarding the outloook in the trade now find that the demand is becoming more brisk every day. Importers have had opportunity enough in most cases during the past week to dispose of their entire stocks of goods if they were willing to take the prices asked before the outbreak of hostilities abroad. For the most part, however, they have decided that the market will stand a little "bulling."

⁂

Mills Feel Effects of War.

The effects of the war are already becoming apparent in the men's wear primary market. Prices are being advanced all along the line. Following an advance of 2 cents on three-quarter goods, the American Woolen Company has increased prices on plain and fancy woolen goods in Divisions A and C, Department 3, 2½ cents a yard. Prices in Department 1, Division A, have also been put up 2½ and 5 cents. Paterson & Greenough, woolen selling agents, have notified the trade that all quotations have been withdrawn on Waterloo fabrics. Orders now will be taken only "at value." This step was taken to protect customers.

WANTS MORE QUOTATIONS.

Chicago Representative in South America Says Prospects Are Good.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 14.—The Association of Commerce today received a second cablegram from its Buenos Aires representative regarding Chicago's chances in South American trade. It reads:

"Have inquiries for millinery, shirtings of cotton, linen, silk, cotton white prints, box calf kids colored black, lace samples, whole skins, linings, shoe factory sundries, 300 tons soft galvanized wire for weaving; also tinned aluminum copper bronze wire, perforated steel, iron, copper, bronze, zinc, sheets, sieve frames, toothpicks. Send samples, prices, full particulars. Wish samples hardware, tools, rubber, leather goods. Future prospects good. Do not advise sending salesman at this time. Work through this office and local representatives, who know trade. No orders can be expected till November."

BUSINESS NOTES.

Cloos & Simon, resident buyers, of 15 East Twenty-sixth Street, have added these accounts to their list: Salm Bros., Evansville, Ind.; E. L. Reib, Hannibal, Mo., and the People's Cloak and Suit House, Los Angeles.

The Crockery and Glass Journal does not agree with the statements made in some of the daily papers that a famine in toys is threatened. It says this week: "We make as many toys as, if not more than, we import. We lead in wooden toys, such as express wagons, carts, and all kinds of wheeled goods. We make big lines of iron and lead toys, and beat the world on lead soldiers. We make dolls, but no china or bisque heads. Of course we shall miss a thousand kinds of German toys, but the youngsters will have plenty, nevertheless."

E. M. Stent, sales manager for the Coronet Worsted Company, left this market last night for a three weeks' business trip to Chicago.

Fownes Brothers & Co. sent a notice to the trade last night saying that no advances are being asked by them on American or English gloves while their present stock lasts.

Executor Trustee
Chartered 1822
The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company
Nos. 16, 18, 20 & 22 William Street
Branch Office, 475 Fifth Avenue
New York.
LONDON, 15 Cockspur St., S. W.; 26 Old Broad Street, E. C.
PARIS, 41 Boulevard Haussmann BERLIN, 56 Unter den Linden, N. W. 7
Travelers' Letters of Credit. Foreign Exchange.
Administrator Guardian

LEE, HIGGINSON & CO.
43 Exchange Place
Boston NEW YORK Chicago
HIGGINSON & CO., London
Investment Securities

Chicago and Indiana Coal Railway Company
First Mortgage Five Per Cent. Bonds,
DUE JANUARY 1, 1936.

A form of bondholders' protective agreement, dated July 20th, 1914, has been duly adopted. Copies thereof may be secured in limited numbers from the depositary. Inasmuch as the holders of other defaulted obligations involved in the Chicago and Eastern Illinois Railroad Company receivership have organized and are active in the protection of their respective interests, this Committee urges upon the holders of the Chicago and Indiana Coal Railway Company First Mortgage Five Per Cent. Bonds the importance OF MAKING IMMEDIATE DEPOSIT OF THEIR BONDS. The Committee has thought it necessary to limit the time for the deposit of bonds to SEPTEMBER 1ST, 1914, beyond which date the deposit of bonds will not be accepted by the depositary without further action by the Committee.

CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK,
Depositary, 54 Wall Street, New York, N. Y.
SULLIVAN & CROMWELL, Counsel,
49 Wall Street, New York, N. Y.
CHARLES E. SIGLER, Secretary,
54 Wall Street, New York, N. Y.

JAMES B. MABON,
B. H. CARLETON,
EDWIN S. HUNT,
J. S. FARLEE,
WARD W. JACOBS, Chairman,
Committee.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning 1900 Bryant.

AKRON—A. Polsky Co.; B. A. Polsky, notions, cloaks; A. Polsky, suits, waists; 353 4th Av.
AKRON—A. Polsky Co.; G. Schweinfurth, carpets; 1,134 Broadway; Pierrepont.
ATLANTA—J. P. Allen & Co.; J. P. Allen, cloaks, suits, waists, millinery; 1,261 B'way.
ATLANTA—American Hat Mfrs. Co.; B. Goettinger, ladies' hats; Wallick's.
AUGUSTA—Stovall, Pace & Co.; W. W. Stovall, notions, furn. goods, hosiery; Albert.
AUGUSTA—McElwee-Thomas D. G. Co.; J. McElwee, cloaks, notions; Marlborough.
BALTIMORE—Johnson, Boyd & Co.; L. Barnet, hosiery, gloves; Gregorian.
BALTIMORE—Joel Gutman & Co.; Miss M. Butler, gloves; 200 5th Av.
BALTIMORE—Maas & Kemper; G. Busch, white goods; York.
BRISTOL—F. P. U. Department Store; I. B. Nickels, general mdse.; Aberdeen.
CHICAGO—Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co.; R. W. Hall, silks; 115 Worth.
CHICAGO—Marshall Field & Co.; J. Leask, linens, quilts; 104 Worth.
CLEVELAND, Tenn.—New York Bargain House; Miss Solomon, coats, 4th floor; 15 West 24th.
CLEVELAND—Morehouse Co.; E. Graham, notions, ribbons; Collingwood.
COLUMBIA, S. C.—Globe D. G. Co.; T. D. Hook, clothing; Broadway Central.
CONWAY, Ark.—S. Sarason, ready-to-wear; 16 E. 18th.
CORSICANA—Burton Peel D. G. Co.; Miss K. Vaughan, millinery; 239 4th Av.
DALLAS—Higginbotham, Bailey, Logan Co.; A. H. Bailey, dry goods; 48 Leonard.
DANVILLE, Va.—L. S. Shoninger & Co.; B. S. Shoninger, gen'l mdse.; 315 West 118th.
DANVILLE—Cramer-Norton D. G. Co.; Miss M. S. Norton, ready to wear; Marlborough.
DENVER—A. J. Lewis & Son D. G. Co.; Miss M. Maxwell, waists, kimonos, house dresses; 16 E. 18th.
DENVER—Mrs. H. E. Apperson, millinery; Park Avenue.
DES MOINES—"Charley's"; Mrs. Charley, millinery; 15 East 26th.
DETROIT—J. L. Hudson Co.; O. Webber, general merchandise; 30 Union Square.
DETROIT—W. H. Miller & Co.; E. Neis, furs; 35 W. 31st.
FALL RIVER—R. A. McWhirr Co.; J. E. Bannister, carpets; 75 Spring.
FALL RIVER—E. S. Brown Co.; W. H. V. Connell, dress goods, silks; Hoffman House.
GAINESVILLE—G. T. Estes, general merchandise; Herald Square.
GRAND RAPIDS—Charles Trankla & Co.; Miss A. Tully, millinery; 55 White.
GREENSBORO, N. C.—Meyers Co.; W. J. Tonkin, notions, laces, ribbons, neckwear; 17 E. 2d; Longacre.
HARTFORD—F. Fox & Co.; F. A. Montel, house furn. goods; 320 Church.
HOT SPRINGS—A. Mendel & Co.; A. Mendel, dry goods; 470 4th Av.
INDIANAPOLIS—Wm. H. Block Co.; M. S. Block, cloaks, suits, waists, dresses, muslin underwear, corsets, infants' wear; C. B. Drake, laces, jewelry, leather goods; Miss M. E. Sadler, women's coats, suits, dresses; Miss Schwartz, corsets, waists; 1,261 B'way.
JAMESTOWN, N. Y.; Abrahamson, Bigelow Co.; F. W. Bigelow, representing; J. W. Hartley, silks, dress goods; J. H. Deering, ready to wear; Miss E. Bigelow, laces, embroideries; Miss Purdy, corsets; 224 Church.
JOPLIN, Mo.—Hays Dry Goods Co.; W. Fleischaker, dry goods; Arlington.
LANCASTER—Leinbach & Co.; W. S. Leinbach, general merchandise; 315 4th Av.
LOS ANGELES—New York Cloak & Suit House; H. F. Fink, cloaks, suits; M. Levine, ready to wear; 1,261 B'way.
LOUISVILLE—J. C. Lewis Co.; Miss E. Robinson, laces, trimmings; 116 W. 32d; Hoffman House.
MANSFIELD, Ohio—R. B. Maxwell & Co.; Miss Helen Brogan, cloaks, suits; Breslin.
MARSHALL, Mo.—Missouri Valley Merc. Co.; A. M. Keller, ready-to-wear; 43 W. 27th; Longacre.
MAYSVILLE, Ky.—Merz Bros.; A. Merz, ready to wear; 116 W. 32d.
MEMPHIS—John Gerber Co.; W. Morarity, dress goods, silks; F. G. Bener, cloaks, suits; 39 West 32.
MERIDIAN—D. Rosenbaum & Sons; A. D. Rosenbaum, general mdse.; 15 E. 26th; Flanders.
MILWAUKEE—Gimbel Bros.; J. H. Hofheimer, jewelry; B'way and 32d.
MILWAUKEE—Gerretson Co.; M. R. W. Gerretson, Mr. Palachek, Mrs. MacKinzer, ready-to-wear; McAlpin.
MONTREAL—Hamilton Co.; G. Hamilton, furn. goods, hosiery; Normandie.
NEW ORLEANS—Krauss Co., Ltd.; H. Blatnikoff, millinery; 43 Leonard.
NORFOLK—Miller, Rhoads & Swartz; E. H. Smith, general mdse.; 60 W. 33d; Gregorian.
OTTAWA—R. J. Devlin Co., Ltd.; H. G. Austin, furs; Breslin.
OMAHA—Hayden Bros.; D. McIver, silks; York.
OMAHA—Thompson, Belden & Co.; M. C. Coe, dress goods, silks; York.
OMAHA—J. L. Branders & Sons; H. H. Boyd, furn. goods; D. Amsden, millinery; Mrs. T. Kohn, underwear; Miss C. Jones, ribbons; 1,261 B'way.
OMAHA—Thompson-Belden Co.; W. H. P. Horne, linens; York.
PITTSBURGH—Boggs & Buhl; Miss Carlon, representing; 37 W. 26th.
PITTSBURGH—J. Horne Co.; W. P. Birchfield, men's clothing; 320 Church.
PUEBLO—Crews-Beggs Dry Goods Co.; L. N. Hart, cloaks, suits, waists, millinery; 3 Walker.
ROCHESTER—Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Co.; R. W. Butler, neckwear; 432 4th Av.
ROCHESTER—O'Hara & Weaver; Miss L. A. O'Hara, millinery; Park Av.
SAN ANTONIO—Wolf & Marx Co.; Mrs. F. T. Clarke, millinery; 45 E. 17th.
SAN FRANCISCO—Prussia & Co.; L. A. Prussia, cloaks, suits, waists, dresses; 1,261 B'way.
SCRANTON—Clarke Bros. Stores; W. F. Dolmetsch, furn. goods, hosiery; 41 Union Square.
SHREVEPORT—Baird Co.; Mrs. C. M. Seymour, ready to wear; 220 5th Av.
SPRINGFIELD, Ohio—E. Wren Co.; Miss O'Brien, ready to wear; 60 W. 33d.
STATESVILLE, N. C.—J. A. Knox, general merchandise; Miss Selzer, ladies' wear; Miss Fry, infants' wear; Grand.
ST. JOSEPH—Townsend & Wyatt D. G. Co.; T. R. Wall, cloaks, suits; 33 Union Square.
WASHINGTON—H. King & Co.; Miss M. Kinder, ladies' wear; Cumberland.
ZANESVILLE—Grant D. G. Co.; S. Lieberman, coats, suits, dresses; McAlpin.

Buyers' Wants
40 Cents per agate line each insertion. Count six words agate to a line.
BIG JOBBER LOOKING ON CLOTH AND silk dresses and skirts up to $8.75 today and Monday. 163-167 W. 24th St., 5th floor.
COSSACK REDINGOTE SUITS, $8.75; choice materials; guaranteed lining. B. Lasker, 128 West 26th St.

BUSINESS LOCATIONS.
20,000 FEET TO SUBLET
Broadway Midtown Zone; Manufacturing permitted. Principals only. M 139 Times.

Girdles
Slote & Schaffer,
"The Belt House of N. Y."
49-53 E. 21st St.
Belts
Sashes
It will pay you to see our line.

SKIRTS
MARGULIES & MAAS,
26 West 20th St.

SACHETS (Satin and Ribbon Novelties)
FOR ART and TOILET DEPTS.
POT POURI
SWEET GRASS
E. A. Guthman Co., 139 W. 19
Greenbaum & Rees, Agts., 184 Fifth Ave.

AUCTION SALES.
David W. Biow Co.
Tel. 2436-2437 Franklin. 13-15 Lispenard St.
Monday, Aug. 17th, 10:00 A. M.,
SPECIAL PEREMPTORY AUCTION SALE,
WITHOUT LIMIT OR RESERVE.
Very large seasonable stock of
Ladies', Misses' & Children's
Wearing
Apparel
For Fall & Winter Wear.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR STATIONERY AND DESK SUPPLIES.—Army Building, 39 Whitehall St., New York City, Aug. 15, 1914.—Sealed proposals in triplicate will be received in the office of the Quartermaster General of the Army, Washington, D. C., until 2 P. M., Eastern time, Sept. 14, 1914, and then opened, for furnishing and delivering articles of stationery and desk supplies listed in Schedule No. 1, at the places named in said schedule. Information and schedules furnished on application to Depot Q. M., New York City, or to the Quartermaster General of the Army, Washington, D. C. Envelopes containing proposals should be indorsed "Proposals for Stationery and Desk Supplies," and addressed to The Quartermaster General, U. S. Army, Washington, D. C.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received by the Commissioner of Fisheries, Washington, D. C., until 2 o'clock P. M., September 3, 1914, and then opened, for furnishing 500 tons more or less of anthracite coal at Woods Hole, Mass., and 175 tons more or less of anthracite coal at Boothbay Harbor, Maine. Blank proposals and particulars may be obtained on application to the Commissioner of Fisheries, Washington, D. C.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

THE MANUFACTURERS NATIONAL Bank of Brooklyn, located at 84 Broadway, in the Borough of Brooklyn, City and State of New York, is closing its affairs. All note holders and creditors of the Association are therefore hereby notified to present the notes and other claims for payment.

JAMES C. NIGHTINGALE, Cashier.

Dated August 12, 1914.

THE FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE City of New York, located at 20 Nassau Street, in the City and State of New York, is closing its affairs. All note holders and other creditors of the association are, therefore, hereby notified to present the notes and other claims for payment.

Dated June 19, 1914.

DANIEL J. ROGERS, Cashier.

THE NATIONAL NASSAU BANK OF NEW YORK.

The National Nassau Bank of New York, located at New York City, in the State of New York, is closing its affairs. All note-holders and other creditors of the association are therefore hereby notified to present the notes and other claims for payment.

EDWARD EARL, President.

Dated June 24th, 1914.

RESORTS.

NEW YORK.

Spend the Summer in the Clouds
2,000 Ft. Elevation. 100 miles from city.

CRAGSMOOR INN

High-class mountain inn, 100 miles from city; large, private park, broad verandas; suites with private baths and sleeping porches; guaranteed milk; ABSOLUTELY NO CANNED FOODS; all amusements; references required.
Season June 10 to October 1. Address C. D. Curtis, Cragsmoor, N. Y.

NEW YORK—Catskill Mountains.

The Catskill Mountains

A country of native grandeur, wildwood charms, many trout streams, walks, drives, and other attractions make this a picturesque and healthful paradise.

The Ulster & Delaware R. R.

reaches all points in this mountain sanitarium and great pleasure ground, and in connection with West Shore R. R., operates through trains including Pullman service.
The annual illustrated book with revised map of the Catskill Mountain section, also map showing the great Ashokan Reservoir, and containing corrected list of over 1,000 hotels and boarding houses, will be sent free on receipt of 6 cents postage.
N. A. SIMS, General Passenger Agent, Kingston, N. Y.

"The World-Famed View"

CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE

ALTITUDE 2,250 FEET.

Electric light, steam heat, pure spring water, modern plumbing.
Canoeing, Tennis, Scenic Automobile Rides. Garage. Orchestra. Week-day afternoons, "The Dansant," magnificent Ball Room, oak floor 65x40 feet; dancing every week-day evening.
GEORGE H. BEACH, Manager, CATSKILL, N. Y.

NEW YORK—Long Island.

PROSPECT HOUSE

Shelter Island Heights, L. I.
Yachting, Tennis, Bathing, Golf. Modern Dancing. Ideal Motor Run.
DELIGHTFUL WEEK-ENDS.
Country and Shore combined. Booklet B.

NEW YORK—Westchester County.

THE MOUNTAIN HOUSE

VALHALLA, WESTCHESTER CO., N. Y.
Ninth season; 45 min. to 42d St., on Harlem R. R.; 70 acres; park and lawns, 500 ft. elevation; 10 min. from station; capacity 200; own dairy and vegetable garden; music and dancing; rates $9 to $15; garage. Phone 1165, White Plains. Booklet.

NEW JERSEY.

The New Monmouth

SPRING LAKE BEACH, N. J.
ALL MODERN CONVENIENCES.
Long Distance Telephones.
Canoeing, Sea Bathing, Fishing, Tennis.
Superb 18-Hole Golf Course.
Daily Concerts and Dancing.
FRANK F. SHUTE, Manager.

New Hotel Breslin

On Lake Hopatcong, P. O., Mt. Arlington, N. J.
Ideal Mt. Hotel. Elevation 1,400 ft. 300 rooms with hot and cold running water; 100 bath suites. Boating, bathing, fishing, golf, tennis, dancing, saddle horses. Orchestra, Cafe, Grill. Booklet, auto maps. Special late August and Sept. rates. G. FRANK COPE.

NEW JERSEY—Atlantic City.

ELBERON

AND FIREPROOF ANNEX. Tennessee Av., near beach. Central; open surroundings; opposite Protestant and Catholic churches; capacity, 500; new throughout; running water in rooms; private baths; metal beds; 4,000 feet of porches; excellent table; fresh vegetables; windows screened; white service; booklet. Special $8 to $21 weekly; $1.50 to $3.50 daily. R. B. LUDY, M. D.

ALAMAC HOTEL

Ocean front, in the heart of Atlantic City. Absolutely fireproof. Family and Transient. American and European Plans. Hot and cold sea water baths. Capacity 400. Grill; orchestra; dancing; garage. MACK LATZ & CO.
The only hotel having its own ocean pier for free use of guests.

Marlborough-Blenheim

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
JOSIAH WHITE & SONS COMPANY.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Absolutely Fireproof

BUCKWOOD INN

SHAWNEE-ON-DELAWARE, PENN.
A Summer Home for Discriminating People. All Outdoor and Indoor Amusements at their best.
Famous Shawnee
GOLF COURSE
(Shawnee Country Club)
Surrounds the Inn
H. M. WING, Manager.
N. Y. Office, 243 Fifth Av.
Tel. Mad. Sq. 9230.

The Kittatinny DELAWARE WATER GAP, PA.

Season to December. Superior appointments, cuisine and service. Largest and leading hotel. Special rates. Write for booklet and auto map. Motorists accorded same terms as other guests. CHAS. H. WHITE, Owner and Proprietor.

MOUNT PLEASANT HOUSE

Mount Pocono, Penna.
Rebuilt, enlarged, modernized. Rooms with bath and running water. Bells, gas, orchestra, dancing. FREE GARAGE. Open all year. Booklet. For road map and rates address W. T. & H. M. Leech.

WATER GAP HOUSE

The Mountain Paradise, Delaware Water Gap, Pa. Open to December. Special late Summer and Autumn terms. Booklet.

NEW ENGLAND.

THE REAL TOUR

Through the Berkshire Hills.

NEW ENGLAND—Massachusetts.

HOTEL ASPINWALL

LENOX, MASSACHUSETTS, in the heart of the famous Berkshires; golf course one-quarter of a mile from the hotel; saddle horses, tennis, good livery, fine motoring, &c.; accommodates 500; good orchestra; open until October 20. We make a special rate for young men. Write for circular.
W. W. BROWN, Manager.
Granliden Hotel, at the gateway of the White Mountains, Lake Sunapee, N. H. Under same management.

NEW ENGLAND—Maine.

Passaconaway Inn

York Cliffs Maine

Directly on the ocean. Every charm of a cool, picturesque Summer resort. Bathing, Tennis, Boating, Fishing, Tea Garden. Excellent Orchestra. Wonderful Ocean and Sunset Views. Miles of Fragrant Pines. Cottages For Rent.
W. H. TORREY, Mgr.
209 Old South Bldg., Boston.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

M. & L. JARMULOWSKY.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Meyer Jarmulowsky, trading as M. & L. Jarmulowsky, private bankers, at 165 East Broadway, by Archibald Palmer, attorney for these creditors: Jacob Clark, $275; Louis Clark, $1,200, and Elizabeth Nager, $1,201, all for money deposited for safe keeping under an agreement to be returned on demand. It was alleged that they made an assignment on Aug. 5. The business was established in 1894. Assets are said to be $1,000,000.

SAMUEL VONDER SMITH, a note broker residing at the Hotel Continental, Forty-first Street and Broadway, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $108,549 and no assets. Most of the liabilities are in notes which he indorsed or agreed to pay. Among the creditors are Luther W. P. Morris, $10,963; estate of George P. Sutherland, $5,362; Joseph C. Gerton, $3,300; George W. Gerton, $5,140; Dr. Albert G. Weed, $24,280; George B. Glover, $11,087, and Rosa Kurtz, $3,190.

J. ASSENHEIM & SON.—Louis J. Assenheim, trading as J. Assenheim & Son, art dealers, at 18 Broadway, made an assignment yesterday to Henry H. Davis. A petition in bankruptcy was also filed against him by these creditors: Leo Tuchler, $85; Leo Ehrlich, $250, and Samuel Lowenthal, $200. It was alleged that he is insolvent and made preferential payments of $500. Liabilities are $9,000. Judge Grubb appointed Max Cedarbaum receiver of the assets, which are estimated at $3,000.

S. H. P. PELL & CO.—Judge Grubb of the Federal Court has authorized the receivers of S. H. P. Pell & Co. to transfer the contract for the purchase of 6,100 bales of cotton for future delivery of Joseph R. Dela Mar to Shearson Hammill & Co. at the closing price on July 30. This releases $5,000 to the general creditors of Pell & Co. The receivers are also authorized to transfer similar contracts of the customers of Pell & Co. It was stated that 14,000 bales of cotton futures are held by Pell & Co. to the account of customers who desire to transfer them at the closing price of July 30.

KAUFMAN & LABENSART.—Judge Grubb has confirmed a composition of Kaufman & Labensart, dealers in dry goods, at 1,398 Second Av., with creditors at 37½ cents on the dollar, payable 17½ cents cash and 20 cents in notes; costs to be charged against objecting creditors.

THE KUNKELY TENT AND AWNING COMPANY OF NEW YORK of 163 South Street, has made an assignment to Walter Cook, Jr. The business was started forty-two years ago, and the company was incorporated in December, 1910, with capital stock of $1,000. Max E. Kunkely is Treasurer.

The DREYFUSS EXPORT COMPANY of 139 Front Street has made an assignment to Benjamin Lesser of Lesser Brothers. A petition in bankruptcy was also filed against the company by these creditors: Condon Brothers & Co., $773; Lewis & Sargent, Incorporated, $1,090, and C. C. Mills Leather Company, $189. Benjamin Lesser, the assignee, said the assignment was due to the war in Europe. Most of the assets are South American accounts, which have been tied up. The assignment was made for the purpose of conserving the assets here, as they were about to be seized by the Sheriff on an execution for $3,000. Liabilities are between $30,000 and $40,000, and nominal assets are about the same. The company was incorporated in August, 1907, with capital stock of $10,000, which was afterward increased to $50,000.

WATERS, NICHOLS & CROWNINSHIELD.—George Safford Waters, also known as Safford Waters, doing business as Waters, Nichols & Crowninshield, interior decorations, at 3 West Twenty-ninth Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities of $37,552 and assets of $8,985, consisting of stock, $4,769; accounts, $3,147; machinery, $1,061, and cash, $8. Among their creditors are Maud S. Waters, $19,008, money loaned; Matilda Waters, $2,504, money loaned; estate of Mary Kistel, $5,712, money loaned, and Samuel W. Andrews, $4,682, secured. The business was started in 1891, and Mr. Waters became the owner in December, 1909.

Weekly Failure Report.

Bradstreets reports 278 business failures in the United States during the week, against 262 for the previous week, and 272, 221, 215, and 222 for the corresponding weeks of 1913 to 1910. The Middle States had 80, New England 26, Southern 70, Western 58, Northwestern 17, and Far Western 27. Canada had 43 against 49 for the preceding week. About 86 per cent. of the total number of concerns failing had $5,000 capital or less, and 9 per cent. had from $5,000 to $20,000 capital.

JUDGMENTS.

These judgments were filed yesterday in New York County, the first name being that of the debtor:

Auto Centre, Inc.—R. H. Donnelly, $126.
Andrews Floor Planing & Surfacing Co.—Same, $166.
Bellony, Alexander M.—C. Truesdale, $5,638.
Briskman, Joseph—M. Schoenholtz, $218.
Balocchi, Stephen J.—N. Y. Edison Co., $283.
Belmont, Ethel L.—A. S. Armstrong, $186.
Burns, John J.—R. H. Donnelley, $167.
Cresse, Anna—Wm. E. Weiner, Inc., $163.
Collver, Burton—U. S. Printing & Lithographing Co., $355.
D. Goldman Fixture Co.—R. H. Donnelley, $116.
Erichman, Joseph—Burns Bros., $119.
Forman, Virginia, or Virginia Lamonde, or Virginia Lamonte—Oppenheim, Collins & Co., $819.
Farrar, Louis G.—E. F. Distler, $257.
Franham, Ward W.—John Tragezer Steam Copper Works, $113.
Fisher, J. Caleb—Fairbanks, Morse & Co., $114.
Friedlander, Alexander—United Distillers Co., $222.
Frances & Marion, Inc.—Frances, Inc., $784.
Gillman, Thomas, Gustave Hartman, and Herman Weiss.—Springfield, L. I., Cemetery Society et al., costs, $117.
Greenfield, Morris—A. G. Spalding & Bros., $124.
Gillman, Harry—L. Cohen et al., $207.
Halvorsen, George, and Alfred—A. R. Denman et al., $57.
Handler, John—M. Paltrowitz, $115.
Harris, Rebecca R.—J. Bran, $376.
Iles, Earl W.—Finished Pants Mfg. Co., $327.
Indig, Joseph H., Herbert K. Somborn, and Indig Somborn, Inc.—W. W. Owens et al., $264.
Judson Freight Forwarding Co.—Standard Filmprint Corporation, $307.
Kalker, Abraham—B. Flaum, $933.
Krauss, Henry—B. Flaum, $246.
Kupeler Realty and Personalty Corporation—A. J. Gruner et al., $898.
Leventhal, Mitchell, and Martin J. Kerner—R. H. Donnelley, $156.
Lund, Merritt W.—A. Levine, $174.
Lynch, Oscar J.—F. J. Dunne et al., $117.
Mercadante, Angelo, and Thomas Tomanelli—Westchester County Brewing Co., $325.
Modern Fireproofing and Reconstruction Co.—R. H. Donnelley, $173.
Messimer, Hilary C.—F. C. Hollister, $534.
Maguire, Alfe M.—R. Levers et al., $214.
M. H. Cole Co., Inc., and Albert H. Stoddard—Trow Directory and Bookbinding Co., $473.
Oberstebrink, August—J. K. Altemus, $237.
Powell, Frank—E. Powell, costs, $135.
Ratliff, Lorentz, Inc.—S. Jacobs, $142.
Struminski, Benjamin—B. Parr, $123.
Smith, May—Franklin Simon et al., $215.
Schmidt, William V.—Gimbel Brothers, New York, $285.
Thompson, John F., and National Surety Co.—People, &c., $500.
Tauber, Dezso—M. Dorian, $476.
Willman, Adolph—Otto Stahl, Inc., $427.
Weinberg, Flora—Grand Union Paper Co. et al., costs, $117.
Wood, Francis B.—A. Dehli, $1,980.
Walker, John H.—Park & Tilford, $182.
Zullo, Carmine—Westchester County Brewing Co., $329.

In Bronx County.

Baille, Harry C.—W. E. D. Stokes, $16,178.
Cohen, Gazella—A. I. Tanor, $323.
Hampton, George H.—J. R. Alvarez, $160.
Isear, Meyer—A. Selkin, $378.
Kriegshaber, Sam—S. Brod, $462.
Rose, Louis C.—H. G. Gereax, $111.
White, Edward M.—Charles & Co., $130.
Zibelli, Gaetano, Giuseppe Zibelli—Brooklyn Vault Light Co., $820.

SATISFIED JUDGMENTS.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor, and the date that when judgment was filed:

Moritz, Anna V.—G. F. Moritz et al., Dec. 23, 1912, $447.
Same—Same, Dec. 23, 1912, $419.
Same—Same, June 8, 1914, $136.
Bates, Charles F.—N. W. Rubil, July 22, 1914, (vacated,) $890.
Turner, Emory S.—Winton Motor Co., Aug. 13, 1914, $2,360.
Hall, Archei—J. E. Nichols et al., April 14, 1909, $100.
Smith, Dominick—Lansing Cloak Co. of Delaware, July 20, 1914, $248.
Frank L. Fisher Co., William H. Peckham, and Charles W. Mix—V. E. Snyder, Oct. 8, 1912, $4,858.
Blumberg, Herman—S. Eisenstein, Feb. 25, 1913, $143.
Covert, Rollin S.—Francis Draz & Co., Nov. 15, 1912, $119.
Greenwald, Joseph—L. Rathman et al., Aug. 12, 1914, $145.
Rutland R. R. Co.—V. Camajda, April 24, 1913, $8,378.
Flood, Eugene J. and Marie Mayers—People, &c., Aug. 10, 1914, $500.
Sweeney, Wallace W. and May Brooks—People, &c., May 22, 1912, (vacated,) $2,000.
Zibelli, Gaetano and Giuseppe—M. Accordino, April 22, 1914, $251.
Same—Same, April 22, 1914, $259.
Same—Same, April 22, 1914, $330.

RESORTS.

NEW ENGLAND—Connecticut.

Southfield Point Club

Stamford, Conn.
Directly on the Water. All Sports. Excellent Commuting.
OPEN ALL FALL.

SHIPPING AND MAILS.

Miniature Almanac for Today.

Sun rises..5:09 | Sun sets..7:00 | Moon rises..11:39

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	High Water. P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	Low Water. P.M.
Sandy Hook	1:32	2:22	7:42	8:51
Governors Island	1:53	2:34	8:16	9:44
Hell Gate	3:23	4:24	9:56	11:24

Arrived—Friday, Aug. 14.

SS Zulia, Mayaguez, Aug. 8.
SS Commodore Rollins, Port Antonio, Aug. 9.
SS Hollington, Pagoumere, July 11.
SS Nora, Puerto Plata, Aug. 6.
SS Virginian, Philadelphia, Aug. 13.
SS El Oriente, Galveston, Aug. 8.
SS Arapahoe, Jacksonville, Aug. 14.
SS Delaware, Philadelphia, Aug. 13.
SS City of Columbus, Savannah, Aug. 11.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TODAY.		
Nickerie	Trinidad	Aug. 1
Germania	Marseilles	July 28
Pawnee	Hamburg	July 29
Celtic	Liverpool	Aug. 6
Alamo	Galveston	Aug. 8
L. Van Nassau	Haiti	Aug. 10
DUE TOMORROW.		
Nieuw Amsterdam	Rotterdam	Aug. 7
Byron	Rio Janeiro	July 29
Shimosa	Suez	July 24
Suriname	P'rto Barrios	July 10
City of St. Louis	Savannah	Aug. 13
Lumen	Shields	Aug. 8
DUE MONDAY.		
Ivernia	Gibraltar	Aug. 8
Finland	Antwerp	Aug. 9
Grayson	San Juan	Aug. 12
Advance	Colon	Aug. 10
Creole	New Orleans	Aug. 12
El Valle	Gibraltar	Aug. 11
Laconia	Liverpool	Aug. 8
Seminole	Puerto Plata	Aug. 12
San Jacinto	Galveston	Aug. 12

Outgoing Steamships.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
SAIL TODAY.		
Kroonland, Liverpool	6:30 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
America, Naples	8:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Stephano, St. John's	7:30 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Horatius, Argentina	9:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Brazos, San Juan	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Havana, Havana	10:00 A.M.	1:00 P.M.
Colon, Colon	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Bermudian, Bermuda	9:00 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Danube, Kingston	10:00 A.M.	1:00 P.M.
Minnetonka, London		10:00 A.M.
Cedric, Liverpool		1:00 A.M.
Potsdam, Rotterdam		6:00 P.M.
Saxonia, Liverpool		3:00 P.M.
Patria, Marseilles		3:00 P.M.
Ansonia, Glasgow		12:00 M.
Bayamon, San Juan		12:00 M.
Iroquois, Galveston		1:00 P.M.
Rochambeau, Havre		3:00 P.M.
Arapahoe, Jacksonville		1:00 P.M.
Nueces, Tampa		1:00 P.M.
City of Columbus, Savannah		3:00 P.M.
Proteus, New Orleans		12:00 M.
El Sol, Galveston		12:00 M.
SAIL MONDAY.		
Hamilton, Norfolk		3:00 P.M.
SAIL TUESDAY.		
U. S. S. Celtic, Vera Cruz	6:30 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Matura, Trinidad	10:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Apache, Jacksonville		1:00 P.M.
City of St. Louis, Savannah		3:00 P.M.
SAIL TUESDAY.		
Laconia, Liverpool	11:30 A.M.	2:30 P.M.
Caribbean, Bermuda	8:00 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Zulia, Curacao	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Zacapa, Colon	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Alamo, Galveston		1:00 P.M.

By Marconi Wireless.

SCOTLAND LIGHTSHIP.

SS Perfection, Baton Rouge to New York, was 230 miles S. at noon.
SS City of Atlanta, Savannah to New York, was 43 miles N. E. of Frying Pan at noon.
SS City of St. Louis, Savannah to New York, was 436 miles S. at noon.
SS El Valle, Galveston to New York, was 56 miles S. of Jupiter at noon.
SS Creole, New Orleans to New York, was 98 miles S. of Jupiter at noon.
SS Brilliant, New Orleans to New York, was 128 miles S. at noon.
SS Nelson, Port Arthur to New York, passed Overfalls at 7 P. M.

Foreign Ports.

Sailed.

SS Chicago, from Havre, Aug. 14.
SS Galileo, from Hull, Aug. 14.

Transatlantic Parcel Post Mails.

Germany—Service suspended.
France—Service suspended.
Austria—Service suspended.
Greece—Close at 12 M. Aug. 27, SS Themistocles.
Hungary—No sailing at present.
Liberia—Close at 12 M. Aug. 30, SS Salaga.

Transpacific Mails.

These mails close at 6:30 P. M.

Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via Vancouver)—Empress of India .... Aug. 18
Hawaii, Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via San Francisco)—Persia .... Aug. 17
Japan, Korea, and China (via Seattle)—Shidzuoka Maru .... Aug. 20
Hawaii, Samoan Islands, Australia, (except West,) and specially addressed mail for New Zealand (via San Francisco)—Sonoma .... Aug. 27
Hawaii, Samoan Islands, Australia (except West) (via Vancouver)—Marama .... Aug. 28
Hawaii and Guam (via San Francisco)—U. S. Transport .... Aug. 31

Pacific Mails.

Postmaster Morgan announces that mails of the following dates—Hong Kong, July 14; Shanghai, July 18; Yokohama, July 25, and Honolulu, Aug. 5—which arrived at San Francisco per steamer Shinyo Maru, were dispatched east on Aug. 12 and are due in New York on the morning of Sunday, Aug. 16.

Bolivia Seizes Goods Sent by Mail.

Postmaster Morgan announced yesterday that as the regulations of Bolivia require the confiscation of all articles having a commercial value received there in the mails from other countries, packages containing such articles would not be sent to Bolivia except by parcel post, which is exempt from the confiscation regulation.

Delays Paying Off City Employes.

Because today is a half-holiday Controller Prendergast decided yesterday to postpone until Monday the payment of city employes under the new semi-monthly plan. The Controller did not believe that the Paymasters would be able to handle the rush in the short time of half a day. The payroll for the employes on Monday will be a little more than $2,500,000.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14.—Forecasts:

N. Car. and S. Car.—Thunder showers Sat. and probably Sun.; gentle to moderate winds, mostly s. w.

Ga., Fla., Ala., and Miss.—Thunder showers Sat. and probably Sun.; gentle to moderate shifting winds.

La.—Thunder showers Sat. Sun. fair and warmer in w.; thunder showers in e.; gentle shifting winds.

E. Tex.—Fair in s., thunder showers and warmer in n. Sat. Sun. fair; warmer in n.; gentle to moderate s. e. to s. winds.

W. Tex.—Fair Sat. and Sun., warmer Sat.

Utah—Fair Sat. Sun. unsettled, probably thunder showers and somewhat cooler.

Okla.—Fair Sat. and Sun., without decided temperature change.

Ark.—Cloudy Sat. and Sun.; somewhat warmer.

Tenn.—Unsettled Sat.; probably thunder showers. Sun. warmer and cloudy.

Ky.—Cloudy Sat. and Sun.; warmer Sat.

Ohio—Fair Sat. and Sun.; warmer Sun.; n. w. winds, becoming variable.

Ind.—Fair Sat. Sun. fair, warmer; gentle to moderate winds, becoming e. and s. e.

Ill.—Fair Sat.; warmer in n. and cent. Sun. fair; warmer in n. e.; gentle to moderate winds, becoming s. e.

L. Mich.—Fair Sat. Sun. fair, warmer; gentle to moderate w. winds, becoming variable.

U. Mich. and Wis.—Fair Sat.; warmer in w. Sun. fair, warmer, gentle shifting winds.

Minn.—Fair, warmer Sat. Sun. partly cloudy, continued warm; gentle to moderate e. to s. winds.

Ia.—Fair, warmer Sat. Sun. fair, continued warm.

Mo.—Warmer and fair Sat. Sun. fair and warmer.

N. Dak.—Cloudy Sat., warmer in s. and e., thunder showers and somewhat cooler at night or Sun.

S. Dak.—Cloudy, continued warm Sat., thunder showers at night or Sun.

Neb.—Fair Sat., warmer in s. Sun. fair.

Kan.—Fair Sat., warmer in s. Sun. fair and warm.

RESORTS.

MISCELLANEOUS.

"MOUNTAIN AND LAKE RESORTS"

Beautifully illustrated booklet describing attractive resorts in New Jersey and Pennsylvania—Pocono, Water Gap, Cresco, Stroudsburg, Lake Hopatcong, etc.; giving lists of hotels, boarding houses and camps, railroad fares and rates. Free at the following Lackawanna Railroad Ticket Offices:
New York: Broadway, Cor. Wall, Cor. Howard, Cor. 28th, Cor. 42d St.; Brooklyn: 505 Fulton St.; Newark: Broad and Market Sts.

Holland-America Line

21-24 State St., N. Y.
Steamer POTSDAM will sail for ROTTERDAM
Direct on
SATURDAY, AUGUST 15, 6 P. M.

BERMUDA

Average Summer Temperature 79°, Authorized by Dept. Bermuda Gov't.
Very Low Summer Rates
Calling at St. Georges and Hamilton. Sailings Weekly—Tickets Interchangeable.
Twin Screw **S. S. Bermudian**
10,518 Tons Disp. Holds speed record, N. Y. & Bermuda, 39 hrs. 20 min. Quebec S. S. Co., Ltd., A. E. Outerbridge & Co., Agts., 29 B'way, N. Y. Tel. 1760 Rector.
S. S. Caribbean
Largest steamer in the trade. The Royal Mail Steam Packet Co., Sanderson & Son, Gen. Agts., 22 State St., N. Y. Tel. 2360 Broad.
For Booklets apply to above S. S. Co.'s or to Thos. Cook & Son, 245 & 2061 B'way & 264 & 561 5th Av.; Raymond & Whitcomb, 225 5th Av., or Any Ticket Agent.

ST. GEORGE HOTEL, BERMUDA
Overlooking Harbor and quaint old town of St. Georges. Coolest and pleasantest spot in Bermuda. Rates, address M. Dallman.

CUNARD

Established 1840
Fastest Steamers in the World.
Aquitania, Lusitania, Mauretania
Sailings for Liverpool
(Subject to Change)
SAXONIA—Sat., Aug. 15, 3 P. M.
LACONIA—Wed., Aug. 19, 3 P. M.
CAMPANIA—Wed., Aug. 26, 10 A.M.
CAMPANIA—Tues., Sept. 15
For information apply
Cunard Steamship Company, Ltd.,
21-24 State Street, New York.

American and Red Star Lines

Under the American Flag
New York—Liverpool
KROONLAND, Aug. 15 PHILADEL... Aug. 21
Atlantic Transport Line
MINN'TONKA, Aug. 15 MINNEW'SKA Aug. 29
White Star Line
CELTIC..... Aug. 20 BALTIC..... Aug. 27
COMPANY'S OFFICE
9 Broadway, N. Y., or Agents everywhere

ANCHOR LINE

Royal Mail Twin-Screw Steamships
From Pier 64, N. R., (foot W. 24th St.)
GLASGOW via Moville LONDONDERRY
AUSONIA, Aug. 15, Noon.
One Class Cabin (2nd) and 3rd Class.
Cameronia, Aug. 29, noon | Columbia, Sept. 5, noon
HENDERSON BROTHERS, 21-24 State St.

BRAZIL

LAMPORT & HOLT LINE
And all Argentine Ports
New and fast (12,500 ton) Passenger Steamers from New York every alternate Saturday.
17 DAYS TO RIO JANEIRO.
23 DAYS TO BUENOS AYRES.
BUSK & DANIELS, Gen. Agts., 8 Broadway, N. Y.

LLOYD ITALIANO

TO ITALY IN 11 DAYS BY THE Fast Twin Screw S. S. Taormina, Aug. 29. First cabin, $90; second cabin, $75.
C. B. RICHARD & CO., 31 B'way, N. Y.

FABRE LINE

S. S. Patria will sail to Marseilles direct Saturday, Aug. 15th, at 1:00 P. M.
JAMES W. ELLWELL & CO., 17 State St., N. Y.

SAVANNAH LINE For All Points SOUTH.
New York Office, 501 Fifth Avenue.

PANAMA and West Indies Cruises. Sailings Wednesdays and Saturdays. Send for booklets. United Fruit Company, 17 Battery Place, N. Y.

OLD DOMINION LINE
To all points South and West. Every Weekday at 3 P. M., Pier 25, North River. Tel. 3900 Franklin.

Iron Steamboat Co.
CONEY ISLAND

LEAVE WEST 129TH STREET.
9:00, 9:40, 10:20, 11:30 A. M.; 12:30, 1:15, 2:00, 2:45, 3:30, 4:15, 5:15, 5:30, 7:30, 8:40 P. M.
LEAVE PIER 1, NORTH RIVER.
9:45, 10:20, 11:15 A. M.; 12:15, 1:15, 2:00, 2:45, 3:30, 4:15, 5:00, 6:00, 6:40, 7:15, 8:15, 9:30 P. M.
LEAVE STEEPLECHASE PARK.
10:55 A. M.; 12:25, 1:25, 2:25, 3:10, 3:55, *4:55, 5:25, 6:10, *7:10, 7:50, 8:25, 9:25, 10:40 P. M.
Trips marked * do not go to 129th St.
Round Trip Tickets {From 129th St., 50 Cents / From Pier 1, N. R., 40 Cts.
Deep Sea Fishing Str. "Taurus"
Daily at 8 A. M. from Pier 1, N. R., ONLY. Weekdays, 75 cents, Sundays & Holidays, $1.00.
ROCKAWAY BEACH
Str. "GRAND REPUBLIC"
Lve. Yonkers, 8:35 A. M.; W. 129th St., 9:40 A. M., *1:15 P. M.; Pier 1, N. R., 10:20 A. M., 2:15 P. M.; Rockaway Beach, 12:30, 5:30 P. M.
*Transfer to Str. "Grand Republic."
Round Trip Tickets, 50c. Children 25c.
Full Time Tables are also on inside of back cover of Telephone Directories. Telephone Rector 872.

BAY STATE LINE
$2.50 BOSTON $2.50
Via Boat and Trolley, $2.25.
Worcester, $2.50; Providence direct, $1.00.
STATEROOMS $1.00, $1.50, & $2.00.
Daily, including Sunday, 5:30 P. M., from Pier 19, E. R. Phone 2700 Beekman.
City Ticket Office, 290 Broadway;
Uptown Ticket Office, Broadway and 32d St., N. Y.

"THE PUBLIC BE PLEASED."
COLONIAL LINE
BOSTON Via Boat and Rail $2.75
PROVIDENCE Best Direct $1.75
Week days and Sundays at 5:30 P. M. from Pier 13, N. R., foot West Houston St. All Outside Rooms, $1.00 to $3.00. Wireless equipment. Uptown Office, Broadway and 23d St. Telephone Spring 9491.

No connection with any other night line.
MANHATTAN LINE
$1.00 To ALBANY
THROUGH TICKETS AND BAGGAGE CHECKED TO ALL POINTS.
Excellent Dining Service a la Carte.
Steamers leave daily, Pier 39, North River, foot West Houston St. 5:30 P. M.; W. 131st St. 6 P. M. Tel. 9238 Spring.

GLEN ISLAND BOATS
20-MILE SAIL. ALL AMUSEMENTS.
Lve. Battery Daily 10, 11 A. M., 1:30, 2:30, 3:30 P. M.; E. 24th St. ½ hour later; E. 129th St. 1 hour later than at Battery. Sunday boats at frequent intervals also.
MOONLIGHT & SEARCHLIGHT SAIL Tonight. Lve. Battery 7:30, E. 24th St. 8, E. 129th St. 8:30. Round trip, 30c. Free Dancing.

"I have examined The New York Times Index with much interest and can see wherein I might have saved much valuable time had I known that this publication was in existence."—Thos. E. Finegan, Assistant Commissioner for Elementary Education, The University of the State of New York.—(Published quarterly; $2 a volume, $8 a year.)—Advt.

BRIDGEPORT

SUNDAY EXCURSIONS
VIA MONTAUK STEAMBOAT CO.'S
STEEL STEAMER "MONTAUK"
A Delightful Sail—120 Miles—on
LONG ISLAND SOUND
Leaving New York, Pr. ft. 131st St., N. R., 9:15 A. M.
" West 23d St., North River, 9:45 A. M.
" Pier 8, E. R., nr. ft. Wall St., 10:15 A. M.
" Recreation Pier, E. 24th St., 10:45 A. M.
Leave Bridgeport returning, 5 P. M.
Music, Cafe and Restaurant.
$1.00 ROUND TRIP $1.00

SUNDAY EXCURSIONS

FALL RIVER LINE MANAGEMENT
STEAMER CITY OF LOWELL
UP THE HUDSON
Leave Pier 40, N. R., ft. Houston St., 10:00 A. M., for Hudson River trip as far as Poughkeepsie. No landing. Return due N. Y. 6 P. M. Music, Restaurant. Tickets, 50 cents; children, 25 cents.
STEAMER RICHARD PECK
TO NEW HAVEN.
Leave Pier 28, E. R., 9:30 A. M., foot East 22d St., 10:00 A. M.; due New Haven 2:30 P. M. Return, due N. Y. 8:00 P. M. Two hours in New Haven. Music, Restaurant. Tickets, $1.00; children, 50 cents.
Tickets, sales limited to half the capacity, on sale at Piers only on day of excursions.

GREAT LAKES

13-DAY TOUR
September 1, 1914
Niagara Falls; steamer trip Buffalo to Duluth and back; with stops at Cleveland, Detroit, Mackinac Island, and a day and a half at Duluth:
$90 FROM New York
Ask Ticket Agents or O. T. Boyd, D. P. A., P. R. R., 263 Fifth Av., New York City.
ANCHOR LINE
PENNSYLVANIA R. R.

A DAY'S PLEASURE
EXCURSIONS
HARD COAL—NO SMOKE—COMFORT
New Jersey Central
Lake Hopatcong $1.00
To-morrow also every Sunday and Holiday
Lv. W. 23d St. 8.50; Liberty St. 9.00 a.m.
Jackson Ave., Jersey City, 9.17 a.m.
Atlantic City $2.50
To-morrow also Wednesday, Aug. 19th.
Lv. W. 23d St. 7.50; Liberty St. 8.00 a.m.
Jackson Ave., Jersey City, 8.17 a.m.
VIA NEW JERSEY CENTRAL

Block Island R. I. $1.50

EVERY SUNDAY
Special train, with parlor car, leaves foot East 34th St., N. Y., 8:30; B'klyn, Flatbush Ave., 8:40; Nostrand Ave., 8:44, and East N. Y., 8:49 A. M., for Montauk; thence by the steamer "SHINNECOCK."
Lve. Block Island returning, 4 P. M.
Tickets on sale, commencing Saturday of each week, at 170 Broadway, 5th Ave. Bldg. (5th Ave. and 23d St.,) and Long Island R. R. Stations, foot 34th St., E. R., N. Y.; Long Island City and Brooklyn. Sale of tickets limited. The right is reserved to postpone the excursion and redeem tickets. Restaurant, Lunch Counter and Cafe Service on steamer.

Delightful Afternoon Trip to WEST POINT
Steamer "Albany"
Leaves Desbrosses St. 1:45 P. M.; W. 42d St., 2 P. M.; W. 129th St., 2:20 P. M.; Yonkers, 2:45 P. M.; returning by Str. "ROBERT FULTON," $1. Daily except Sunday. Orchestra, restaurant, and a perfect afternoon's outing. 100 miles of marvelous scenery, with time to drive around the Post.
BEST TRIP FOR SATURDAY AFTERNOON.

DAYLIGHT TRIPS
Long Island Sound
New London Line On Mondays Str. CHESTER W. CHAPIN lve. Pier 40, N. R., ft. Houston St., 10:00 A. M., ft. of E. 22d St., 10:30 A. M. for New London, Norwich, Stonington, Watch Hill, Narragansett Pier, Providence, Boston, &c. Folder on request.
City Ticket Agent, 171 Broadway, N. Y.

UP THE SOUND
Sea Cliff & Glenwood
Str. "Sagamore" leaves Pier 8, E. R. (bet. Hanover Sq. & South Ferry), SATURDAYS at 1:00; foot 34th St., E. R., 1:20 P. M. Ret. due N. Y. 9.25 P. M. SUNDAYS, leaves Pier 8, 9:30; 34th St., 9:50 A.M. Ret. due N.Y. 8:30 P.M. Excursion 50c. Tickets.

30-day **TOUR** including
Glacier & Yellowstone Parks, $185 and up.
FRANK TOURIST CO.
Tel. 4550 Franklin. 396 Broadway, N. Y.

Popular SIGHT SEEING Yacht Clifton
Around Manhattan Isle: Lv. ft. W. 42d St. Daily & Suns., 10:30 & 2:30. Tkts. & folders all hotel & tkt. offices. Tel. 5441 Gramercy.

"TRAVEL" FREE A Book of Vacation Tours. Send for it Today.
MARSTERS, 1246 Broadway, N. Y. City.

SUMMONSES.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF New York, New York County.—FRANCESCA FIORILLO, an infant, by GAETANO MARTELLITI, her guardian, ad litem, plaintiff, against NICOLA FIORILLO, defendant.—Summons.—Action to annul marriage.

To the above-named defendant:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default, for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated New York, July 21st, 1914.

ANTONIO FERME,
Attorney for Plaintiff,
Office and Post Office Address, Germania Bank Building, 192 Bowery, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To the defendant Nicola Fiorillo:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Honorable Samuel Seabury, Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 12th day of August, 1914, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, and State of New York, on the 13th day of August, 1914.

Dated New York, August 14th, 1914.

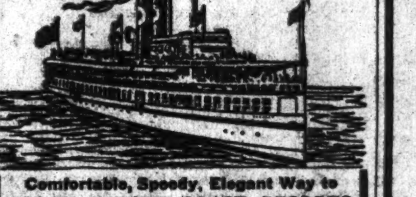
ANTONIO FERME,
Attorney for Plaintiff,
Office and Post Office Address, Germania Bank Building, 192 Bowery, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

Hudson River by Daylight

All Service Daily Except Sunday.
Direct rail connections to all points in the Catskills, Saratoga, the Adirondacks, the West and North. Music. Restaurant.
Str. "Washington Irving"
Tuesdays, Thursdays, Saturdays.
Str. "Hendrick Hudson"
Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays.
Desbrosses St., 8:40 A. M.; W. 42d St., 9 A. M.; W. 129th St., 9:20 A. M.; Yonkers, 9:45 A. M., landing at West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill, Hudson and Albany. All through rail tickets between New York and Albany accepted. SARATOGA week-ends; good going Friday and Saturday, returning Monday, $4.50.
Str. "Robert Fulton"
Leaves Desbrosses St., 9:40 A. M.; W. 42d St., 10 A. M.; W. 129th St., 10:20 A. M.; Yonkers, 10:50 A. M., for West Point, Cornwall, Newburgh and Poughkeepsie, returning same day in sunset and twilight.
Steamer "Albany"
Afternoon boat for West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston, and way landings, leaves Desbrosses St., 1:45 P. M.; West 42d St., 2 P. M.; West 129th St., 2:20 P. M.; Yonkers, 2:45 P. M. Daily except Sunday. Ideal outing to West Point, returning by Str. "ROBERT FULTON," $1.00.
Hudson River Day Line
(ALBANY DAY LINE.)
Desbrosses St. Pier, New York.
Tel. Spring 4141.

SUNDAY

SAIL ALL DAY
ON THE
COOL HUDSON
RENSSELAER
Spacious decks and salons, protected from sun. Large staterooms and parlors. Music. Unexcelled dining service a la carte.
Yonkers, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Albany, Troy
Newburgh or Poughkeepsie and Return $1.00
Steamer takes passengers for Bear Mountain at 182d St.
Pier 32, N. R., foot Canal St., 8:45 A. M. W. 132d St., 9:30 A. M.
Phone Day or Night, Spring 9400.
HUDSON NAVIGATION CO.



Comfortable, Speedy, Elegant Way to
NORTH JERSEY COAST RESORTS
Atlantic Highlands, Long Branch, Asbury Park, Belmar, Point Pleasant, etc.,
is via the Twin Screw Flyers of the
SANDY HOOK ROUTE
NEW JERSEY CENTRAL
An ideal way to see New York Harbor
Lv. N. Y., Pier 81, N. R., foot W. 42d St., week days, 8.50, 9.35, 10.30 a.m.; 12.30, 1.30, 3.15, *4.15 *5.25, 7.45 p.m. Sunday 9.00, 10.00 a.m.; 1.00, 3.30, 6.35 p.m. (10.40 p.m. E. Long Br. only.)
Lv. N. Y., Pier 10, N. R., foot Cedar St., week days, 9.15, 10.00, 11.00 a.m.; 1.00, 2.00, 3.45, *4.45, *5.45, 8.10 p.m. Sunday 9.30, 10.30 a.m.; 1.30, 4.00, 7.00 p.m. (11.10 p.m. E. Long Br. only.)
*Except Sept. 7th.
First-class Meals at Popular Prices.
Round Trip, New York to Atlantic Highlands, $1.00.
Round trip can be made except on Steamers leaving W. 42d St., week days, 5.25, 7.45 p.m.; Sun. 10.40 p.m. Cedar St. week days, 5.45, 8.10 p.m.; Sun. 11.10 p.m.

FALL RIVER LINE
TO BOSTON $4.00
Lv. Pier 14, N. R., ft. Fulton St., N. Y. Daily at 5:30 P. M. Strs. COMMONWEALTH and PRISCILLA. Orchestra on each.
Providence Line, for Providence and Boston. Lv. Pier 14, N. R., ft. of Fulton St., week days, 6 P. M. Strs. Providence and Plymouth.
New London (Norwich) Line via New London. Lv. Pier 40, N. R., ft. Houston St., week days, 5:30 P. M.; ft. E. 22d St., 6:00 P. M. Also Mondays, 10:00 and 10:30 A. M. respectively.
New Bedford Line for New Bedford, Marthas Vineyard, Nantucket, and Cape Cod Points. Lv. Pier 40, N. R., Houston St., week days at 6:00 P. M.
New Haven Line. Lv. Pier 28, E. R., ft. Catharine St., week days, 2:45 P. M.; ft. E. 22d St., 3 P. M.
Bridgeport Line. Lv. Pier 28, E. R., week days only, 2 P. M. Lv. ft. E. 22d St., week days, 3:00 P. M. Sundays, 4:45 P. M.
Tickets, etc., at 171 Broadway, Transfer Tourist Offices, and at Piers. Phone Cortlandt 5121.

MANDALAY
NEW STEEL STEAMER
MAGNIFICENT BALLROOM
DANCING FREE. Silver Cup Dancing Contests Monday, Wednesday & Friday Evenings.
UP THE HUDSON—DAILY AND SUNDAY.
DAY TRIP*—NEWBURGH AND RETURN
*Day trip omitted Monday.
Regular Stops at West Point daily, except Sunday and Monday.
NIGHT SAIL UP THE HUDSON.
Night trip ends at 131st Street.
$1.00 Each Round Trip.
MORNING. Leave Battery, 9 A. M. W. 131st St., 10 A. M. Yonkers, 10:30 A. M.
EVENING. Lv. Battery, 7:30 P. M. W. 131st St., 8:30 P. M.
Tel. 179 and 8263 Broad and 3894 Morningside

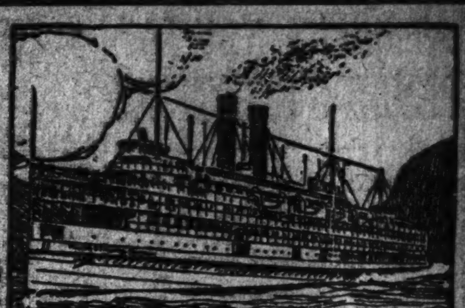
NIAGARA to the SEA
Delightful Water Trips,
Embracing Niagara Falls, Toronto, 1000 Islands, Marvelous Rapids, Montreal, Quaint Old Quebec and Famous Saguenay River.
Tickets can be had at any Railway or Tourist Office in U. S. or
CANADA STEAMSHIP LINES, LTD.
MONTREAL, CANADA.

TO ATLANTIC CITY BY STEAMSHIP
Daylight ocean voyage. Marconi Wireless.
"Never out o' sight o' land"
Season Round Trip, $3.50. One Way, $2.50
ATLANTIC CITY STEAMSHIP LINE
New York—Brooklyn Bridge Pier, foot of Roosevelt St., Phone, Beekman 2404; Uptown Office, S. E. Cor. Broadway & 34th St.; Downtown Office, 290 Broadway. Brooklyn Office, 350 Fulton St.—Atlantic City—Head of New Jersey Ave. Phone, Bell, 3241 Coast, 757.

Sight-Seeing Yachts
OBSERVATION & TOURIST Around New York Daily, lve. Battery Pier, 10:30, 2:30. Launch "HALCYON" to the Ocean, Sandy Hook & Highlands, 1:30; 3d. 9:30. 7th. Round 25c.

HUDSON NAVIGATION COMPANY

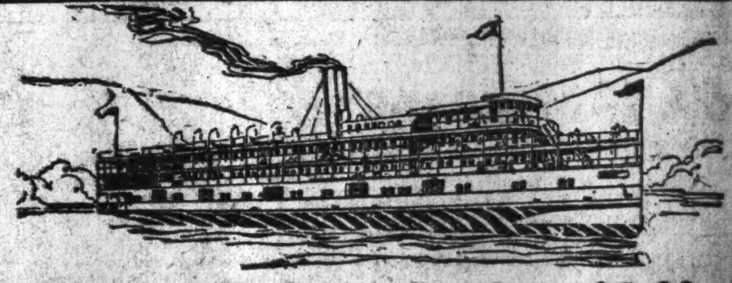
Regular Service, Albany, Troy, Saratoga, Lake George and the North, Buffalo and the West.



Most magnificent river steamers in the world.
"Berkshire," "C. W. Morse," "Trojan" and "Rensselaer."
To SARATOGA RACES
THE LOGICAL WAY
COMFORT—LUXURY—SPEED
Suites de Luxe with Baths.
Appetizing Food Well Served
Upper Deck Cafés. Evening Concerts.

Better Make YOUR Reservations Now.
Leave Pier 32 N. R., daily at 6 P. M.; West 132d Street, 6:30 P. M. Steamer TROJAN leaves New York Sunday nights, 10:00 P. M.
Phone, 9400 Spring—Day or Night
The Searchlight Route

EASTERN STEAMSHIP LINES
ALL-THE-WAY-BY-WATER
Direct Between NEW YORK and **BOSTON**
The Summertime Route
The Best Dining Service obtainable by the Travelling Public. Superb Ships. Comfortable Rooms.
Fast Twin-screw Steel Steamships MASSACHUSETTS and BUNKER HILL Leave Pier 18, North River, foot of Murray St., week days and Sundays at 5 P. M., due Boston 8 A. M., same service returning.
Tickets and all information at the Pier, also City Ticket Office, 290 Broadway, and at City Tourist and N. Y. Transfer Co. offices.
Through tickets to all points beyond Boston, including Maine and the Provinces. Baggage checked through.
Eastern Steamship Corporation



Up the Hudson Sunday $1.00
150 miles of daylight and twilight travel on the cool, spacious
Str. "Benj. B. Odell"
To Newburgh, Poughkeepsie and Return,
Stopping at Highland Falls, Cold Spring, Cornwall, Fishkill and Newburgh. A whole day's pleasure in the open air. Music. Restaurant. Lunchroom. Leave Franklin St., 9 A. M.; West 129th St., 9:30 A. M.
CENTRAL HUDSON STEAMBOAT CO.

WEST POINT SAIL

Saturday Afternoon
Daylight—Twilight—Searchlight
"ADIRONDACK"
ROUND TRIP 50 cts. Cuisine Unexcelled. Music. Dancing.
PIER 32, NORTH RIVER, 2 P. M. WEST 132D ST., 2:45 P. M. RETURNING 10:30 P. M. (ONE HOUR AT WEST POINT.)

AFTERNOON SAIL

Str. "Albany" to WEST POINT $1 Round Trip
Leaves Desbrosses St., 1:45; W. 42d St., 2:00; W. 129th St., 2:20; Yonkers, 2:45 P. M. Returning, Str. "Robert Fulton" leaves West Point 5:50 P. M., due W. 42d St., 8:40 P. M. Service daily except Sunday.
Music. Restaurant.
Ideal Trip for Saturday Afternoon.
Hudson River Day Line
Desbrosses St. Pier. Tel. 4141 Spring, New York.

SUNDAY SAIL
"ADIRONDACK"
YONKERS, NEWBURG, POUGHKEEPSIE & Return
$1.00 Round Trip
The Pleasantest way to spend the day. Orchestra. Dinner a la carte. Cafe.
Pier 32 N. R., Foot of Canal St. 10:00 A. M.; W. 132d St., 10:45 A. M.
Phone Day or Night Spring 9400.
HUDSON NAVIGATION COMPANY

CATSKILL EVENING LINES
For CATSKILL, HUDSON, COXSACKIE and way landings. Direct connection with Catskill Mountain Railroads, for CAIRO, PALENVILLE, OTIS SUMMIT, HAINES FALLS, TANNERSVILLE, and
All Points in the Catskill Mountains and the Berkshires
Luxuriously appointed steamers leave Pier 43, N. R., ft. Christopher St., N. Y., at 6:30 P. M.; Yonkers, 7:30 P. M., daily except Sunday.
Saturday Special—leaves Pier 43, N. R., 1:00 P. M.; Yonkers, 1:45 P. M.
Time tables giving full information mailed on request, or can be obtained at all hotels and railway ticket offices. 'Phone 1007 Spring.

CONEY ISLAND AND ROCKAWAY BEACH TODAY
INCLUDING WEST 23D ST.
Steamers Rosedale & Sylvester leave
WEST 129TH ST.—9:30, 10:30, 1:15, 3:15.
23D ST.—10:00, 11:00, 1:45, 3:15, 4.
BATTERY—10:30, 11:30, 2:15, 3:45, 4:30, *5.
(*Coney only.)
CONEY ISLAND—1:15, 5:30, 6:30, 7:30, 9:30.
ROCKAWAY—12:15, 1:15, 4:30, 5:30 and 6:30.
EXTRA TRIPS SUNDAY.

HIGHLAND LAKE AND BEAR MOUNTAIN
INTERSTATE PARK
45 Miles UP THE HUDSON
Fast Steel Str. HIGHLANDER
Week days lve. Battery, 9:30; W. 23d St., 10; W. 132d St., 10:30; Yonkers, 11 A. M. SUNDAYS, STR. HIGHLANDER lve. Battery 9:30; STR. ALBION, W. 23d St., 10; STR. RENSSELAER, W. 132d St., 10:30; Yonkers, 11 A. M.; Round Trip Daily, 50c.; Children, 25c.; Sundays and Holidays, 75c.; Children, 50c. Yonkers, 50c. Music. LARGE DANCING FLOOR. Refreshments. All outdoor sports. 3½ hours at Mt.
DAILY TRIPS TO
Inter-State Park Landings
(ALONG THE HUDSON RIVER)
Enjoy a Pleasant Day Under the Palisades. Str. Bay Ridge lve. 129th St. pier daily at 10:30 A. M., 2:00, 3:30 P. M. FARE 35 CTS. ROUND TRIP. Children Free. McAllister Stbt. Co.

HARTFORD LINE
From New Pier 20, East River, foot of Peck Slip, daily except Sunday, at 5 P. M., for Connecticut River landings. Write for descriptive folder.

MAY DEFER WAR TAX PENDING ELECTIONS

Democratic Congressmen Fear Defeat if People's Burdens Are Increased Now.

CAN WAIT UNTIL DECEMBER

Treasury Surplus Sufficient to Offset Import Losses Until Then—Stamps to be Medium of Tax.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14.—Pressure brought to bear by many members of Congress who fear that the imposition of an emergency war stamp tax might wreck their chances of re-election this Fall may cause the leaders to revise their plans for immediate legislation to forestall a drain on the Treasury because of a shortage in import tariff revenues due to the European war. Among the Democrats of the House, it was discovered today, there is an almost universal sentiment against such action at this session, and every majority member of the Ways and Means Committee, with the possible exception of Chairman Underwood himself, has announced himself opposed to a stamp tax until after the elections this Fall.

As a consequence of this situation, it is not now likely that a bill for a stamp tax will be introduced unless it becomes apparent that the Treasury will be embarrassed, and the whole matter may go over to the next session, which will convene in December. The present estimates demonstrate thit with existing conditions continuing the shortage of tariff revenues will amount to approximately $8,000,000 a month. The working balance in the Treasury is amply sufficient to meet the requirements until December, provided no other emergencies arise.

The President has not expressed himself on the subject of the war tax. Secretary McAdoo in his conferences on the subject has indicated a decided leaning toward immediate legislation. Should the President make up his mind that it would not be safe or expedient to postpone action until December, he doubtless would send a message to Congress outlining his views. In that event it is believed Congress would pass the bill promptly.

The Treasury surplus, it was pointed out today, is approximately $149,000,000. Of this $60,000,000 was loaned to the national banks before the present administration took charge, and Secretary McAdoo has promised $32,000,000 for crop-moving purposes this Fall. This would leave $57,000,000 in the Treasury to be drawn upon until legislation could be passed.

Represetnative Underwood and Senator Simmons were again at the Treasury Department today and conferred with Secretary McAdoo. The conference developed little more than that all agreed that the dropping off in tariff revenues threatened to amount to $100,000,000 at least during the rest of this fiscal year. It was also decided that it would be unwise to disturb the income tax machinery in order to use it in collecting additional revenue. Next year, it was pointed out, through the simple process of changing the rate of the excise tax on incomes, the machinery could be made to collect with a degree of accuracy any amount that might be estimated as necessary.

The leaders in Congress are of one mind with reference to the form of the emergency tax for the rest of the fiscal year. It would be a stamp tax similar to that imposed during the Spanish-American war. The only question confronting the leaders is whether the bill to put it into operation should be passed now or should be put over until next December.

"I do not believe that the emergency is so pressing as to require any additional revenue legislation during the present session," said Representative A. Mitchell Palmer of Pennsylvania, a member of the Ways and Means Committee, today. "The working balance in the Treasury is ample to supply the Government's needs until the regular session beginning in December. Then we will know more about the situation and can decide intelligently what, if any, revenue legislation is needed.

"The situation demands a tax that will collect itself," continued Mr. Palmer. "The stamp tax has this feature. The money comes into the Treasury when the stamps are sold and not at the end of a fiscal period. Therefore, if it becomes necessary to raise more revenue because of the cessation of importations, I shall favor stamp taxes on checks, loans, deeds, leases, certificates of stock, transfers thereof, warehouse certificates, oil refiners' certificates, and such instruments."

WAR'S EFFECT ON DRY GOODS

Imported Lines Stimulated at Higher Prices—Dyestuffs Scarce.

Special to The New York Times.

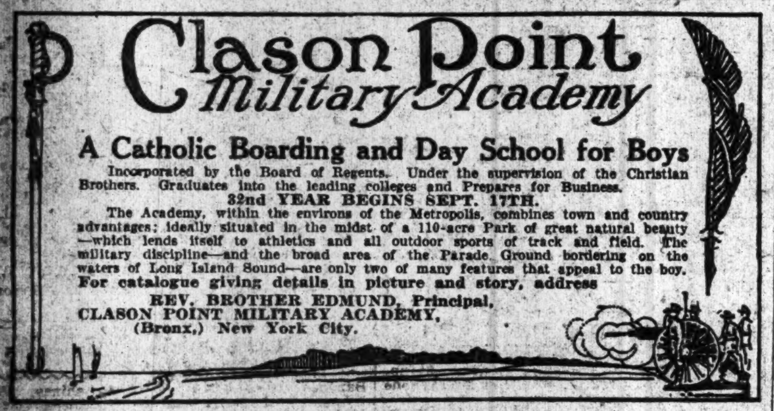
CHICAGO, Aug. 14.—Marshall Field & Co., in their weekly review of the dry goods trade, say:

"Dry goods trade has been stimulated during the week by the efforts of merchants to cover their requirements for the next few weeks on imported merchandise and domestic merchandise where imported ingredients or raw materials are needed for their manufacture.

"Wholesalers are restricting the distribution of imported stocks of merchandise that are about to be depleted in order to divide them up as much as possible among their customers. Wholesale stocks in general are in good shape to take care of normal requirements for the immediate future. Prices have advanced on several lines of imported goods to cover the increased cost brought about by the high rate of exchange and the advance of nearly 50 per cent. in ocean freight rates and high war insurance.

"Dye stuffs are practically all made in Germany and the quantity on hand in this country is very small, only enough to last two or three months, due to the fact that they deteriorate with age; consequently textile manufacturers are facing a very serious complication in regard to future production.

"There were not so many merchants in the market from the cotton-growing States as would have been here under normal conditions, and those who were here operated conservatively. Many merchants from all other sections have visited the market and have bought what they needed for the next few weeks. The total volume of business for the week compares favorably with that of the corresponding period a year ago."



Clason Point Military Academy

A Catholic Boarding and Day School for Boys

Incorporated by the Board of Regents. Under the supervision of the Christian Brothers. Graduates into the leading colleges and Prepares for Business.

32nd YEAR BEGINS SEPT. 17TH.

The Academy, within the environs of the Metropolis, combines town and country advantages; ideally situated in the midst of a 110-acre Park of great natural beauty—which lends itself to athletics and all outdoor sports of track and field. The military discipline—and the broad areas of the Parade Ground bordering on the waters of Long Island Sound—are only two of many features that appeal to the boy. For catalogue giving details in picture and story, address

REV. BROTHER EDMUND, Principal,
CLASON POINT MILITARY ACADEMY,
(Bronx,) New York City.

Day and Evening Classes

BEGINNING SEPTEMBER 21

Educational Department

Stenography and Typewriting, Dressmaking, Millinery, Cooking, English, Art, Elocution, Mandolin and Guitar, Literary Club, Reading Clubs.

Gymnasium

Well-equipped gymnasium for women and girls. Drills, Folk Dances, Games, Basket Ball, Tennis.

Harlem Branch Y. W. C. A.,

74 West 124th Street

THE BROWN SCHOOL OF TUTORING

Boys' School & Office, 241 W. 75th St. Girls' School 239 W. 75th St.

OPEN ALL YEAR

Founded 1906. Thorough preparation for schools and colleges in half the time taken by class schools. Fifteen teachers, each with at least 12 years' experience. Lessons at home or school. Pupils taught how to study and how to acquire independence of thought.

"A SCHOOL WITH AN ATMOSPHERE OF WORK"

SUMMER RESIDENT TUTORING.

Long Island, Jersey Coast, Greenwich, Conn., etc.

Many Boys Fail to Pass FOR COLLEGE IN JUNE

Not usually because they are stupid, but because of the "grade system" of their schools and a consequent lack of individual attention. If they expect to enter in September they will find that

THE GROFF SCHOOL

with its limited number of students and its unexcelled record of success, offers unusual opportunities for rapid progress at its Summer Session.

Boarding and Day School. Unexcelled Facilities. 259 West 75th St., N. Y. Phone 744 Columbus.

Chappaqua Mountain Institute,

VALHALLA, WESTCHESTER CO., N. Y. A Home School for Girls in the Real Country, under care of Friends. Boys admitted under 14 years (separate dep't.) Home Mother for young children. 43d year. 25 miles from N. Y. 70 acres; 500 ft. elevation. Primary, Preparatory and Finishing Courses. Music, Art, Domestic Science, Manual Training and Commercial Dep'ts. Gymnasium. Opens Sept. 21st. Rates $325 to $350. Catalog. Box 400.

Collegiate School For Boys

Founded 1638

Is a College Preparatory School with strong Primary and Junior Grades. Modern school building. Large Gymnasium. Afternoon outing classes.

277th year begins Sept. 28th.

241-43 W. 77th St., New York

A. F. Warren, Headmaster

THE LANKENAU SCHOOL FOR GIRLS

22d St. and Girard Av., Philadelphia, Pa. Primary, Grammar, High School courses. Domestic Science. Conducted by Lutheran Deaconesses.

Men and Boys

Now is the time to send in your name for catalogues of the sixty different courses of the Day & Evening Schools of the 23rd St. Y. M. C. A. 213 W. 23d St., N. Y.

IRVING SCHOOL

L. D. RAY, 33 WEST 84TH ST.

BOYS FROM 6 TO 20. ALL DEPARTMENTS.

150 Graduates Have Entered College.

No home study for boys under fifteen.

Outing Classes for Younger Boys.

Telephone 4836 Schuyler for year-book.

BORDENTOWN MILITARY INSTITUTE.

Thorough courses, able teachers, excellent discipline and healthful situation. Preparation for college or business. Write for catalogue.

THE PRINCIPAL.

Bordentown-on-the-Delaware, N. J.

St. Paul's

Location: Beautiful and healthful Garden City, Long Island. 18 miles from New York.

Equipment: Fireproof buildings; gymnasium; swimming pool; 30 acres of athletic fields.

Instruction: Both class and individual instruction given. Prepares for any college or scientific school. A lower school for younger boys.

Fall Term Begins September 17th. Buildings Now Open. Catalogue on request.

WALTER R. MARSH, Headmaster, Box 17, Garden City, L. I.

PACKARD COMMERCIAL SCHOOL

Lexington Ave. & 35th St.

Commercial, stenographic, and secretarial courses.

FALL TERM OPENS SEPTEMBER 1.

Send for prospectus. No solicitors.

Courses in Higher Accounting and Auditing—a thorough preparation for C. P. A. Examinations.

Berkeley School

72nd St. and West End Ave.

Boarding and Day School for Boys

35th YEAR

Prepares Boys Thoroughly for all Colleges and Technical Schools

Individual instruction; all light rooms; obligatory gymnastic and outdoor exercise. Special department for primary boys. 700 graduates have entered college.

Illustrated Catalogue upon application.

LAW SCHOOL FORDHAM UNIVERSITY

140 NASSAU STREET

Near Federal and County Courts, Brooklyn Bridge, Subway, Hudson Tunnel.

Afternoon Classes, 4:15 to 6:15.

Evening Classes, 7:45 to 9:45.

Term Begins Sept. 24. CASE SYSTEM.

Tuition Fee One Hundred Dollars.

Catalogue sent on application to Registrar.

MANHATTAN COLLEGE

Broadway and 131st St., New York.

FOUNDED 1853.

Brothers of the Christian Schools

College of Arts and Letters.

College of Civil Engineering.

High School—College Preparatory.

High School of Commerce.

PREPARES FOR LAW, MEDICAL, DENTAL AND OTHER PROFESSIONAL COURSES.

Resident and Day Scholars. Write for Catalogue. Studies will be resumed Sept. 9th.

The Berlitz School of Languages

Madison Square, (1,122 Broadway,)

Harlem Branch, 343 Lenox Av., nr. 127th St.

Brooklyn " 218-220 Livingston St.

Reduced Summer Rates Now in Force.

The Tome School

AN ENDOWED PREPARATORY SCHOOL

Thomas Stockham Baker, Ph. D.,
Port Deposit, Md.

PRATT SCHOOL—63-64 West 45th St. Individual instruction, day, evening; Shorthand, Bookkeeping, Stenotype. Summer session.

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Quick Resale of Madison Avenue Apartment Block Front—$185,000 Loaned for Six Bronx Apartments Near New York University—Sale Near Gramercy Park—Suburban Deals.

It was reported yesterday that ex-Gov. William M. Brown of Pennsylvania, who recently purchased the two eleven-story apartment houses occupying the easterly block front on Madison Avenue, between Eighty-second and Eighty-third Streets, had sold the property to a syndicate of Brooklyn investors. The two houses have a frontage on the avenue of 200 feet and 90 feet on each street.

They were bought by ex-Gov. Brown last April from the builders, the Alpha Construction Company, Adolph Hirschfeld, President, being the owner of the southerly house, and the Mansad Construction Company, Emanuel M. Krulewitch, President, being the owner of the northerly structure. At that time the Stewart Manor tract near Garden City, of about 2,000 lots, was given in part payment. In the present deal, Gov. Brown, it is said, takes in part payment a large tract of lots in Plainfield, N. J.

Sale in Gramercy Park Section.

An investor has purchased the residence and studio of Frederick J. Sterner, the architect, at 139 East Nineteenth Street. The structure is three stories high, of brick construction, on a lot 23 by 75 feet, located between Irving Place and Third Avenue.

It has been held at $50,000. Recently Mr. Sterner purchased the two three-story dwellings at 154 and 156 East Sixty-third Street, which he plans to convert into one residence.

$185,000 Bronx Building Loan.

One of the largest building loans that has been made for some time to an individual operator in the Borough of the Bronx, was obtained yesterday by the University Building Company from the City Mortgage Company. The loan was for $185,000, and has been given for the erection of six five-story houses on the southeast corner of University and Burnside Avenues. The new buildings will cover a plot 328.8 by 193.1. It is the largest apartment house operation ever undertaken in that western section of the Borough. The plot is well situated, being on a wide avenue and diagonally opposite the extensive grounds of the New York University.

Bronx Sales.

Kurz & Uren, Inc., have sold for Charles Dammeyer 1,750 Topping Avenue, a three-story three-family brick house on a plot 25 by 95, to Alfred Auslander for cash.

The two-story frame dwelling 1,027 East 179th Street has been sold to an investor by A. Quaranto. The property was held at $6,600.

Brooklyn.

Walter L. Post has purchased from the Alco Building Company 2,125 Seventy-sixth Street.

Shampan & Shampan have prepared plans for two apartment houses to be erected on a plot 100 by 150 on the east side of Ocean Parkway, 100 feet north of Beverley Road, to cost $80,000, for the Comet Construction Company.

Long Island.

Arthur F. Tomlinson & Co. have sold for the Edgemere Crest Company, Maximilian Morgenthau President, a plot 50 feet by 140 on the easterly side of Harriman Avenue at Edgemere Crest, L. I., to Griffith G. Scott, who will erect on it a modern brick cottage for all-year occupancy.

The Windsor Land and Improvement Company sold, at Hempstead, to Richard Warren a plot, 40 by 106, on Grand Avenue; to F. J. Corrizzo a plot, 40 by 100, on Milburn Avenue, and to Samuel Friedman a plot, 40 by 135, on Tompkins Place.

The T. B. Ackerson Company reports the following plot sales at Brightwaters, L. I.: Two plots on Woodland Drive in the Lake section, 139 by 150, to John F. Moore; a plot, 80 by 230, on Lake View Avenue West, Lake section, to Mrs. Frances Dillion of Manhattan; a plot 100 by 150, on Pine Acres Boulevard, Oaks section, to Chester Dunkly of Manhattan, and a plot, 200 by 150, on Baldwin Boulevard, Pine section, to Mrs. Caroline K. Chester of Manhattan.

New Jersey.

E. H. Peck has sold for O. H. Chesebro a building site, 100 by 144 feet, at northwest corner of Washington and Burton Avenues, Hasbrouck Heights; also a plot, 100 by 144, fronting on Central Avenue, for $7,000.

Ralph O. Smith has sold for cash his residence at 14 Wilde Place, Montclair, to Louis H. Parker, who will shortly occupy it. The transaction was effected through the firm of Hughes & Whitby.

The Hasbrouck Park Land Company sold at Hasbrouck Heights to Ogden Mann a plot 50 by 100 on Boulevard, to B. L. Copell a plot 50 by 100 on Collins Avenue, and to C. Stone a plot 75 by 100 on Burton Avenue.

Suburban.

E. H. Peck has sold for the Chesebro-Davidson Realty Company fifteen large building sites at Shelter Island Heights, N. Y. The entire fifteen plots brought about $10,000.

Dwellings Leased.

Slawson & Hobbs have rented for J. J. Talley to Dr. M. Y. Johnson the three-story dwelling at 162 West Eighty-fifth Street.

Pease & Elliman have leased for Emiel Seyd the three-story house at 232 West Seventy-first Street to John R. Ward.

Shaw & Co. have leased the three-story and basement dwelling at 219 East 116th Street for Jeannie M. Copland and the three-story house at 342 West 123d Street for Mary Olmsted.

Commercial Leases.

Goodale, Perry & Dwight have rented the store and basement at 54 West Twenty-second Street to Thomas C. Henry.

The Manhattan Avenue Theatre, at the southwest corner of Manhattan Avenue and 109th Street, built recently, has been leased for five years at a rental of $18,000 a year by the 109th Street Theatre Corporation. The property was bought last September from the estate of Jacob S. Bernheimer. It has a seating capacity of 1,003. The lease was recorded yesterday.

Real Estate Notes.

Later returns to Bradstreet's Journal of building expenditures in the United States during July do not materially alter the preliminary showing made last week, which pointed to a slight decrease from June, but a good-sized gain over July of last year.

The five-story building at 456 Broadway on lot 25 by 100 will be sold at Supreme Court sale next Wednesday, Aug. 19, at the Vesey Street Salesroom, by the M. Morgenthau Jr. Co., auctioneers.

Applications for eighty-seven new buildings at an estimated cost of $296,480 were filed this week in the Queens Building Bureau.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

AT 14 VESEY ST.

By Henry Brady.

115th St, 338 East, s s, 175 ft w of 1st Av, 25x100.11, four-story tenement and stores; New York Trust Co. et al. against Carmela Palermo et al.; M. S. Borland, attorney; E. A. McShane, referee; due, $13,935.33; taxes, &c., $302.80; to Louis Masucci for $14,100.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

129th St, n s, 228.6 ft e of 3d Av, for a three-story warehouse, 68.5x121.7, (fireproof;) Estate of C. Leicester Payne, 165 Broadway, owner; Hopkins & McEntee, 37 East 28th St., architect; cost, $30,000.

Honeywell Av, w s, 100 ft n of 180th St, for a one-story brick garage, 18x20; Philip De Blasi, on premises, owner; Chris F. Lohse, 428 East 83d St, architect; cost, $625.

Castle Hill Av, s w corner Ellis Av, for a one-story brick shop, 20x18; Frank Gass, 2,215 Westchester Av, owner; B. Ebeling, 135 Westchester Square, architect; cost, $1,000.

Alterations.

Items under $5,000 omitted.

Barrow St, 10, to a five-story tenement; Mrs. F. Guntzer, 220 East 40th St, owner; H. Regelman, 133 7th St, architect; cost, $5,000.

Broadway, 51, to a six-story office building; Estate of M. L. Campbell, 37 Cedar St, owner; Wells Fargo & Co., premises, lessee; G. Butler, 62 West 45th St, architect; cost, $15,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

FRIDAY, AUG. 14.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

AMSTERDAM AV, e s, 50.8 ft n of 94th St, 25x82; Bernhard Gerdes to Ferdinand H. Stellhorn, 603 Amsterdam Av, (mtg $20,000,) all liens, Aug. 12; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.$100

BLEECKER ST, 388, w s, 19 ft n of Perry St, 19x50; Henry A. Wingert to Augusta Young, (mtg $8,000,) July 1, 1910; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway......$100

SAME PROPERTY; Augusta Young to Mary A. Thornton, 500 West 143d St, (mtg $8,000,) Aug. 12; same attorney..........$1

SAME PROPERTY; Mary A. Thornton to Antonio Ruggiero, 273 Bleecker St, (mtg $8,000,) Aug. 13; same attorney..........$1

BROOME ST, s s, 25 ft e of Essex St, 25x75; George Gillespie and another, executors, &c., of Ellen Fitzpatrick, to Mary E. Murphy, 617 West 179th St, Ellen F. O'Reilly, 31 West 96th St, Elizabeth Gaynor, 168 West 99th St, and Teresa I., Joseph D., and Edward J. O'Reilly, 31 West 96th St, ½ part, B. and S. and confirmation deed, July 1; attorneys, Gillespie & O'Connor, 20 Vesey St..........$1

CATHARINE SLIP, 13 to 15, e s, 35.10x—; Graham Siegel Co. to Sarah Barfiel, 1,741 Sterling Place, Brooklyn, (mtg $10,000,) Aug. 3; attorney, Abraham Rockmore, 26 Court St., Brooklyn..........$1

FORT WASHINGTON AV, s e corner of 187th St, 173.10x—; P. & D. Realty Corpn. to Getskay Realty Co., 3 West 28th St, Aug. 13, (mtg $405,000;) attorneys, Waschler & K., 141 Broadway..........$100

MADISON AV, w s, 39.11 ft n of 126th St, 20x85; 125th St, s s, 77.11 ft e of 2d Av, 46.9x—; 124th St, n s, 80 ft e of 2d Av, 20.6x—; 94th St, s s, 425 ft w of Central Park West, 50x100.8; Alice Floy and others to Floy Real Estate Co., 165 Broadway, July 11; attorney, T. W. Foster, 257 Broadway..........$1

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, s e corner of 88th St, 100.8x100; Charter Construction Co. to Philip Livingston, at Bar Harbor, Me., (mtg $500,000,) July 30; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway..........$100

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, n e corner of 112th St, 104.4x168.1; Philip Livingston to Charter Construction Co., 119 West 40th St, July 21, (mtg $325,000;) attorney, W. H. Ostrander, 99 Nassau St..........$100

SAME PROPERTY; Charter Construction Co. to Mathew Micolino and others, 241 West 102d St, (mtg $325,000,) July 30; attorney same..........$100

6TH AV, e s, 22.9 ft s of 8th St, 22.9x80; Julius Eloskey to Brown-Weiss Realties, 63 Park Row, May 23, (mtg $25,000;) attorney, J. H. Zieser, 63 Park Row..........$100

12TH ST, n s, 239.7 ft e of 6th Av, 58.5x103.3; Louis Sachs to Julius E. Siegel, 105 Audubon Av, Aug. 13; attorneys, Rose & P., 128 Broadway..........$1

12TH ST, n s, 102 ft e of 6th Av, 87.6x103.3; Louis Sachs to Julius E. Siegel, 105 Audubon Av, Aug. 13; same attorney..........$1

28TH ST, s s, 201.8 ft e of 7th Av, 46.6x—; Mathew Micolino to Charter Const. Co., 119 West 40th St, July 28, (mtg $36,000;) attorney, New York Title Co., 135 Broadway..........$1

80TH ST, s s, 138.1 ft w of Avenue A, 80.8x102.2; Stanton St, s s, 82.11 ft e of Chrystie St, 17.9x75; Sidney Wallach to Breinchen Wallach and others, executors, 130 East 79th St, Aug. 13; attorney, Sidney Wallach, 55 William St..........$1

88TH ST, s s, 184.5 ft e of Park Av, 25.6x100.8; Abraham J. Benaim to Sophie D. Levy, 1,867 7th Av, Dec. 28, 1913, (mtg $24,000;) attorney, H. P. Goldstein, 35 Nassau St..........$100

102D ST, 113 and 115 West, n s, 195.10 ft w of Columbus Av, 45.10x100.11; Fannie Schuster to Minnie Bendheim, 1,978 Morris Av, all title, all liens, July 10; attorney, A. Rosenbaum, 141 Liberty St..........$100

114TH ST, 166 and 168 East, s s, 159.4 ft e of Lexington Av, 40.8x100.10; Clara Heyman to Volkian Realty Corp., 346 Broadway, (mtg $50,500,) all liens, Aug. 5; attorney, Jacob I. Berman, 346 Broadway..........$100

114TH ST, 10 East, s s, 100 ft e of 5th Av, 25x100.11; Maseba Realty Co. to Samuel Pilscheck, 20 East 114th St, (mtg $19,500,) all liens, Aug. 13; attorney, Benjamin Swartz, 192 Broadway..........$100

119TH ST, n s, 245 ft w of Lenox Av, 20x100.11; Paul D. Bieber to Adolf Bieber, 119 West 119th St, July 1, (mtg $12,500;) address, Paul D. Bieber, 135 Broadway..$100

122D ST, n s, 100 ft e of 8th Av, 20x100.11; Eva A. Marbach to Margaret A. Bouvet, 501 West 138th St, Aug. 5, (mtg $18,333.33;) attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway..........$100

134TH ST, n s, 275 ft e of 7th Av, 25x99.11; Paul M. Crandall, referee, to Hy. D. Brewster, 44 West 71st St, Aug. 12, (mtg $13,000;) attorney, E. H. Tatum, 20 Broad St..........$5,000

141ST ST, 227 and 229 West, n s, 400 ft w of 7th Av, 62.6x99.11; Matilda Sussman to Carolina de Vito, Port Reading, N. J., (mtg $75,000,) July 31; attorney, D. C. de Vito, 233 Broadway..........$100

SAME PROPERTY; Carolina de Vito to Julian H. Kern, Ursino, Union County, N. J., all liens, Aug. 10; attorneys, Vail & McLean, 120 Broad St, Elizabeth, N. J..$1

142D ST, s s, 438 ft e of Broadway, 15x99.11; Margaret A. Bouvet to Eva A. Marbach, 503 East 146th St, Aug. 7, (mtg $12,550;) attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway..........$100

Bronx.

AVENUE A, e s, at line between Lots 300 and 301, strip runs e 131x n 2x w 131x s 2, part of Lot 301, map of farm of Charles Berrian; Adeline M. White to John J. Curtin, 2,395 Morris Av, Aug. 12; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.$100

BATHGATE AV, 1,696, e s, 16.8x120; John Kirkpatrick to Helen Heyman, 911 Simpson St, Aug. 13; attorney, S. W. Freedman, 55 Liberty St..........$100

CLAREMONT PARKWAY, 417, w s, 37.6x83.5x37.6x83.3; John B. Schadel to Jennie Walker, 403 Avenue C, Brooklyn, July 23, (mtg $25,000;) attorney, I. Cook, 189 Montague St, Brooklyn..........$100

FIELDSTON ROAD, s e corner of 261st St, 112.5x50x128.6x51.2; also Lots 59 and 60, map of F. P. and H. A. Forster; Lester H. Carragan to Margaret Carragan, 782 East 17th St, ½ part, Aug. 1; attorney, Henry Guinane, 100 William St..........$100

FORD ST, s e corner of Tiebout Av, 164.2x106.6x165x99.11; Obark Realty Co. to John A. Steinmetz, 942 Bronx Park South, Aug. 13; attorney, J. A. Steinmetz, 1,007 East 180th St..........$100

FULTON AV, 1,773, w s, 40x105.8x40x107.2; also Fulton Av, 1,771, w s, 40x104.1x40x105.8; Nathan Greenberg to Bertha Greenberg, 1,721 Fulton Av, Aug. 13; attorneys, Kantrowitz & E., 320 Broadway..........$100

GARDEN ST, n s, 365.2 ft w of Southern Boulevard, 50x227.2, to s s of Old Kingsbridge Road; Luigi Lavecchia to John McCallum, 323 East 22d St, July 15, (mtg $7,000;) attorney, John McCallum, 323 East 22d St..........$100

GRAND BOULEVARD AND CONCOURSE, n e corner of 205th St, 96.5x4.8x97.5x22.6; Louise Matter, individually and as executrix, to Charles William Rabadan, Aug. 13; attorney, Lawyers Title Co., 160 Broadway..........$800

HOE AV, e s, 179.5 ft n of Freeman St, 50x100; Arburtus Realty Co. to Galveston Building Co., 1,289 Hoe Av, Aug. 10; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway..........$100

LOT 4, map of Harrington estate; Bentz Contracting Co., Inc., to Peder M. Pederson, Dudley Av, n s, 50 ft w of William St, Aug. 7; attorney, Lawyers Title Co., 160 Broadway..........$100

LOTS 117 to 120, map of New York Catholic Protectory; Salvatore Banome to Benedict Avenue Realty Co., Inc., 49 Prince St, Aug. 13, (mtg $4,000;) attorneys, Roelker, B. & S., 62 William St..........$1

MARMION AV, s e s, old line at n e s of 177th St, 115.8x50.2x115.9x50.2; Bertha Levy to Bronx County Construction Co., 1,029 Tremont Av, Aug. 4; attorney, C. S. Levy, 1,029 Tremont Av..........$100

MORRIS AV, e s, 128 ft s of High Bridge Road, 230x142; Wilhelmina C. Webb and another to Adeline M. White, Aug. 13, 1896; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway..........$1

PARK AV, w s, 287.8 ft s of 187th St, 150x95.8x150.1x105.9; Max Bendit, referee, to Hamilton Securities Co., 165 Broadway, Aug. 13, (mtg $96,000;) attorneys, Fletcher, S. & L., 165 Broadway..........$40,000

SHEIL ST, s e corner of 5th Av, 75x100; Amelia M. Mark to Sylvia A. Mark, 1,410 74th St, Brooklyn, N. Y., July 21, (mtg $1,500;) attorneys, Shiland & H., 149 Broadway..........$100

TIEBOUT AV, e s, 24.11 ft s of Ford St, 75x100.4x79x100; River Realty Co. to Obark Realty Co., 1,007 East 180th St, Aug. 13; attorney, J. A. Steinmetz, 1,007 East 180th St..........$100

TURNPIKE ROAD leading from New York to Boston, s e s at n e s of road leading to Odell's of Town Landing, contains about 6 acres, except part taken by City of New York; Elisa Erlanger to Charles K. Beekman, 535 Park Av, and another, July 31; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway..........$100

WASHINGTON AV, w s, old line, 48.6 ft s of 2d St, old line, 75x100; Thomas W. McKnight, referee, to North Side Mortgage Corporation, 391 East 149th St, Aug. 10; attorneys, Cloche, K. & R., 391 East 149th St..........$4,500

174th ST, 513 East, n s, 40x100; Phoenix Ingraham, referee, to Sarah Sanberg, 1,049 Morris Av, Aug. 12, (mtg $27,250;) attorneys, Morrison & S., 320 Broadway..$5,900

179TH ST, n s, 95.2 ft e of Mohegan Av, 50x99.1; Obark Realty Co. to John A. Steinmetz, 942 Bronx Park South, Aug. 13, (mtg $41,000;) attorney, J. A. Steinmetz, 1,007 East 180th St..........$100

SAME PROPERTY; John A. Steinmetz to Julius Zink, 630 Courtlandt Av, Aug. 13; same attorney..........$100

203D ST, s s, 270 ft s w of Mosholu Parkway, 50x126; Gladys S. Peebles to Natanial Erikson, 263 East 203d St, Aug. 7; attorney, John J. Brady, 2,398 Valentine Av......$1

RECORDED MORTGAGES.

With name and address of lender and lender's attorney. Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

Manhattan.

AMSTERDAM AV, e s, 50.8 ft n of 94th St, 25x82; Ferdinand H. Stellhorn to Bernhard Gerdes, 2,407 Morris Av, 3 years, Aug. 12; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway..........$20,000

CATHEDRAL PARKWAY, n s, 700 ft e of Lenox Av, 50x100; Rosewin Amusement Co. to Dela Danzig, 1,387 7th Av, Aug. 4, (prior mtg $16,000,) due Oct. 15, 1914, 6 p. c.; attorney, Kantrowitz & E., 320 Broadway..........$5,000

FERRY ST, 50, 25x55; William H. Hoople to American Mortgage Co., 48 Cedar St, 5 years, Aug. 10; attorney, Bowers & S., 48 Cedar St..........$10,000

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, s e corner of 88th St, 100.8x100; Philip Livingston to Charter Construction Co., 119 West 40th St, (prior mtg $500,000,) 5 years, 6 p. c., July 29; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway..$30,000

13TH ST, s s, 409 ft e of 7th Av, 44x103.3; Joseph Harbater and another to Charles J. Fox, 1,450 60th St, Brooklyn, Aug. 10, due Feb. 10, 1917, 6 p. c.; attorney, A. Madeo, 26 Court St., Brooklyn..........$2,000

106TH ST, s s, 100 ft e of Riverside Drive, 23x100.11; Hudson Investing Co. to Brooklyn Trust Co., 177 Montague St, Brooklyn, Aug. 13, 3 years; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance Co., 160 Broadway..........$30,000

114TH ST, s s, 100 ft e of 5th Av, 25x100.11; Samuel Pilscheck to Maseba Realty Co., 290 Broadway, Aug. 13, (prior mtg $19,500,) instalments, 6 p. c.; attorney, Myers & S., 290 Broadway..........$3,400

SAME PROPERTY; same to Herman Brand, 443 East 57th St, (prior mtg $23,200,) 1 year, as per bond, Aug. 13; attorney, Joseph G. Abraham, 30 Church St..........$1,000

Bronx.

GRANT AV, s w corner of 165th St, 81.2x201 to Sherman Av x irregular; Kovacs Construction Co. to Realty Operating Co., 15 Wall St, Aug. 11, demand, 6 p. c.; attorney, R. T. Wood, 527 5th Av..........$27,000

HOE AV, e s, 179.5 ft n of Freeman St, 50x100; Galveston Building Co. to Arbutus Realty Co., 2 Rector St, Aug. 10, 1 year, 6 p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway..........$6,000

LONGFELLOW AV, w s, 250 ft s of Garrison Av, 100x100; Schlatter Embroidery Co. to Mathias Haffen, 2,970 Marion Av, Aug. 13, 3 years, 5½ p. c.; attorneys, Frees & McE., 3,029 3d Av..........$3,500

LOT 4, Map Harrington Estate; Peder M. Pederson to Alfred N. Morris, Throgs Neck, N. Y., Aug. 13, 10 years, 3 p. c.; attorney, Frank Gass, 2,215 Westchester Av..........$3,500

LOTS 49 and 50, Map of F. P. & H. A. Forster; Lillian E. Herrmann to Charles Stumpf, 1,028 Jamaica Av., Woodhaven, L. I., Aug. 13, 1 year, interest as per bond; attorneys, Harrison, E. & B., 59 Wall St..........$1,000

LOTS 1 and 16, Map of Allen Estate; Pasquale Rosato to Model B. & L. Assn. of Mott Haven, 2,663 3d Av, Aug. 6, instalments, 6 p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway..........$1,375

TURNPIKE ROAD, leading from New York to Boston, s e s at n e s of road leading to Odell's or Town Landing, contains 6 303-1,000 acres except part taken by City of New York; Charles H. Beekman and another to Elisa S. Erlanger, 10 Rue Weber, Paris, France, July 17, due April 1, 1919, 6 p. c.; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway..........$14,000

TOWNSEND AV, w s, 40 ft n of 175th St, 30x100; Annie F. La Vigne to Herman F. Epple, 2,516 Grand Av, Aug. 12, 3 years; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway..........$2,500

RECORDED LEASES.

Manhattan.

With name and address of lessee.

AMSTERDAM AV, 318-328, all; Elizabeth D. Walton and others, trustee, to Livingston Radiator Manufacturing Co., 136 West 52d St, 21 years from Oct. 1, 1914; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway..........$13,500

BAYARD ST, 70, store floor; Beckie Gross to Joseph Rosenberg, 70 Bayard St, 5 10-12 years from July 1, 1914; attorney, Louis A. Solomon, 41 Park Row..........$1,320

BAYARD ST, 68, store and east basement; Jacob Rosenberg to Morris H. Savitt, 68 Bayard St, 4 years from May 1, 1915; attorney, Louis Lebewohl, 5 Elizabeth St..........$1,500

MOTT ST, 7 and 9, all; J. B. Smith to Soy Kee & Co., 7 Mott St, 10 years from Oct. 15, 1914; attorneys, Glasston & H., 31 Nassau St..........$6,000

ST. NICHOLAS AV, 185, corner store; Joseph Brucker to Alex Liebowitz, 271 West 119th St, 5 years from Sept. 1, 1914; attorney, Samuel Sprung, 277 Broadway..........$840

9TH ST, 814-6 East, all; Harris Mandelbaum and another to Joseph Shenk, 62 West 107th St, 3 years from May 1, 1913; attorneys, Eisman, L. C. & L., 135 Broadway..........$6,000

170TH ST, 555 West, all; Marguerite I. Berg to Leo Abraham, 522 West 136th St, 1 year from Sept. 1, 1914; attorney, Leo Abraham, 816 East 160th St..........$8,400

MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

BROADWAY, n w corner of 47th St, 155.7x100; Gimbel Brothers, New York, against Amusement Restaurant Co., Inc., owner and contractor..........$5,500

LEXINGTON AV, 1,513; Harry Pine against Bertha Wolf, owner and contractor.....$18

6TH AV, 624; J. P. Zurla Tile Co. against Alvina McAleenan, owner; Louise B. O'Donohue, lessee; Charles Koster, contractor.$175

36TH ST, 421 West; Harry Ping against Bertha Wolf, owner and contractor.....$109

83D ST, 13 West; Edwin C. Worns against Mary B. Hall, owner; Gamble Realty Co., contractor..........$7

83D ST, 11 West; Edwin C. Worns against Charles W. Lindsley, owner; Gamble Realty Co., contractor..........$8

SATISFIED MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

BROADWAY, n w corner of 72d St; Cornell & Underhill against Morris Schinasi and others, July 29, 1914..........$433

PARK AV, n w corner of 66th St.; Atlas Paint Co. against Fullerton-Weaver Realty Co., Jan. 26, 1914..........$295

PARK AV, 640; Bethlehem Steel Co. against same, Jan. 26, 1914..........$5,101

SAME PROPERTY; Braunfels, Browning & Co. against same, Jan. 26, 1914..........$166

SAME PROPERTY; Eastern Steel Co. against same, Jan. 24, 1914..........$8,640

SAME PROPERTY; Lukens Iron and Steel Co. against same, Jan. 27, 1914......$1,135

Bronx.

3D AV, 3,347 to 3,375; Louis Greenberg against Brande Paper Co. and others, July 2, 1914..........$150

LIS PENDENS.

Manhattan.

MADISON AV, n w corner 126th St, 19.11x85; Sarah J. Morton against Annie M. Keenan and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, C. A. Moran.

RIVINGTON ST, 227; Morris Nathanson against Abraham Schwartz and others, (action to set aside deed, &c.;) attorney, A. B. Greenberg.

ST. NICHOLAS AV, n w corner 164th St, 133.4x171.5; East River Mill and Lumber Co. against 164th Street Building Co., Incorporated, and others, (action to foreclose mechanic's lien;) attorneys, Williams, Folsom & Strouse.

49TH ST, 68 West; Elizabeth Irwin against John J. Tierney and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, G. F. Alexander.

50TH ST, s s, 106 ft e of 7th Av, 40x100.4; Theodore Riehl against Theresa Abelson and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Harris, Corwin, Gunnison & Meyers.

55TH ST, n s, 140 ft e of Madison Av, 16.6x100.5; Edith E. Adams against Frank Adams, (action to establish lien;) attorneys, Brown, Cooksey & Myers.

57TH ST, 102 West; Mathilda Gordon against Mollie H. Van Baar and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, I. Cohen.

107TH ST, 67 West; Hettie Rothschild against Ethel R. Prager and others, (assignment of dower, &c.;) attorney, S. R. Lash.

113TH ST, s s, 20 ft e of 4th Av, 16x100.11; Margaret W. Burdsall against Michael Kelly and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Wilson, Barker & Wagner.

Bronx.

FIELD ST, e s, 100 ft n of Rook St, 50x100; Frederick C. Hardy against John A. Burns and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, L. G. Friess.

JEROME AV, 2,353; Harlem Savings Bank against Margaret J. Ellis and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, E. S. Clinch.

JEROME AV, 2,351; Harlem Savings Bank against Margaret J. Ellis and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, E. S. Clinch.

PROSPECT AV, 1,400, and Jennings St, 1,049; Christopher J. Doody against Ferdinand W. Fey and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. H. Hull.

SECOND AV, e s, 425 ft n of 2d St, 25x100; Mary K. Owen against Emily Edgley and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, R. W. MacKewan.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

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AUCTIONEERS

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LEAVITT BUILDING

Store has 5,500 Sq. Ft.

Mezzanine has 2,000 "

Basement has 5,500 "

Total Area 13,000 "

Ceilings are 18 ft. 8 in.

Frontage is 52 ft. 0 in.

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100% Sprinklers.

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GAINSBOROUGH STUDIOS

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Beautiful Brick Houses

FOR RENT, $30.

Semi-detached brick-and-stone, 7 rooms; elegantly decorated; send for booklet.

MANAGER, 60A Liberty St., N. Y.

Phone Cort. 2552.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

West Side.

Above 110th St. and Washington Heights.

BRYN MAWR Opp. Columbia University. Cor. Amsterdam Ave. 420 West 121st St.

Large, light corner apartments, 6 & 7 rooms; exceptionally low rents, $60-$65. Apply Superintendent, or L. SCHLECHTER, 217 West 110th St.

CITY HOUSES TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

20 EAST 81ST STREET,

NEAR FIFTH AV.

4-story and basement house; can be leased at half ordinary rent.

Much Cheaper Than Apartment.

CARETAKER ON PREMISES

WM. S. MAY & CO.,

749 Fifth Ave., near 57th St.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

NEW BUILDING

135 West 79th Street

Between Columbus & Amsterdam Avs.

Subway Station at Corner.

Now Open for Inspection

New Idea Small Apartments

EXTRA LARGE ROOMS

Other Special Features.

3 & 4 Rooms

Completely Equipped Kitchens.

Extra Maids' Rooms if Desired.

Rental $900 to $1,300

APPLY SUPERINTENDENT ON PREMISES, OR

BING & BING, 119 West 40th St. Telephone, 6410—Bryant.

West Side.

Above 110th St. and Washington Heights.

"The Imperator has just been completed, and I wish to assure the public that no expense has been spared to make it perfect and modern in every detail." ROBERT M. SILVERMAN, Owner.

The IMPERATOR

725 RIVERSIDE DRIVE

Southerly cor. 150th St.

NEW—11 STORIES.

Absolutely Fire and Sound Proof.

Every Room an Outside Room.

5 Rooms	6 Rooms	7 Rooms
$900, $1,000	$1,000, $1,100	$1,400, $1,700

2 AND 3 BATHS,

Spacious foyer, abundance of closet room.

Many New Features

Rental Representative on premises daily.

Bert G. Faulhaber & Co., Agents

Broadway & 156th St.

PHONE AUDUBON 870.

MR. COLEMAN

"There is Peace and Comfort at your"

MORNINGSIDE PARK APARTMENTS

4 Rooms, $40-$45

5 " $50-$60

6 " $60-$75

7 " $80-$85

40 MORNINGSIDE AVE.

CORNER WEST 118TH ST.

THE ANNAMERE

609 WEST 115TH ST.

Between Riverside Drive and Broadway, one block from 116th Street Subway station. Best value in the city.

7 rooms & bath; rents $900-$1,000

8 rooms & bath; rent 1,200

THE MARKENFIELD

605-611 WEST 111TH ST.

Overlooking the Hudson.

6 rooms & bath; rents $900-$1,020

5 rooms & bath; rents 660- 840

4 rooms & bath; rents 600- 660

THE LUCETINE

35 WEST 96TH ST.

High class fireproof building, between Central Park West and Columbus Av.; express subway station at 96th St.; 7 rooms and bath; all large outside rooms; rent $1,200.

LEROY COVENTRY,

156 West 72d St. Tel. 4939 Col.

5, 7, 8 & 9 ROOMS,

1 & 2 BATHS.

Exceptional Apartments, with Large Outside Rooms.

Six-story Elevator House

NORTHWEST CORNER

St. Nicholas Av. & 150th St.

PRIVATE HOUSE NEIGHBORHOOD.

Well arranged, abundance of closet room, attractive entrance, all-night service.

W. D. MORGAN, Agent, 3,573 B'way, (147 St.)

BANCROFT APARTMENTS

509 West 121st St.

To lease from Sept. 1st.

2 and 3 Rooms, KITCHENETTE AND BATH

Rentals $35 to $62.50

Maid Service if desired. Restaurant.

Apply on premises or

Bancroft Holding Co., 149 Broadway.

Doctors—Dentists—Dressmakers

ATTENTION!

6 Large Rooms 1840 7th Av.

—on—

6 Ground Floor Near 111 Street

Convenient to Subway and Elevated Station. $50

EMSWORTH HALL,

433-435 CONVENT AV.,

S. E. Corner of 149th Street.

A few apartments will be vacant Oct. 1st. 6 rooms and 2 baths, rent $840; 8 and 9 rooms and 2 baths, Cor., rent $1,320. Inquire of Supt. on premises, or owners, Buek Construction Co. 7 East 42d St.

7TH AVENUE 1840 7th Ave.

near W. 111 St.

5 ATTRACTIVE ROOMS & BATH

THIRD FLOOR $35 TOP FLOOR $30

Convenient to Subway and Elevated Stations

SAVOY COURT

3064 Bailey Av., at 231st St.

High Class 3, 4, 5 Room Apts.

Near Subway; paneled dining rooms, parquet floors, electric lights, steam heat, tiled baths, telephone, &c.; moderate rents; open for inspection and ready for occupancy Sept. 1. Supt. on premises.

HAMILTON TERRACE

CORNER 144TH STREET.

Two blocks east of Amsterdam Av.

High-Class Elevator Apartments

2-3-4-5-6-7 ROOMS AND BATH.

MODERATE RENTS. Exclusive residential section near Subway and "L."

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

West Side.

Above 110th St. and Washington Heights.

FIVE ROOMS AND BATH

Second floor corner apartment; all outside and large, beautiful, sunny rooms.

Wadsworth Ave. & 175th St.

St. Nicholas Ave. & 175th St.

W. D. MORGAN, Agent, 3,573 B'way, (147 St.)

MANHATTAN—West Side.

9 WEST STANTON 91ST ST.

Eight rooms and bath, $900.

All-night elevator; hardwood floors.

422 WEST END AV. (80TH ST.)

Seven rooms and bath, $1,300-$1,700.

All-night elevator; electric light free.

IRVINGTON

407 Central Park West (100th St.)

Eight rooms and bath, $960.

All-night elevator service.

MARION

2,612 Broadway (98th St.)

Six rooms and bath, $810 to $900.

All-night elevator; express Subway station 96th.

CARROLLTON

601 West 168th St., (opposite Subway station).

Five, six and seven rooms, one and two baths, $510-$1,620.

All-night elevator service.

BROADWAY, REMCO 98TH STREET.

'Phone, 1300—Riverside.

THE ROCHAMBEAU,

312 Manhattan Ave.,

Facing Morningside Park.

7 Rooms, all modern improvements, $70, $75.

CHAMBOLD COURT,

66 Fort Washington Ave.,

Corner 162d St.

5-6-7 rooms, 2 baths; every modern convenience. $55 to $85.

RALPH COURT,

274 West 19th St.

Elevator Apartments.

5-6 rooms; all modern improvements; $45-$55.

FREIDUS & CO.,

3,624 Broadway.

Telephone Audubon 3471.

CENTRAL PARK APARTMENTS

7th Av., 58th & 59th Sts.

Large Corner Apartment with 5 Baths.

Smaller Ones with 2 & 3 Baths.

Two Apartments suitable for physicians.

Apply at Office,

175 West 58th St.

Northwest 86th St. Corner

Central-Park-West

"LIVINGSTON"

Quality and Location Unexcelled

9 Rooms, 2-3 Baths

incl'd'g electr. light

$2,000 & up.

Supt. on premises.

STRICTLY MILANO FIREPROOF

125-127 WEST 58TH ST.

7 Rooms and Bath, $1,200-$1,800.

Standard Service. All Night Elevator.

Broadway REMCO 98th Street.

FOR CLUB PURPOSES

Very large, lofty room, 50x28, with 2 balconies, suitable for club or kindred purposes. Apply J. E. BALL, 222 West 59 St.

MANHATTAN—East Side.

THE ST. GEORGE

Stuyvesant —Park— 223 & 225 East 17th St.

8 large, light rooms, bath.

—RENT $1,300—

Location equal to corner.

All-night elevator service.

Apply to Superintendent, or

H. E. ZITTEL 7 EAST 42D ST. N. Y.

29 EAST 48TH STREET

CORNER OF MADISON AV

2 ROOMS, FOYER and BATH

Elevator and Maid Service

Rents $780 per annum and up

N. Brigham Hall & Wm. D. Bloodgood

542 5th Ave. Or on premises

STRICTLY NEW ENGLAND FIREPROOF

43, 47, 51 E. 58th, 480 Park Av., 54 E. 59th.

7 and 8 rooms and two baths, $1,200-$1,500; standard service; all night elevators.

Broadway REMCO 98th Street.

or superintendent, on premises.

995 MADISON AV.,

Northeast Corner 77th St.

Highest class modern fireproof building; 8 large sunny rooms, 3 fine baths.

LIGHTEST AND BEST VENTILATED APARTMENTS IN CITY.

Supt. on premises, or Chas. Gulden, 50 Elizabeth St.

784 PARK AVE.,

S. W. Cor. of 74th St.

First-class modern fireproof apartments, 6 and 7 rooms, 2 baths. Rents $1,400-$1,800. Inquire of Supt. on premises, or owners, Buek Construction Co., 7 East 42d St.

BRONX.

2,490 TIEBOUT AVENUE,

NEAR FORDHAM ROAD.

NEW BUILDING,

3-4-5 Rooms and Bath,

$21-$35.

Select People only.

Unusually large; every improvement; telephones; near Grand Concourse and Park; 2 minutes' walk WEST from 3d Av. "L" and N. Y. Central R. R. Fordham Station.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14.—Pressure conditions are generally unsettled tonight, although there was no precipitation of consequence west of the Mississippi River except in Northern Texas. To the eastward showers were more general, only Ohio, Southern New England and a portion of the Middle Atlantic States escaping.

Temperatures continued moderate over the Eastern half of the country, but over the Western they were high, ranging from 5 to 15 degrees above seasonal. Thunder showers will continue Saturday, and probably Sunday in the South Atlantic and Gulf States. Elsewhere the weather will be generally fair Saturday and Sunday, excepting for showers Saturday in New England and Saturday night or Sunday in the extreme Northwest.

It will continue warm Saturday in the West, and will be warmer in the Missouri and Upper Mississippi Valley. It will be warmer Sunday in the lake region and the Ohio Valley, and somewhat cooler in the extreme Northwest.

Winds for Saturday and Sunday along the North and Atlantic Coast will be moderate southwest to west; South Atlantic Coast, moderate and mostly southwest except east off the Florida coast.

FORECASTS TODAY AND SUNDAY.

Eastern and Western New York and Eastern Pennsylvania—Generally fair Saturday and Sunday.

Southern New England—Showers Saturday, followed by fair; Sunday, fair.

New Jersey—Partly cloudy Saturday and Sunday.

Northern New England—Fair Saturday, except showers in Maine; Sunday, fair.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1913.	1914.		1913.	1914.
3 A. M.	64	68	4 P. M.	74	76
6 A. M.	65	65	6 P. M.	70	76
9 A. M.	72	74	9 P. M.	67	74
12 M.	71	78	11 P. M.	67	72

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 72; for the corresponding date last year it was 69; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 72.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 72; at 8 P. M. it was 75. Maximum temperature, 79 degrees at 12:15 P. M.; minimum, 65 degrees at 6 A. M. Humidity, 78 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 78 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 29.90 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 29.88 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

A. M.	Loss.
2:45—170 E. 115 St.; not given	$50
3:25—434 E. 10 St.; W. Young & Bro.	Slight
4:05—21 W. 17 St.; Friedman & Co.	$5,000
7:55—502 W. 45 St.; Auto Holding Co.	Slight
8:25—552 E. 223d St.; Frank Cancalsky	Slight
8:50—184 2 Av.; not given	$10
9:00—45 Lexington Av.; Fred'k Loy	Slight
10:00—159 W. 100 St.; Julia Young	Slight
10:55—615 E. 167 St.; Wm. Goldberg	Slight
11:45—653-655 Lenox Av.; not given	Not Given
P. M.	
3:50—497 E. 170 St.; Jacob Koshinsky	Slight
4:00—55 Rutgers St.; Mrs. Spears	Slight
6:00—707 B'way; P. Reifs Bros.	None
6:45—17 St. and 2 Av.; M. Mulvaney	Slight
6:50—City Isl. Ry. Station; E. Golz	Slight
7:20—154 Ridge St.; Pauline Freedman	Slight
7:15—450 E. 81 St.; J. Montle	Slight
8:15—225 St. & B'way; Union R. R.	Slight
8:30—140 W. 49 St.; L. Mazzepper	Slight
8:30—21 E. 114 St.; J. Mesh	Slight
8:45—19 E. 9 St.; L. Schmid & Co.	Slight
8:45—1,421 Union Port R'd; C. of N. Y.	Slight
8:50—478 Grand St.; J. Ruderman	Slight
8:55—1,876 3 Av.; Sam Schillman	Slight
10:00—240 W. 24 St.; Mary Mullen	Slight

COURT CALENDARS.

STATE.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part II.—Seabury, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Cohalan, S.—At 10:30 A. M. No day calendar.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part II.—Smith, J.—At 10 A. M. Ex parte business.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Hendrick, J.—In re Gilbert—Phoenix Ingraham. Murray < 24-26 Vandewater St Corp—Middleton S Borland. Equitable Life Assur Soc'y<Smith—Frederick R Rich.

SUPREME COURT—Seabury, J.—Wilson<Blanchard—John H Rogan.

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Seabury, J.—William Fox<Lawrence Mulligan—William B Ellison.

SUPREME COURT—Hendrick, J.—In re J F Champlin Hotel Co—Arthur Offner.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Brady, J. Ex parte business.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Schultz, S. No day calendar.

County Court.

CHAMBERS—Southard, J. Ex parte business.

Referee Appointed.

COUNTY COURT—Southard, J. Brown<Solomon—Thomas Gilmartin.

Receiver Appointed.

COUNTY COURT—Southard, J. Marcus Schnitzer<Jacob Mendelsohn—Richard Arnold.

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of LOWENFELD BROS., Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells Thursday, Aug. 20, 1914, by order of the court, at 1 P. M., at 37 Broadway and immediately thereafter at 101 Nassau St., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of gents' furnishings, shirts, collars, hosiery, underwear, fixtures, &c. Inspection August 18th and 19th, from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M. JOHN L. LYTTLE, Receiver.

JULIUS H. REITER, Attorney for Receiver, 277 Broadway, New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of M. ROSEN COMPANY, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells Thursday, August 20th, 1914, by order of the court, at 10:30 A. M., at 539 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of desks, tables, chairs, electric fan, safe, &c. Inspection August 18th and 19th, from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M. CORNELIUS W. WICKERSHAM, Receiver.

GOLDSMITH, ROSENTHAL, MORK & BAUM, Attorneys for Receiver, 35 Nassau St., New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of CHARLES APPEL, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells Friday, Sept. 4th, 1914, by order of the court, at 10:30 A. M., at 41 East 125th St., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of mouldings, sashes, doors, furniture, safe, fixtures, &c. Inspection, Sept. 2d and 3d, from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M. CLIFFORD G. LUDVIGH, Trustee.

JULIUS H. REITER, Attorney for Trustee, 277 Broadway, New York.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

PUBLIC SALE OF PROPERTY OF NEW MEXICO CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.

NOTICE is hereby given that pursuant to the terms of the decree of foreclosure and sale entered in the District Court for the First Judicial District in and for the County of Santa Fe and State of New Mexico on May 6th, 1913, in the case of Independent Steel and Wire Company and Pittsburg Trust Company vs. New Mexico Central Railroad Company, et al., No. 3,566, and pursuant to adjournment previously had, the undersigned, Lorin C. Collins, Special Master, will sell at Public Auction to the highest bidder, at the front door of the Court House of the County of Santa Fe on Palace Avenue in the City of Santa Fe, State of New Mexico, on the 10th day of September, 1914, at Three (3) O'clock P. M., as an entirety, all that railroad of the New Mexico Central Railroad Company, beginning at Santa Fe, New Mexico, and extending in a southerly direction a distance of One hundred sixteen (116) miles to the town of Torrance, New Mexico, together with all its appurtenances, and the other property mentioned and described in said decree. For a description of the property to be sold and a detailed statement of the terms and conditions under which said sale will be made, reference is hereby made to the above-mentioned decree. LORIN C. COLLINS, Special Master.

JOHN S. WENDT, 1,261 Frick Building Annex, Pittsburgh, Pa., Solicitor for Pittsburg Trust Co., Trustee.

"I have used The New York Times Index most in keeping track of discussions in Congress, speeches made by public men on public questions, and matters of similar nature. I have found it a decided help in this line and very complete indeed."—Harry Curran Wilbur, Executive Clerk, Office of the Governor of Wisconsin.—(Published quarterly; $2 a volume, $8 a year.)—Advt.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Special to The New York Times.

Army Orders.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14.—Maj. K. Morton, O. D., on arrival at Rock Island Arsenal, Ill., will report for duty in addition to his other duties, relieving Major S. Hoff, O. D. 1st Lt. J. C. Mahaffry, C. E., from duty with 1st Bat. of Engrs. Sept. 1, to this city, take station and report for duty in the office of chief of engrs.

Capt. L. J. McNair, 4 F. A., from his present duties, on the arrival at Vera Cruz, of his relief, to Ft. Sill, Okla., for duty at the office of the School for Field Artillery.

2d Lt. F. E. Uhl, 18 Inf., to West Point Aug. 22.

1st Lt. W. C. Herr, 22 Inf., to detached Aug. 14; 1st Lt. E. E. Lewis, Inf., from detached and assigned to the 19 Inf.

1st Lt. H. C. Blair, M. R. C., to active duty and to Ft. Bliss, Tex., for duty.

Maj. A. Hamilton, C. A. C., as a member of the Board for Testing Rifled Cannon, vice Maj. F. K. Ferguson, C. A. C., relieved.

Capt. W. H. Moncrief, M. C., from Walter Reed Hosp., to Balto. on business then to his station.

Leaves: Maj. G. R. Shook, M. C., 25 days; Capt. M. P. Andruss, C. A. C., 14 days; Maj. W. Wallace, 11 Inf., 7 days; Capt. C. E. Babcock, 7 Inf., 2 months, and Maj. C. W. Otwell, C. E., 5 days.

Navy Orders.

Capt. B. C. Decker, War College, to command the Tennessee.

Com. R. R. Belknap, War College, to the Tennessee.

Lt. Com. E. P. Jessop, from command of the Benham, to the Tennessee.

Lt. W. W. Lorshbough, recruiting station, Omaha, to the Brooklyn.

Lt. F. J. Fletcher, the Tennessee, to temp. duty recvg. ship at New York.

Lt. E. J. Haas of the San Francisco as navigator.

Lt. J. R. Tipton to recruiting station, Omaha.

Jr. Lt. W. A. Hodgman, the San Francisco, to Recruiting Station, Atlanta.

Jr. Lt. E. H. Williams, recruiting station, Atlanta, to command the Tonopah.

Jr. Lt. J. C. Lasure, E2, to the Tennessee.

Jr. Lt. H. H. Norton, the Parker, to the Tennessee.

Ens. T. S. Wilkinson, the Florida, to the Tennessee.

Ens. J. T. Mathews, the New Hampshire, to recvg. ship at Norfolk.

Ens. J. A. Lee, recvg. ship at Norfolk, to the New Hampshire.

Asst. Surg. J. J. Kaveny, M. R. C., the Machias, to home.

Asst. Dental Surg. C. C. Galloway commissioned from June 30.

Ch. Mach. W. W. Booth, the Tennessee, to recvg. ship at New York.

Paymasters Clerks W. C. Jahnke, P. Jenson, and G. A. Griffin, appointed to the recvg. ship at Boston, to the Kearsarge and the Kentucky, and to the recvg. ship at Phila., respectively.

Marine Corps Orders.

Capt. R. Y. Rhea, from 5 Regt., Guantanamo, to Navy Hosp., Norfolk, sick.

Orders to officers Aug. 15 should have been dated Aug. 12.

Naval Vessels.

Arrived—Missouri and Illinois at Hampton Roads, Rhode Island at Tangier Sound, Caesar at Puerto Plata, Connecticut at Philadelphia, Denver at Mazatlan, and the Mayflower at Washington.

Sailed—Beale, Norfolk for Newport; Culgo, Tampico for New York; Des Moines, Vieze for Lobos Island; Virginia and New Jersey, Vera Cruz for Guantanamo; Caesar, Puerto Plata for Santo Domingo City, and the Nanshan, La Paz for Mazatlan.

The Texas and Louisiana, now en route north from Mexican waters, have been ordered to proceed to Hampton Roads. Upon arrival the Louisiana will proceed to the Norfolk yard and the Texas to New York.

WILLS FOR PROBATE.

McCORMACK, JAMES H., (Aug. 11;) all to J. Stanley McCormack and H. Milton McCormack, sons, and to brother, William J. McCormack, and sister, Mary T. Dickinson; value of estate more than $10,000.

SLOAN, GEO. BEALE, (July 10;) details printed elsewhere.

POLICE AND FIRE NEWS.

Police Department.

Transfers, to take effect 4 P. M., Aug. 13: Patrol. Michael Oppelt, 278, to 12 Insp. Dist., as messenger.

Temporary assignment: Lieut. T. B. Hayes, 42, to Com'r's office, for 30 days, from 4 P. M., Aug. 12.

Leaves, with full pay: Capts. W. H. Sooble, 16, 5 days, from 8 A. M., Aug. 20, (deducted from vacation;) W. H. Sullivan, 31, 2 days, from 8 A. M., Aug. 15, (deducted from vacation.)

Without pay: Patrol. Arthur Strachan, 2, 1 day, from 10 P. M., Aug. 16; C. F. Kane, 25, 1 day, from 10 P. M., Aug. 16; George Kethman, 40, 10 days, from 8 A. M., Aug. 14; F. A. Hanneman, 169, 16 days, from 8 P. M., Aug. 27.

Application for pay approved: Patrolman A. J. Terra, 29, (temp. assigned to 22,) from July 24 to Aug. 3, while under suspension.

Relieved from suspension: Patrolmen A. G. Grundig, 37, to take effect at 12:15 P. M., Aug. 13; J. J. Dowling, 32, to take effect at 11:49 A. M., Aug. 12.

Suspended from duty: Patrol. J. J. Dowling, 32, to take effect at 11:51 A. M., Aug. 12.

Fire Department.

Charges dismissed: J. A. McGuire, Eng. 63, conduct unbecoming a gentleman; William Vanderbeck; H. & L. 40, reckless driving.

Leaves of absence, without pay: Joseph Brideson, Eng. 3, 36 hours, from 8 A. M., Aug. 17; M. D. Adams, Eng. 39, 24 hours, from 8 A. M., Aug. 16; D. V. Warner, Eng. 223, 12 hours, from 8 P. M., Aug. 16; W. H. Moloney, H. & L. 20, 48 hours, from 8 A. M., Aug. 18; Lieut. J. J. Bongard, Eng. 269, 12 hours, from 8 A. M., Aug. 16; Capt. J. J. Walsh, (No. 1,) Eng. 269, 12 hours, from 8 A. M., Aug. 15.

EDUCATION NOTES.

Written examinations will be held during the week of Oct. 19 for license as assistant teacher in high schools in the following subjects: Biology, men only; economics, men only; elocution, men and women; English, men and women; French, German and Italian, men and women; Latin, men only; mathematics, men only; Spanish, men and women; commercial branches, men and women; forge work, men only; joinery, men only; mechanical drawing, men only; millinery, women only; music, men and women; physical training, men and women; sewing and dressmaking, women only; wood turning and patternmaking, men only.

The issue of $13,850 in special revenue bonds has been requested for the purpose of defraying the additional cost of maintaining the Bureau of Attendance for the year 1914.

The Board of Education has renewed the lease of the lecture room and adjoining room on the first floor of the Forest Av. Cong'l Church occupied as an annex to P. S. 28, the Bronx.

ESTATES APPRAISED.

CERF, SARAH, (March 17, 1913;) net estate, $130,522; small bequests to grandchildren, residue to sons and daughters. Stock—500 shs. Mineral Hill Consol. M. Co., $25; 46 Citizen's Nat'l Bank of Waxahachie, Texas, $9,200; 23 Waxahachie Cotton Mills, $2,320; 100 Nippissing Mines Co., $600; 30 Third Av. R. R., $1,320. Bond—$850 Third Av. R. R. Bank, $7,135. Mtgs. and notes, $117,296.

COLLINS, ADELAIDE, (March 31;) net estate, $35,102, all to Mary L. Patterson and James D. Patterson, niece and nephew; realty, 289 West 181st St., $8,750; 59 East 132d St., $6,500; lots in Westchester Co., $660; bank, $8,349; mtgs., $12,333.

HESS, JACOB, (Sept. 6, 1912;) net estate, $21,073, all to widow; insurance, $8,500, and interest in the business of Hess Brothers, $16,557.

HILLS, CHRISTIANA, (Dec. 14, 1913;) net estate, $21,142, all to niece and nephews; realty, 315 Tenth Av., $22,500; bank, $1,964.

McGUIRE, ANDREW, (March 14, 1913;) net estate, $34,144, all to family; insurance, $8,318; stock, $15,000; bank, $12,064.

MERGENTIME, MAX, (Nov. 5, 1913;) net estate, $34,774, all to family; bank, $10,043; interest in the business of M. Mergentime & Co., $26,398.

PURVIS, JANE, (Dec. 2, 1908;) net estate, $3,500, (all realty,) to sister, Emilissa Purvis.

RICHARDS, LUCY MATILDA, (June 23, 1913;) realty, $27,000.

CHURCH SERVICES TO-MORROW

Baptist.

CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH,
FIFTH AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH,
Union Services.
125 West 57th Street.
Rev. Cornelius Woelfkin, D. D., Pastor.
Sermon at 11 A. M. Sunday by
Rev. GEORGE C. FETTER.
Sunday School, 9:45 A. M.
Friday, Prayer Meeting, 8 P. M.

CENTRAL BAPTIST CHURCH, 92d St., Amsterdam Av.
Rev. Frank M. Goodchild, D. D., pastor;
Rev. Albert G. Lawson, D. D. 11 and 8.

Collegiate Baptist Church of the Covenant, West 33d St., between 8th and 9th Avs., Dr. Oscar Haywood, Pastor. Services 10:45 A. M., 7:45 P. M.

MADISON AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH,
MADISON AV., COR. 31ST ST.
REV. ERNEST RISLEY EATON
will preach Sunday morning and evening;
11 A. M.—"Relearning a Lesson of Jesus." Baptismal Service.
8 P. M.—"Where Environment Failed to Protect."
Union Bible Class at 9:45. Dr. B. S. Dunn, Ldr.

Christian Science.

Services are held in the following
CHRISTIAN SCIENCE CHURCHES,
Sundays, 11 A. M., Wednesdays, 8 P. M.
First Church, Central Park West & 96th St.
Second Church, Central Park West & 68th St.
Third Church, 125th St. & Madison Av.
Fourth Church, Ft. Washington Av. at 178th St.
Fifth Church, Madison Av. & 38th St.
Sunday evening, 8 P. M., at Second Church only.

Congregational.

BROADWAY TABERNACLE,
Broadway and 56th St.
Rev. CHARLES E. JEFFERSON, D. D., Pastor. REV. WM. A. KIRKWOOD preaches 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Wednesday, 8 P. M., Prayer Meeting.

Disciples of Christ (Christian).

CENTRAL CHURCH, 142 West 81st St. Preaching at 11 A. M. by Rev. A. F. SANDERSON. Subject: "Jesus' Estimate of Values." Strangers welcome.

Lutheran.

CHURCH OF THE ADVENT,
Broadway and 93d St.
WM. M. HORN, Pastor.—Services, 11 A. M.

EV. ENGLISH LUTHERAN CHURCH OF the Holy Trinity, Central Park West and 65th St. Rev. Chas. J. Smith, Rev. Clarence E. Krumbholz, Pastors. Services every Sunday at 11 A. M.

Methodist Episcopal.

MADISON AVENUE M. E. CHURCH,
Corner 60th Street.
Rev. CHARLES L. MEAD, D. D., Minister. Services at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Preaching by Rev. W. B. Oliver. An interesting song service each Sunday at 7:30 P. M. on the steps. Prayer service Wednesdays at 8 P. M. Strangers will find a cordial welcome.

New Thought.

NEW THOUGHT LECTURES, 5 West 58th St.—Sunday, 11 A. M.; Thursday, 8 P. M. Speaker, W. Ellis Williams. Public invited.

Presbyterian.

BROADWAY
PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
114th St. and Broadway.
WALTER DUNCAN BUCHANAN, D. D.,
Minister, preaches at 11 A. M.

DR. ROBERT JOHNSTON
Preaches Sunday, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M., at
WEST END PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
Amsterdam Avenue, at 105th St.
Rev. A. Edwin Keigwin, D. D., Pastor.

FIFTH AVE. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
Fifth Ave. and Fifty-fifth St.
REV. J. H. JOWETT, D. D., Pastor.
Services at 11 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.
REV. JOHN McNEILL, D. D.,
Cook's Presbyterian Church, Toronto,
will conduct both services.

MADISON AV. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
Northeast Corner of 73d St.
Rev. HENRY SLOANE COFFIN, D. D., Pastor. The Rev. STANLEY WHITE, D. D., will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

NORTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
155th St., between Broadway and Ams. Av.
Rev. JOHN R. MACKAY, Ph. D., D. D.,
Minister.
Rev. CHARLES N. VAN HOUTEN, LL. B.,
Assistant Minister.
11 A. M.—Sermon by Mr. Van Houten.
7 P. M.—Open Air Meeting, Riverside Drive and 155th St.
8 P. M.—Sermon by Mr. Van Houten.
8 P. M.—Wednesday, Midweek Service.

OLD FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
Fifth Ave., 11th to 12th St.
REV. HOWARD DUFFIELD, D. D., Pastor.
11. Mr. Harold C. Jaquith.
8. Service on Church Lawn.

RUTGERS PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
BROADWAY AND 73D STREET.
The congregation is invited to worship at the COLLEGIATE REFORMED CHURCH, West End Av. and 77th St., during August.

ST. NICHOLAS AVENUE
Corner West 141st St.
Thomas W. Smith, D. D., 11 and 8 o'clock.

Presbyterian.

THE BRICK CHURCH,
5th Av. and 37th St.
Ministers:
WILLIAM PIERSON MERRILL,
FRANK LATIMER JANEWAY.
Rev. ALBERT PARKER FITCH, D. D.,
President of Andover Theological Seminary, will preach at the 11 o'clock service.
Noon Service Every Weekday, (except Saturday,) 12:30-12:50.

WEST-PARK PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
86th St. and Amsterdam Av.
The Rev. WILLIAM CARTER, D. D.,
will preach at 11 A. M.

Fort Washington Presbyterian Church,
174th St., near Broadway.
Rev. LYMAN R. HARTLEY, M. A.,
will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

Protestant Episcopal.

CATHEDRAL OF ST. JOHN THE DIVINE,
Amsterdam Av. and 111th St.
8 A. M....The Holy Communion.
11 A. M....Preacher, Rev. Canon Nelson.
4 P. M....Preacher, Rev. Stuart L. Taylor.
Daily, 7:30 A. M., the Holy Communion.

CALVARY CHURCH, 4th Av. and 21st St.
Rev. THEODORE SEDGWICK, Rector.
Services, 11 A. M., 8 P. M. Preacher, Archdeacon Forneret of Hamilton, Ontario.

CHURCH OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN,
139 West 46th St.
Low Masses, 7:30, 9; High Mass and Sermon, 10:45; Evensong at 4.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY COMMUNION,
6th Av. and 20th Street.
8 A. M.—Holy Communion.
11 A. M.—The Rev. Oscar Stuart Michael.
12 M.—Holy Communion.
8 P. M.—Rev. Samuel Neal Kent.

Church of Zion and St. Timothy,
334 West 57th Street.
Rev. Henry Lubeck, D. C. L., Rector.
Services:
8 A. M........Holy Communion
11 A. M........Morning Prayer and Sermon
Preacher, Rev. Stanley Matthews Cleveland.

GRACE CHURCH, Broadway and 10th St.
8; and 11 (Mr. Tyson;) 8 (Mr. Washburn.)

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S CHURCH,
Madison Avenue at 44th Street.
SPECIAL SUMMER SERVICE 11 A. M.
Full choir present. Seats free.
Preacher, Aug. 16,
Rev. SAMUEL McCONNELL, D. D.

ST. THOMAS'S CHURCH, 5th Av. & 53d St.
Rev. ERNEST M. STIRES, D. D., Rector.
8 and 11 A. M., Rev. W. L. Caswell, D. D.

Reformed.

THE MIDDLE COLLEGIATE CHURCH,
2d Av. and 7th St.
Rev. JOHN G. FAGG, D. D., Minister.
Rev. Henry Kilmer Hotaling will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

THE MARBLE COLLEGIATE CHURCH,
5th Av. and 29th St.
Rev. DAVID JAS. BURRELL, D. D., Minister.
Rev. Alfred E. Myers will preach.
11 A. M.—"Four Cardinal Points of Prayer."
8 P. M.—"A Topsy-Turvy World and the Remedy."

THE COLLEGIATE CHURCH OF ST. NICHOLAS,
5th Av. and 48th St.
Rev. MALCOLM JAMES MACLEOD, D. D., Minister. Rev. William I. Chamberlain, D. D., will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

THE WEST END COLLEGIATE CHURCH,
West End Av. and 77th St.
Rev. HENRY EVERTSON COBB, D. D., Minister. Rev. Winfred R. Ackert will preach at 11 A. M.

Society of Friends.

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS.—Meetings for worship, 11 A. M., at 221 E. 15th St., Manhattan, and 110 Schermerhorn St., Brooklyn.

Spiritualist.

FIRST GERMAN SPIRITUALIST CHURCH. Services in English, Sundays, 8 P. M. Pabst Grand Circle, 59th & Columbus Circle.

Unitarian.

UNION SERVICES OF NEW YORK UNITARIAN Churches at the Church of the Messiah, Park Av., 34th St., 11 A. M. Rev. G. CROSWELL CRESSEY, D. D., recently of London, England, will speak on "The Anglo-Saxon Sword and the Secret of Universal Peace." Mrs. Whiston will sing. Public cordially invited.

Other Services.

GOSPEL TABERNACLE CHURCH, 8th Av. and 44th St., Rev. A. B. Simpson, Pastor.—Preaching Sunday, 10:30 A. M. and 7:45 P. M., by Rev. J. Hudson Ballard.

Hundreds are attending the Great Lectures at the BIG TENT, 130th and Audubon Av.
8 P. M.—"A Great Vital Truth on Which the Whole World Has Gone Wrong."
Prof. C. T. Everson, Lecturer.
Dr. P. H. Wolfram, Soloist.

NOTED PREACHERS IN TENT EVANGEL,
West 124th, between Ams. and Morningside.
REV. A. C. DIXON, LONDON, ENG.
Sunday, 11 A. M., and 4 and 8 P. M., and Nightly up to Aug. 19.

HALL TO RENT for religious meetings, societies, &c.; beautifully decorated; piano, electric exhaust fan. Genealogical Hall, 226 West 58th St.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

City.

The following have been approved:

Letter from the President of Brooklyn, stating that Michael Del Priore, against whose assignment as attendant a complaint was made to the Mayor, had been transferred to an interior bath, where he is working under the supervision of attendants, and that an attendant had been assigned to the Hamilton Avenue Comfort Station.

Request of the Commissioner of Public Works and President of Queens that the title of the examination recently ordered for promotion to clerk, fifth grade, in the Division of General Administration, be changed to executive clerk, fifth grade.

Request of the Fire Commissioner for authority to continue the employment of Joseph Perry, who recently qualified for provisional employment as automobile engineman for a period of six months, while the regular incumbent of the position is on leave of absence.

Letter from the Commissioner of Public Works, Manhattan, relative to Ralph Lewis, who failed to pass the promotion examination to transitman, Grade C. He has been paid at the rate of $1,800 a year since Jan. 1. It is requested that his payroll for July be certified at that rate.

Report of Mr. Rafferty recommending that Joseph F. V. Brady be qualified on the list of rodman.

Report of Mr. Rafferty recommending that Alida B. Reinhold be qualified on the list of clerk, card indexer.

Report of Mr. Rafferty recommending that Ellen M. Mulcahey be qualified on the list of stenographer, female.

United States.

The commission announces a competitive examination at the New York Custom House for highway bridge engineer and junior highway bridge engineer, for men only, on Aug. 19, to fill vacancies in the Office of Public Roads, Department of Agriculture, for duty in the field. The salary of highway bridge engineer ranges from $1,500 to $1,800 a year, and the salary of junior highway bridge engineer from $960 to $1,200 a year. Competitors will be examined in practical questions in highway bridge engineering, highway bridge drafting, education, and experience. Applicants for highway bridge engineer must show that they have received an educational training equivalent to that required for a bachelor's degree in civil engineering from a reputable college or university, and that they have had at least three years' practical experience in the design or construction of highway bridges. Applicants for junior highway bridge engineer must show that they have received an educational training equivalent to that required for a bachelor's degree in civil engineering from a college or university of recognized standing and that they have had at least one year's experience in practical highway bridge engineering. Applicants for highway bridge engineer must have reached their twenty-fifth but not their fiftieth birthday on the date of the examination. Applicants for junior highway bridge engineer must not have reached their fortieth birthday on the date of the examination. Further information may be obtained from the commission, Washington, D. C.

Mortgage Loans.

Thirty-five cents a line.

$25,000 for investment, first mortgages, Manhattan; no brokers. Attorney, 210 Times Downtown.

MORTGAGE MONEY.—Firsts, 5%; seconds, 6%. R. M. de Leeuw & Co., 15 Broad St.

Mortgage Loan Wanted.

Absolutely safe second mortgage $9,000, (originally $15,000,) new law Amsterdam Av. apartment; actual investment over second mortgage $22,000; must procure immediate purchaser. Joseph Gans, 140 Nassau St. First mortgage $41,000; actual rent $7,668.

$10,000 wanted on first mortgage at 6 per cent. on property valued at $21,500, one of the best locations between Bronxville and Tuckahoe; now being used as permanent home of occupant. John A. Clarke, 334 5th Av.

City Property.

Thirty cents a line.

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

Fine duplex house, fully rented, near dual subway; sacrifice; only $3,000 required. Westwood Realty Co., 685 Flatbush Av.

Brooklyn—For Sale or To Let.

AT NEW ELEVATED STATION.
New Utrecht Av. elevated; three three-story store and double flats, 14th Av. and 61st St., Brooklyn, for sale; fine store property when elevated now in course of construction is completed. H. H. Pettit, 78 Schenck Av., Brooklyn.

Richmond Borough—For Sale or To Let.

Oakwood Beach bungalow sites for sale, with permanent beach rights; $90 to $100. Fox, Oakwood, S. I., or phone New Dorp 449-W.

Queens—For Sale or To Let.

SEE THE NEW HOUSES AT
KEW GARDENS,
15 minutes from Penn. Terminal.

City Houses to Let—Unfurnished.

At 149 West 92d St.—Three-story and basement high stoop brownstone house; bay windows, two baths; reasonable rent; seen between 1 and 5 o'clock. H. Nelson Flanagan, 53 Bond St.

88th St., 121 West.—Rent, $1,600. Warren & Skillin, 174 Fulton St. 4-story building.

Real Estate Wanted.

A responsible business man wishes to lease for long term up-to-date nine-room house, with garage; small family; give full particulars; New Rochelle preferred. M 127 Times.

Desirable tenant wants to lease for a term of years, Manhattan apartment house; cash security. 1506 257 Broadway.

Property Out of the City.

Thirty cents a line.

New Rochelle.

Residence Park.—Nine rooms; convenient; rent, sell at bargain. C. B. ALLEN, 283 Huguenot St., New Rochelle, N. Y.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

THINK AND ACT AT ONCE.
Three cottages with gardens; modern and improved; within easy distance of New York City; can be seen any time; write for particulars. M 24 Times.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

Cottages and semi-bungalows; fine location; 5 minutes from station; large plots; all improvements; guaranteed to please; one visit will convince; may be rented with purchase option. Send for photos. Smith-Singer Co., Ridgewood, N. J.

Fall renters, try Ridgewood; it's delightful; modern homes at from $40 to $125 per month; A-1 train service. Write for booklet, time table, and map. S. S. Walstrum-Gordon & Forman, Ridgewood, N. J. Fone 535.

Fanwood, the Beautiful. See it and you will be convinced. New houses cheap; easy terms. H. C. Lockwood Co., Woolworth Building, New York.

Beautiful old suburban home; large buildings, large grounds, exceptional location; rent $100 monthly. 606 Springfield Av., Summit, N. J.

Rutherford, N. J.—For rent, furnished 6-room house, with garage; $45. Clark, 12 Courier St., Rutherford, N. J.

Maryland—For Sale or To Let.

FOR SALE.
HAYLAND FARM,
Frederick County, Md., 2 miles from Emmitsburg, ½ mile from Matters Station; 246½ acres of level land, improved by 14-room brick dwelling; water in every field; adjoins Mount St. Mary's College; price $45 per acre.
W. P. BIRD & BROTHER,
211 North Paca St., Baltimore, Md.

To Let—Furnished.

SUMMIT, N. J.—Beautiful old country home, large residence modernized; barn, grounds, fruit; equity $15,000; rent $100 monthly; exceptional opportunity. Owner, 606 Springfield Av.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

JUDICIAL NOTICE TO THE CREDITORS OF THOMAS C. WATKINS LIMITED.

Pursuant to the Winding-up Order made by the Supreme Court of Ontario in the Matter of the Winding-up Act and Amendments thereto and in the matter of Thomas C. Watkins Limited, and dated June 30th, 1914, the creditors of the above named Company and all others having claims against the said Company having its head office in the City of Hamilton, Canada, are, on or before the Fourth day of September, 1914, to send by post prepaid to Messrs. Lazier & Lazier, Solicitors for the Liquidators of the said Company, at their office, Spectator Building, Hamilton, Canada, their Christian and surnames, addresses, and descriptions, full particulars verified by oath of their claims, and the nature and amount of securities, if any, held by them, and the specified value of said securities, and in default thereof, they will be peremptory excluded from the benefit of the said Winding-up Order. The undersigned will, on the Fourth day of September, 1914, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, at his Chambers at the Court House, Hamilton, Canada, hear the report of the said Liquidators upon said claims and let all parties then attend.

Dated at Hamilton this Fourteenth day of July, A. D. 1914. J. F. MONCK, Local Master at Hamilton.

To Let for Business Purposes.

Thirty cents a line.

To let, attractive price, desirable office space, 2,400 square feet, and 1,255 square feet on West 40th St., between Broadway and 6th Av. M 97 Times.

A large double store with basement, splendidly situated and adapted for first-class market, dry groceries, or druggist; leased on favorable terms. 1,163 Madison Av., at 86th.

Furnished office, Whitehall Building, unexpired lease May 1st, 1915. Free use of furniture to lessee. M 201 Times Downtown.

Sub-divide floor, suitable for milliner, corsetier, dressmaker. Barnett & Krohn, 16 West 56th St.

121 West 33d.—Floor, suitable for dressmaker or like business; show window.

Brooklyn.

LOFTS, 81x45; steam heat, elec. elevator, $80. 780 Madison St., cor. Patchen, B'klyn.

Wanted for Business Purposes.

WANTED—About 3,000 square feet space for storage of cast iron pipe and fittings; all or part under cover, where it can be securely locked; preferable location, Manhattan, south of 59th St.; will lease for two or three years. M 133 Times.

Apartments to Let

Furnished.

Thirty cents a line.

West Side.

A.—A.—CATHEDRAL PLAZA,
100 Cathedral Parkway, 110th, Columbus Av.
A fine, cool house at entrance Morningside Park, near Central Park. Summer Roof Garden.
1, 2, AND 3 ROOMS.
Dishes, cooking utensils, and silver.
Private bath, kitchenette, furnished, $30, $40, $50 up monthly; unfurnished, $25, $30, $40; elevator, hotel service; near "L" and Subway; references; special rates on lease.

89th, 52 West.—Two rooms and bath; extension room; 8 windows; easterly, westerly, southerly exposure; delightfully cool; electricity; telephone extension; immediate possession.

SUBLET, FURNISHED.
Two 2-room—one 3-room apartment.
HOTEL WALTON,
104 West 70th St.

Apartments Wanted—Furnished

Thirty cents a line.

WANTED, IMMEDIATELY,
small furnished apartments on west side, below 118th St., TO SUBLET, both short and long terms; must be good values; very desirable applicants waiting. Howard's Renting Agency, Suite 708, 1,482 Broadway. Phone Bryant 3816.

Apartments to Let

Unfurnished.

Thirty cents a line.

West Side.

Westwood-Cliffewood Courts, 179th to 180th, Ft. Washington Av.; largest and best finished apartments on the heights; 4 to 9 rooms, 2 baths; owner's personal attention; most refined neighborhood; leases now being made; exceptional values.

94th, 306-308 West.—Earl's Court and Norfolk; near river and Subway express; finest location; 6 light rooms, 1 bath, 2 toilets; and one first floor, 8 fine rooms, 2 baths, extra large.

106th St., 158 West, near Amsterdam Av. Exceptionally desirable 4 and 5 rooms, bath, all improvements; $30-$36. Chas. S. Kohler, 901 Columbus Av., (104th.)

CORNER APARTMENT.
Seven and eight rooms and bath; servants' toilet, $60 and $65.
400 West 152d St., (St. Nicholas Av.)

6 LARGE ROOMS AND BATH, $40.
CORNER APARTMENT; ALL OUTSIDE.
368 West 117th St., facing Morningside Park.

At special inducements now, 6 rooms, bath, 65 West 106th, $33; 6 rooms, (elevator,) 221 West 141st St., $38 up.

THE BELNORD.—The largest apartment house in the world; open-air garden; 7-11 rooms; 2-8 baths. Broadway, 86th to 87th St.

Residential section, near Van Cortlandt Park; 6 rooms, modern improvements. 3,156 Kingsbridge Terrace.

A doctor's apartment, 8 rooms, 2 baths, $62.50; two entrances. Manitou Elevator Apartment, 221 West 141st, (7th Av.)

76 WEST 92D ST.
Nine rooms and bath, first floor; all improvements; $45.

Six rooms and bath, residential section; near Van Cortlandt Park. 3,156 Kingsbridge Terrace.

Riverside Mansions, 410 Riverside Drive, 113th St.; 8-9 rooms, 2-3 baths; terms reasonable.

EWING, BACON & HENRY,
Real Estate—Insurance, 101 Park Ave.

57th St., 140 West.—Single Studios, $720-$840. Three rooms and bath, rents $900 to $1,200.

82 WEST 92d St.
Corner apt.; 7 large rooms; all imprvts.; $50.

ADMASTON—N. W. Cor. 89th St. & B'way.
5 to 8 Rooms, $1,200 to $2,200.

Seven grand outside, sunny rooms, two baths; $52-$58. 615 West 176th.

SEVEN LARGE, LIGHT ROOMS, $45-$55.
202 WEST 130TH ST.

88th St., 180 West.—Seven rooms, bath, foyer hall; quiet apartment house.

Six rooms, bath; modern improvements; residential section. 3,156 Kingsbridge Terrace.

East Side.

48 EAST 89TH ST.,
southeast corner Madison Av.—Light apartments of 7, 8 rooms, $600, $960.

410 Park Av., corner 55th St.— 12, 14, 19 rooms, 3, 4, and 8 baths, $4,000 to $11,000.

Storage

Thirty cents a line.

P. BRADY & SON CO.
Dead storage of Automobiles. Automobiles boxed for export. 552-556 W. 58th St. Col. 8440.

Country Board

Thirty cents a line.

Staten Island.

ST. GEORGE HEIGHTS.—Superior accommodations; large grounds, overlooking bay; five minutes from ferry. 51 Hyatt St., New Brighton.

Long Island.

THE COOLEST SPOT within 100 miles of New York is only 30 minutes from Broadway; commutation, $7.50 month; finest, safest ocean beach; glorious bathing, fishing, dancing; select house; high-class guests; offers beautiful rooms, bountiful table; room and board, $10-$15 week; Christian management.
THE STAFFORD, GASTON AV.,
ARVERNE-BY-THE-SEA, N. Y.
PHONE 415 HAMMELS.

New York State.

I am a DOCTOR and PHYSICAL TRAINER; let me take you in hand in my country home, build up your health, and get you in first-class shape; judicious and scientific exercises, baths, wholesome food, advice, &c., will add years to your life and energy to all your activities. Dr. J. B. Knipe, Sparkill, N. Y.

Board on fruit farm, $7 up; arrange. White, 309 West 46th St. Tel. 34 Bryant.

Connecticut.

At modern private cottage, near water, Greenwich; board for two adults; refined surroundings; bathing; own products; reasonable. Phone 418 J. G. Wilson.

Boarders Wanted

Twenty cents a line.

East Side.

5TH AV., 47 (12th St.).—Cool rooms, private bath, modern conveniences; references.

15TH, 210 EAST, (Stuyvesant Park.)—Renovated, large, airy rooms; home cooking.

21ST, 145 EAST, (Gramercy Park.)—Large, small rooms, private baths; excellent table.

34TH ST., 117-119 EAST, (near Park Av.)—Double and single rooms, with board.

53D ST., 37 EAST.—Large and small rooms; references; table board.

76TH, 32 EAST.—Delightful rooms, furnished, unfurnished; board optional; select neighborhood; telephone.

ACCESSIBLE, large, small rooms, superior table; table guests; telephone; references. 241 Lexington Av.

West Side.

16TH ST., 20-22 WEST.—Large, small rooms, well furnished; unexcelled board; telephone.

58D, 64 WEST.—Single, double rooms, suites; private baths; electricity; references.

64TH, 115 WEST.—Large, also small room; all conveniences; excellent table; moderate.

68TH, 74 WEST.—Desirable double, single rooms; private baths; Southerners accommodated; reasonable.

68TH, 67 WEST.—Large, small rooms; continuous hot water; "L," Subway; phone.

69TH, 111 WEST.—Attractive rooms; private bath; table guests accommodated; Summer rates.

PROMPT DELIVERY FREE
Want advertisements for The New York Times received at American District Messenger offices in New York City at office rates.—Adv.

Boarders Wanted

Twenty cents a line.

West Side.

71ST ST., 62 WEST.—Double, single rooms; private baths; steam heat, electricity; reasonable.

71ST, 135 WEST.—Double, single rooms; private baths; steam heat, electricity; reasonable.

72D ST., 111 WEST.—Large and small rooms with board; ideal location.

76TH ST., 151 WEST.—Large room; refined neighborhood; table guests; references.

76TH, 174 WEST.—Large, attractive rooms, with board; reference.

77TH, 124 WEST.—Unusually attractive large, medium, and single rooms; excellent home cooking; table guests; references; reasonable.

79TH, 114 AND 132 WEST.—Unusual and attractive "pensions," with large parlors, tearoom, and lounge; Southern cooking; white maid service; private telephone; booklet on request.

79TH, 133 WEST.—Large room, with bath; attractive small rooms; home cooking.

80TH, 129 WEST, (Kenilworth.)—Light, attractive rooms; excellent cuisine; Southerners; table guests.

80TH ST., 106-108-110 WEST.—Cool, comfortable; a satisfactory home for refined people; new, high-type furnishings; pure food; wholesome, generous, well-balanced meals.

80TH, 124 WEST.—Desirable, cool, quiet rooms; electricity; ideal location; generous table.

80TH ST., 128 WEST.—Cool rooms, single or en suite; Summer rates; reference.

82D, 50 AND 52 WEST.—Desirable room, private bath; breakfast or table board.

84TH, 37 WEST.—Desirable rooms; first-class accommodations; superior table; homelike. Blumenfeld.

86TH, 137 WEST.—Can accommodate one or two adults in refined, exclusive Jewish home; easy access car lines; references.

86TH, 23 WEST.—Splendid, large, small rooms; baths; meals; high-class house.

87TH, 70 WEST.—Comfortable rooms; electricity; excellent table; refined neighborhood; references.

91ST, 149 WEST.—Desirable rooms; table guests; hot water; telephone; Subway, "L."

94TH ST., 36 WEST.—Desirable rooms, suitable two; home surroundings; excellent board. Strauss.

94TH, 56 WEST.—EXCEPTIONAL BOARDING. SMITH.

94TH, 16 WEST.—Large, small rooms; electric lights; first-class cuisine; references.

101ST, 215 WEST, corner Broadway.—Rooms, private bath, lavatory, excellent table. Maslin.

103D, 128 WEST.—Beautiful, large front room in private house; elegantly furnished; running water; bath; Subway, elevated station.

113TH, 625 WEST, (Morningside 3188.)—Out-of-town guests accommodated; terms reasonable.

113TH, 625 WEST.—Large and small homelike rooms; unsurpassed table; guests accommodated.

114TH, 526 WEST.—Large and small rooms, connecting or singly; excellent table.

141ST ST., 605 WEST.—Attractive front room; German table; homelike; private elevator apartment. Brockmann.

139TH, 610 WEST.—One or two beautiful rooms, elegant elevator apartment; shower. Miles.

140TH, 455 WEST.—Desirable location; rooms, with, without private baths; electricity; references.

147TH, 535 WEST.—Large, nicely furnished room; excellent table; private residence; references.

149TH ST., 540 to 558 WEST.—Near Broadway Subway and beautiful Riverside; healthiest section in town.

THE AUDUBON.
Newly renovated, bright rooms, excellent meals, $8 up for one, $14 up for two; accommodations A1; transients accommodated; special rates for entire season. Tel. 2757 Audubon.

157TH SUBWAY, WEST.—Pleasant south room; excellent board; reasonable. Phone 208 Audubon.

Rockhurst.—Year round country home, city limits; high, cool; grounds; references. Lesley, Spuyten Duyvil. Tel. 104M Kingsbridge.

ST. NICHOLAS AV., 285.—Private family wants two refined boarders; excellent table. Spitz.

THE EVELYN LODGE,
a charming suburban residence, 20 minutes Manhattan, fare 5c., offering to its guests the rare combination of a most excellent cuisine among delightful surroundings; single, $11; two, $17 up, including meals.
71 Central Av., St. George, Staten Island.

THE WOODBURY, 355 RIVERSIDE DRIVE, two blocks north 157th Subway; country house; wonderful grounds. Audubon 4412.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty cents a line.

East Side.

17TH ST., 130 EAST.—Well furnished, desirable rooms; large and small; reasonable.

30TH ST., 131 EAST.—Desirable rooms; two suitable for doctor; board optional.

36TH, 38 EAST.—Newly furnished rooms; all conveniences; attractive; Summer rates; references.

45TH, 16 EAST.—Room, with piano; single rooms; private bath; Summer rates.

45TH, 19 EAST.—Medium-sized room, bath, $4.50; large room, bath, $6.

IRVING PLACE, 14.—Front rooms; box spring beds; tiled bathrooms; absolute cleanliness.

LEXINGTON AV., 586, (52d.)—Homelike room; bath; breakfast; scrupulously clean; references; select.

West Side.

9TH, 17 WEST.—Private residence; charming suite; single; gentlemen; permanent; electricity; references.

13TH, 104, (west of 6th Av.)—Large and small, adjoining bath; references.

47TH, 1 WEST.—Large, elegantly furnished room; private bath; electricity; telephone; select; reasonable.

47TH, 58 WEST.—Rooms; large, single; private baths; board optional. 4589 Bryant.

58TH, 322 WEST.—Suite suitable for four; large and small rooms; refined.

60TH, 37 WEST.—Beautiful front rooms; all conveniences; telephone; Subway, "L"; reasonable.

63D, 105 WEST.—Room, with bath; very moderate to permanent gentleman; references.

66TH, 145 WEST.—Nicely furnished rooms; running water; Subway, "L"; phone. Snyder.

69TH, 143 WEST.—Attractive two rooms; bath; also single room; charming apartment. Wilde.

70TH, 109 WEST.—Exceptionally clean, attractive rooms; all conveniences; near transportation; investigate.

70TH, 65 WEST, FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED.—Large and small rooms, high-class elevator apartment. Nolan.

71ST ST., 70 WEST.—Comfortably furnished room for gentleman; private house; moderate terms.

71ST ST, 163 WEST.—Handsomely furnished rooms, minute from Subway express and Elevated.

72D ST., WEST, and upward; choice rooms and suites in exclusive apts., $4 and up. Howards, 708, 1,482 B'way, near 42d. Phone Bryant 3816. Open evenings and Sundays.

72D, 248 WEST.—Rooms, single, en suite; finest appointments; hot water; telephone; references.

73D, 115 WEST.—Large and small rooms; also suite with private bath; references.

74TH ST., 140 WEST.—Cool rooms, large and small; private bath; reasonable; references.

75TH, 36 WEST.—Large, medium, small; all conveniences; Summer rates; private house.

76TH ST., 125 WEST.—Attractive rooms; one private bath; suitable physician; Summer rates.

76TH, 148 WEST.—Large and small, cool rooms; electric light, telephone; references.

77TH ST., 111 WEST.—Attractive, large, airy front room; conveniences; references; reasonable.

77TH, 160 WEST.—Large, well-furnished room; conveniences; single beds; gentlemen; references.

78th St., 136 West.—Attractive large rooms, all conveniences; light housekeeping; $5-$9.

80TH ST., 123 WEST.—Cool rooms, single or en suite; Summer rates; reference.

81ST, 204 WEST.—Beautiful two-room suite; twin beds; refinement; cleanliness; $10. Sharpless.

82D, 146 WEST.—Clean, comfortable rooms; electricity; lavatories; elevator. Haskins, 8705 Schuyler.

82D, 36 WEST.—Large and small rooms; electric lights; Summer rates; references.

82D ST., 68 WEST.—New house; large, small rooms; home comforts; conveniences; board.

82D, 130 WEST.—Comfortable large, medium, and small rooms, with bath; references.

83D, 11 WEST.—Cool, large, small outside rooms, overlooking park; special rates.

88TH, 201 WEST.—Beautiful rooms; attractively furnished suites. Apt. 1, 1340 Riv.

88TH, 172 WEST.—Large room, with dressing room; all conveniences; private house.

89TH ST., 318 WEST, (Riverside.)—Exceptionally cool rooms; private bath; also single; electricity.

92D, 46 WEST.—Newly furnished, large room, with shower bath; also other rooms; rates $5, $7, and $10; telephone.

Automobile Exchange

Thirty cents a line.

Latest model King runabout; new, never used; year's guarantee; wonderful opportunity for some one; cash or installment. 360 Cumberland St., Brooklyn. Tel. 7846 Prospect.

WILL SELL MY PACKARD CAR WITH EXTRA LIMOUSINE BODY, WHICH IS IN FIRST CLASS SHAPE; CAN BE SEEN AT 112 EAST 75TH ST.

1914 Hupmobile, demonstrator, Westinghouse lighting and starting, guaranteed as new; a bargain. C. E. Riess & Co., 1,690 Broadway, corner 53d St.

American Underslung, new 1914 six-cylinder touring car; full equipment, electric lights and starter, at big sacrifice. Chas. E. Riess, 1,690 Broadway.

Chance of life time; absolutely new 1914 Velie touring car; year's guarantee; best bargain ever offered. 360 Cumberland St., Brooklyn. Tel. 7846 Prospect.

Ford Runabout.—1912 runabout, first-class condition; cheap for cash. 107 Debevoise St., Phone 1517 Williamsburg.

Automobiles for Rent.

Packard 7-passenger limousine and touring.
TELEPHONE COLUMBUS 3422.
Folliot Auto Co., 254 West 54th St.

Late model touring cars for rent; rates reasonable. J. C. Greene, 23 West 62d St. Phone 9086 Columbus.

Rent.—Packard touring car; day, week, month; owner drive. Gilbert, 7476 Columbus.

Elegant 7-passenger touring cars; rates very moderate. Phone Mullen, 3983 Morningside.

Packards and Renaults by hour, day, week, month. Bayart, 348 West 50th. Col. 6662.

Beautiful Packards, $3 HOUR.
7-passenger. 8324 R. River.

Automobile Storage.

Storage for 50 autos, $10-$15, cleaning included. Fordham Garage, 561 Fordham Road.

Automobile Supplies.

STANDARD OIL GASOLINE, 15c; Rainbow Motor Oils, 30c gal. Always open. MAIS GARAGE, 106 West 51st St., near 6th Av.

BALL & ROLLER BEARINGS. Gwilliam Co., 253 W. 58th St., (at Broadway.) Col. 8356.

Automobile Instruction.

Y. M. C. A. AUTOMOBILE SCHOOL, Brooklyn.—Owners' course featured; eight years' successful experience; write for free booklet and visitor's pass to school. Bedford Branch Y. M. C. A., Brooklyn.

WEST SIDE Y. M. C. A., 302 W. 57th St. Largest and Best School in U. S. Send for Booklet and Pass to Visit School. Tel. 7920 Col. Special class for women.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty cents a line.

West Side.

93D ST., 148 WEST.—Inspection invited; newly renovated and decorated house; sanitary, large; small rooms; private baths; extremely low rates.

93D, 35-47 WEST.—Desirable, cool, large, small front rooms; phone; $2.50 up.

94TH, 65 WEST.—Large, small rooms; excellent table; parlor dining; table guests; references.

97TH ST., 136 WEST.—Room, private bath; also suite; sumptuous furnishing; vacuum cleaned.

103D ST., (73 Manhattan Av.)—Large front room; private corner house. 9219 River.

103D ST., 132 WEST.—Large room, dressing room attached; $5; telephone; private house.

107TH, 220 WEST.—Large, attractively furnished room in elevator apartment; southern exposure; strictly private family; references. Apartment 35.

114TH ST., 619 WEST.—Beautiful large and small rooms; running water, electricity.

114TH ST., 611 WEST.—Attractive room in private family. Apt. 7.

115TH ST., 620 WEST.—River view, cool, neat; running water; bargain; Subway, surface.

118TH, 414 WEST.—Two newly furnished rooms; brass beds; elevator, telephone; breakfast, dinner; moderate. Henderson.

118TH, 414 WEST, (near Columbia.)—Attractive, homelike rooms; elevator, telephone; reasonable. Smith.

120TH, 423 WEST.—Handsomely furnished rooms; suite; new, high-class apartment house. Apartment 107.

121ST, 414 WEST.—Exceptional front room, business woman or teacher; new elevator building. Apt. 54. Phone 7830 Morn.

122D ST., 523 WEST.—Unusually comfortable single and double rooms, $3 up. Sherman.

124TH ST., 541 WEST.—Private American family, gentlemen; elevator, telephone; $3. Apartment 21.

145TH ST., 355 WEST, (corner St. Nicholas Av.)—Large, airy parlor, bedroom; single or en suite; elevator; Subway, "L"; private family. Robinson.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, (73d to 145th.)—Choice rooms and suites in exclusive apts., $4 up. Howard's 708, 1,482 B'way, near 42d. Phone Bryant 3816. Open evenings.

WEST END AV., 611.—Delightful, large room; electricity; running water; private family; 91st St. Subway; Summer rates; reference.

Brooklyn.

REFINED gentleman may secure superior accommodations in attractive home of Protestant family; fine section of Flatbush, near park and Brighton "L." Telephone 628—J. Flatbush.

Unfurnished Rooms

Twenty cents a line.

40th, 66 W.—Floor, private house; rooms, bath, single, en suite; bachelors; references.

Help Wanted, Female

Twenty cents a line.

Instruction.

Thirty cents a line.

A SPECIAL COURSE FOR
TRAINING SECRETARIES,
at a reliable school. Registered and Inspected by the Regents of the State of New York. Special Summer session.
Individual instruction; monthly payments.
PRATT SCHOOL, 64 West 45th St. Known throughout the country for thorough work.

COMPLETE SECRETARIAL COURSE; also stenography, bookkeeping, &c.; individual instruction by specialists, day or night; penmanship lessons by appointment, and improvement guaranteed; civil service; see catalogue. WALWORTH INSTITUTE, (Founded 1858,) Broadway, at 72d St.

WANTED,
about Sept. 1, for temporary care of city house and later in the Fall as cook and waitress in country house in Connecticut during Winter, a mother and daughter having had some experience with a private family. Satisfactory wages to the right persons. Address application by letter only, E. Z., Room 708, 66 Beaver St.

YOUNG LADIES.—Three wanted for motion pictures to complete class; several positions open to our pupils; terms moderate; rapid advancement. Studio, 58 West 38th St.

Employment Agencies.

A. A. Hofmayer, Reed and Barton Building, 320 Fifth Av., 9th floor, (agency.) Reliable servants for permanent and temporary situations. Telephone 4527 Madison Square.

Help Wanted, Male

Twenty cents a line.

FOREMAN.—An experienced man to take charge of a New York electrical manufacturing plant for automobile lighting specialties; must have satisfactory references and state past experience. Y 245 Times Annex.

MACHINIST wanted with sugar house experience for West Indies; must give references and state salary expected. Y 251 Times Annex.

SALESMAN acquainted with the small ware trade in New York City selling to the cutting up, jobbers and domestic notion trade; a liberal proposition will be made to the party who is well up and understands his business; applications confidential. S 185 Times.

SHIPPING DEPARTMENT.—Wanted, strong young man for shipping department; must have best references. Y 249 Times Annex.

STENOGRAPHER.—Wanted, young man stenographer; must be willing to work. Apply Mr. Woodward, 742 Broadway, City.

WANTED
an architectural draftsman, experienced in country house construction and listing materials; must not be over 35 years of age; salary, $20 per week. The Milligan Company, 154 East First St., Mount Vernon, N. Y. Phone 2795.

YOUNG MAN of the banking business; partial knowledge German; modest salary. B 100 Times.

YOUNG MAN wanted as assistant in juggling act; good salary. M 134 Times.

Instruction.

Thirty cents a line.

COMPLETE SECRETARIAL COURSE; also Stenography, Bookkeeping, &c.; individual instruction by specialists, day or night; penmanship lessons by appointment, and improvement guaranteed; Civil Service; see Catalogue. WALWORTH INSTITUTE, (founded 1858,) Broadway, at 72d St.

Agents Wanted

Thirty cents a line.

USE YOUR SPARE TIME to build up a mail order business of your own; we help you start for a share in profits; 27 opportunities; particulars free. Mutual Opportunities Exchange, Buffalo, N. Y.

Lost and Found

Thirty-five Cents per agate line.
Count six words to a line.
Telephone 1000 Bryant.

LOST—On Eighth Av. car or in vicinity of Times Annex, 42d St. and Broadway, on Aug. 12, a pay envelope containing part of young woman's salary; the amount means much to the loser, whose name is on the envelope; return to cashier, New York Times Annex, will be greatly appreciated.

LOST—Bank book No. 653,089 of the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank. Payment stopped. Please return book to bank, No. 51 Chambers St.

LOST—Diamond bracelet, Friday night, around 41st St. and 7th Av.; big reward. Ann Pennington, 142 West 44th St., New York City.

LOST—Gold cigarette case at Amsterdam on Thursday night; reward offered; no questions asked. Prince Troubetzkoy, Ritz-Carlton Hotel.

LOST.—Physician's instrument case, on Long Beach train, Wednesday; owner will appreciate return. Dr. L. D. Alexander, 6 East 37th St.

LOST—Neighborhood 136th St., Riverside Drive, gold brooch, fox and tallyho; $5 reward. Apartment 4, 634 West 135th St., City.

LOST—Diamond horseshoe pin between Hotel Gotham and tennis games; liberal reward. Hotel Office.

LOST—Open face watch, monogram in initials "L. C. P."; reward. Pierce, 457 East 170th.

LOST—Wedding ring. Return Room 633, Hotel Wallick, receive reward.

Lost and Found, Cats and Dogs.

LOST—Small fox terrier, brown head; answers to the name Billie. Reward if returned to Liss, 544 West 163d St.

LOST.—A French police dog, name "Lux"; reward offered. Tappe, 25 West 57th St.

Public Notices

Forty-five cents a line.

TAKE NOTICE THAT HAVING MADE suitable provision for my wife, MARY T. BURNSIDE'S support, I will not be responsible for any contracts, debts, or obligations of any kind incurred by her after Aug. 1, 1914. FREDERICK W. BURNSIDE.

Business Opportunities

Forty cents a line.

A grand opportunity for an energetic man with $3,000 to invest in a growing infants' cap manufacturing concern catering to jobbing and mail order houses. Y 254 Times Annex.

Energetic man, some capital, can find excellent opportunity in first-class family hotel and cafe, opening heart of city. S 130 Times.

Wanted—Young, active partner in prosperous silk printing business; $5,000 investment; excellent chance. M 84 Times.

Owner Havana tobacco plantations wants partner with capital. Seidel, 536 West 113th.

Business Notices

Forty cents a line.

Jewelry.

Diamonds at Wholesale.—Bought, sold, and appraised. M. J. Averbeck, 10 Maiden Lane.

Pawn Tickets.

Cash for pawntickets, jewelry. Halpert Jewelry Co., 1,480 B'way, 42d. Room 1,018.

Business Loans.

Forty cents a line.

Manufacturers' and wholesalers' outstanding accounts financed, notes purchased. Nassau Finance, 119 Nassau.

Purchase and Exchange

Thirty cents a line.

Pawn tickets bought. Gold.
Diamonds, Oriental pearls. Silver.
Estates appraised and purchased. Platinum.
Benjamin Feingold, 491½ 6th Av., between 29th and 30th Sts.
Established 19 years. Tel. 1254 Madison Sq.

A. S. BORG, 146 WEST 23D ST.
Highest prices paid for diamonds, platinum, old gold, silver, old teeth, pawn tickets; liberal percentage for Provident tickets.

Wanted—Typewriter desk, dark oak or mission, complete with slide board and fasteners for machine. Towns Hospital, 293 Central Park West.

JOHN DALEY BUYS PLATINUM, GOLD DIAMONDS, PAWN TICKETS, ANTIQUES. 654 6TH AV., COR. 38TH ST.

WANTED—To buy multigraph machine; state lowest cash price. A. Dugan, 73 Hudson Av., Albany, N. Y.

For Sale—Miscellaneous

Thirty cents a line.

Bargain, 4 hand embroidery machines, 4½ yards long goods and handkerchiefs, each $275. Particulars H. S. Cooper Co., Toronto, Canada.

Schools

Thirty cents a line.

Thomas Home School, for boys eight to fifteen, Ossining, N. Y.—Limited number; individual attention; physical health, love for study; character culture; home atmosphere.

Situations Wanted

Fifteen cents a line.

Female.

BOOKKEEPER, stenographer, typewriter; high school gradute; beginner; conscientious, capable, good worker, desires position. Levin, 403 Pennsylvania Av., Brooklyn.

GOVERNESS, COMPANION.—Young Vienna lady, highly educated, wants position as governess or companion. Gina Horwitz, 206 West 109th St.

PARLOR MAID-WAITRESS, German-American girl, desires position on Long Island. Address Box 48, E. Norwich, N. Y.

STENOGRAPHER, &c.—Young lady, (19,) desires position as stenographer and typist; 4 years' experience. Florence Moore, 46 Halsey St., Astoria, L. I.

STENOGRAPHER, Bookkeeper, Typewriter.—Neat, accurate; salary reasonable; references. Stenographer, 410 Grand St.

Employment Agencies.

BERTHA CARLSON'S AGENCY, 2,415 Broadway, corner 89th St.; first-class servants. 9463 Riverside.

COLORED HOUSEWORKERS.—Several neat girls, experienced, good references, thoroughly investigated, want places; other Southern help furnished. Lincoln Industrial Exchange, (Agency,) 314 West 59th. Phone 5022 Columbus. Established 1890.

Situations Wanted

Fifteen cents a line.

Male.

A.—A.—A.—ACCOUNTANT, CERTIFIED. Books opened, closed, audited, disentangled, systematized, investigations, certified reports; charges moderate. Louis Gross, 13 Nassau St. Phone Beekman 2260.

A.—A.—ACCOUNTANT, RESULTS CERTIFIED.—Books opened, closed, written up, audited, systematized; $5 monthly upward; trial balance; financial statements. Friedlander, 10 Cedar St. Telephone 2351 John.

CHAUFFEUR, with 9 years of practical automobile experience, wishes position where careful driving and expert knowledge are essential; written and personal recommendations as to ability and character from people of high standing. J. T., 2,387 Broadway.

CHAUFFEUR, &c.—Married man; good chauffeur, gardener, &c.; not afraid of work; good references. R. D., P. O. Box 279, Great Neck.

CHAUFFEUR.—Ten years' experience; careful driver. J. Elmore, 25 West 64th St.

CIVIL ENGINEER.
Eight years' location and construction experience in U. S. A., Mexico, and Spain; Latin-American employment preferred. R 20 Times Downtown.

FOREMAN.—Position wanted as foreman in painting and decorating business; city or out. Kluge, 7 North Sterling St., East Orange, N. J.

MAN willing to do anything; half-time work. Address George, care of Kutter, 445 West 37th St.

SALESMAN.—Wanted, position as traveling salesman in Western New York by young man with thorough knowledge of grocery and tobacco line, wishing to make a change in his territory; at present connected with a reliable house; experience, good record, and pushfulness; valuable man to represent enterprising firm. E 23 Times Annex.

SALESMAN.—Ten years' experience selling representative merchants in this country would make change and represent a line or lines in South America. M 136 Times.

SALESMAN.—Successful live wire; specialty experience; well educated; desires connection large concern; staple line. N 241 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN.—OPPORTUNITY WANTED BY COMPETENT AND HARDWORKING YOUNG MAN, GOOD BOOKKEEPER AND STENOGRAPHER; ALSO SELLING EXPERIENCE; SALARY SECONDARY; A1 REFERENCES. ADDRESS M 89 TIMES.

YOUNG MAN, capable taking charge small mercantile office, handle correspondence; thorough bookkeeper; furnish credentials of five years' varied experience. M 139 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 22, would like to take charge file department of large concern; good references. N 231 Times Downtown.

REBELS WILL ENTER MEXICO CITY TODAY

Obregon to Head 40,000 Men—Carranza Enters Sunday—Federals to be Disarmed.

ZAPATA STILL A PROBLEM

Constitutionalists Will Relieve Federals Facing His Forces—Departing Army Receives Guarantees.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MEXICO CITY, Aug. 14.—Gen. Alvaro Obregon telephoned from the Constitutionalist front tonight that he would enter the capital tomorrow morning at the head of 40,000 men, accompanied by Gens. Pablo Gonzales and Francisco Coss. It is said that Gen. Carranza will make his formal entry on Sunday.

Gen. Lauro Villar, who was President Carbajal's delegate to treat with Gen. Carranza, left today for Vera Cruz.

Revolutionists belonging to the forces of Carrera Torres presented themselves rather suddenly this evening at Atzacoptzalco, a village seven miles from the capital, and demanded its immediate surrender. The local authorities communicated by telephone with Gov. Iturbide here, who directed them to comply with the demand.

It is expected that 7,000 men of Lucio Blanco's command will pass through the city before morning to relieve the Federals fronting Zapatista positions. This measure is attributed to new depredations by the Zapatistas.

The evacuation of the city by the Federals is likely to be completed tomorrow. Revolutionary officers, including members of Gen. Obregon's staff, were in the city today, having motored in from the front. They were easily distinguishable by their uniforms, and when their automobiles halted in the streets they were surrounded by people, who examined the revolutionists at close range. The crowd seemed moved by curiosity, and indulged in neither friendly nor hostile manifestations.

The agreement under which the Constitutionalists will take over control of the national capital provides:

First, the evacuating troops shall withdraw to towns on the railway between Mexico City and Puebla in groups not exceeding 5,000 men. They must not take artillery with them nor reserves of ammunition. When the troops are thus distributed they will be disarmed by representatives of the new Government.

Second, the troops at Manzanillo, Cordoba, and Jalapa and in the States of Chiapas, Tabasco, Campeachy, and Yucatan shall be disarmed at their present stations.

Third, in proportion as the Federals withdraw the Constitutionalists shall occupy the positions evacuated by them.

Fourth, the Federal troops garrisoning the towns of San Angel, Tlalpam, Xochimilco, and other points fronting the Zapatista position will be disarmed at those points when they are relieved by the Constitutionalist forces.

Fifth, the departing Federals shall not be molested by the Constitutionalists.

Sixth, military men unable to depart shall enjoy all guarantees.

Seventh, Gen. Obregon undertakes to furnish soldiers with means of returning to their homes.

Eighth, Generals and other officers shall hold themselves at the disposition of the First Chief of the Constitutionalists, who, on entering the capital, will be clothed with the character of the provisional President of the Republic.

The fourth clause is taken to indicate clearly that the new Government understands from the start that it will have to deal with the Zapatista problem.

MEXICO CITY, Aug. 14.—The capital today passed an expectant but absolutely quiet day awaiting the incoming Constitutionalist Army. The fact that the plan for the dissolution of the Federal Army calls for the delivery of all arms and other munitions to the Constitutionalists has relieved the fear of a counter-revolution on the part of the Federals. The new Minister of War will designate Constitutionalist officers to receive the surrender of each battalion.

It is probable that the Cabinet of Gen. Carranza will be as follows: Foreign Minister, Isidro Fabela; Minister of the Interior, Gen. Alvaro Obregon; Minister of War, Gen. Eduardo Hay, and Minister of Public Works, Alberto J. Pani.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14.—In a night attack Aug. 7 on Manzanillo, in "what appears to have been one of the fiercest battles on the west coast of Mexico," says a report today from Rear Admiral Howard, the Constitutionalist forces, which included a regiment of 800 Yaqui Indians under Col. Mendes, charged across a field which had been mined and strewn with barbed wire. Of one detachment of 200 men in the fight only twenty-two survived unhurt. The charge was made in the face of concentrated artillery and infantry fire and the guns of the Federal gunboat Guerrero.

John E. Lamb of Terre Haute, Ind., is understood to be foremost in President Wilson's consideration for Ambassador to Mexico when the situation there settles down to a point where recognition by the United States can be considered.

VERA CRUZ, Aug. 14.—The battleship New York sailed today for Lobos Island in the Gulf of Mexico, and the battleships Virginia and New Jersey for Guantanamo.

Fifth Regiment Sails for Santo Domingo.

CAIMANERA, Cuba, Aug. 14.—The Fifth Regiment United States Marines sailed this morning on the United States transport Hancock for Santo Domingo.

BUSINESS OUTLOOK GOOD.

Newspaper Advertising Representatives Find Conditions Encouraging.

At a meeting of the Six-Point League, New York representatives of 632 leading newspapers, yesterday the effect of the war on newspaper advertising was freely discussed and the members agreed that the outlook is most encouraging. Six-Point League members do business with advertisers in a large variety of lines and meet manufacturers and dealers throughout the entire East, and they report that the feeling is decidedly optimistic.

It was shown that steamship and travel advertising comprises the bulk of business that has been definitely canceled, and that advertisers not intimately affected by lack of ocean transportation were going ahead with their Fall campaign. Contracts already made are of normal proportions. The fact that crops are good, and the market ready for them; that the freight rate is settled; that the new currency law is soon to be in operation, and that new export markets are to be open for our trade, means large wealth for the producers of this country.

CARMAN DIAGRAM FOUND.

Dictograph Co. Sends Slip Accused Woman Left to Prosecutor.

Gaston Boissonnault, manager of the General Acoustic Company, 220 West Forty-second Street, yesterday mailed to District Attorney Lewis J. Smith of Nassau County the yellow slip left in his office on May 19 by Mrs. Florence Carman of Freeport, L. I. One side of the slip bore the address of the acoustic company, where Mrs. Carman bought the dictograph which connected Dr. Edwin Carman's office with her bedroom when Mrs. Lulu Bailey of Hempstead was shot to death in the doctor's office on the night of June 30. On the other side was the address of Stanley & Patterson, 141 West Thirty-sixth Street. Stanley & Patterson deal in electrical goods.

When Boissonnault testified at the Coroner's inquest into the death of Mrs. Bailey he said he could not remember the address on the reverse side of the slip, and that the slip had been misplaced. In his letter yesterday Mr. Boissonnault said he had found the slip among some old papers.

Besides the dictograph company's address, written in pencil and apparently in a man's hand, there was a penciled diagram of the ground floor of the Carman residence on one side of the paper. Boissonnault said Mrs. Carman sketched the plan in his office.

T. P. Teale, Jr., manager of the Stanley & Patterson store, said yesterday that he did not remember ever to have seen Mrs. Carman, but that she might have come to the store to inquire for dictographs. They did not sell them, he said. Some one in the store may have given her the address of a dictograph manufacturer.

LOST SEAT, ASKS $100,000.

J. W. Masury Says Long Island R. R. Conductor Made Him Vacate.

John W. Masury, President of John W. Masury & Son, manufacturers of paints, with offices at 50 Jay Street, Brooklyn, has brought an action against the Long Island Railroad to recover $100,000 damages because he was compelled to give up a seat on a car. It was admitted yesterday by a representative of the Long Island Railroad Company that the complaint papers had been served.

According to the complaint filed in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, yesterday by Mr. Masury, he and his family were passengers in a train on July 2. He asserts they had occupied seats when the conductor, J. H. Reardon, came along and told them that the seats had been reserved for others. Despite his protest, he says, they had to vacate them.

Mr. Masury has brought his action on the ground of unfair discrimination. He says he suffered humiliation and indignity when he was forced to give up his seat in the train, and his suit for damages followed.

KIDNAPPER GETS LIMIT.

Abductors of Frank Longo Sentenced to Long Terms in Sing Sing.

Long prison terms were imposed yesterday by Judge Crain in General Sessions upon three men convicted of kidnapping 8-year-old Frank Longo, son of a Bleecker Street grocer. Pasquale Milone, who was said to be a leader in the band, was sentenced to a term of from twenty-five to fifty years in Sing Sing, the maximum penalty. Vincenzo Acena, at whose house the kidnapped boy was held, was sentenced to a term of from twenty to thirty years. Francesco Macaluso, a go-between, who pleaded guilty, received a lighter sentence, tyelve and a half to twenty-five years.

All three of the men sentenced were well-to-do Italian merchants. Macaluso, who is a grocer in East Seventy-sixth Street, told Assistant District Attorney Weller, who prosecuted the cases, that the right persons were under arrest, but Macaluso would not consent to "squeal" for fear of his life.

SAFETY FIRST CONGRESS.

New Orleans Commissioner Suggests National Meeting.

That there is nation-wide interest in the safety first movement was clearly indicated yesterday during a conference between Harold W. Newman, Commissioner of Public Safety of New Orleans, La., and President Ogden L. Mills and Frederick H. Elliott, General Secretary of the Safety First Society.

It was ascertained that many of the traffic regulations which the society had advocated had been adopted in the Southern city. Mr. Newman suggested that the Safety First Society should undertake the call of a national congress of all public officials and organizations interested in the movement to better safeguard the public, and this will probably be done.

War Cuts Wages, Men Strike.

About ninety employes of the Robinson-Roders Company of 27 New Jersey Railroad Avenue, Newark, went on strike yesterday when announcement was made by the firm that because of the war in Europe their wages would be reduced 20 per cent. The concern manufactures mattresses. Members of the firm declared that the wage reduction was made necessary because raw material for manufacture could not be obtained from Europe. It was pointed out that the reduction is only temporary and was adopted instead of laying off the help.

Auto Wrecked by Babes.

John Campbell of Grant and Bergen Avenues, Jersey City, who stored his automobile in a clump of bushes beside his home, found the car a wreck when he went for it yesterday morning. Detective Green found on investigation that four boys, children of neighbors, none of whom was more than five years of age, had played at "repairing" the auto, and loosened every nut that they could turn and stripped the car of every appliance they could twist loose.

CITY BREVITIES.

For stealing a list of his employers' customers and taking it to a rival concern, with whom he obtained employment, Sidney W. Mann of 49 Prospect Street was fined $500 yesterday in Special Sessions by Justices Collins, Kernochan, and McInerney.

Charged with trying to fleece Joseph Ilovitz, who said he was an Austrian reservist, out of $7 under the pretext of obtaining employment for him, Paggi Dundari of 24 Union Street was sentenced to sixty days in the workhouse yesterday by Magistrate Nolan in the Tombs Court.

Mamie Rooney, a rubber in Fleischman's Baths at Sixth Avenue and Forty-second Street, was found guilty of a violation of the excise law in Special Sessions yesterday. She was charged with selling whisky to women detectives when they visited the baths on June 22 and 26.

The Stationary Firemen of America, of which Coroner Timothy Healy is President, will hold their annual athletic games at Celtic Park tomorrow. There are more than 700 entries, and many women have entered the egg and potato races, from which men will be barred. Seven bands will furnish music. Samuel Gompers, the labor leader, will assist Coroner Healy in giving out the prizes.

Alvin Franks, 11 years old, of 507 Evergreen Avenue, Williamsburg, while amusing himself yesterday stepping from window to window on the second floor of Public School 106, Hamburg and Putnam Avenues, to the delight of many boys who were watching his stunt, suddenly slipped and fell to the stone flagging, sustaining a compound fracture of the skull. He was taken in a dying condition to the German Hospital.

Ten-year-old Anthony Walligren of 127 North Sixth Street, Williamsburg, was mortally injured yesterday while stealing a ride on the tail end of a truck. His right leg caught between spokes and he was whirled around several times before the driver brought the wagon to a stop. The boy, with many broken bones, was taken to the Williamsburg Hospital, where it was said he would die.

Police Lieut. Bernard McConville, whose wife, Mrs. Priscilla McConville, is suing for a separation on the ground of cruelty, filed his answer yesterday. It is a general denial of the charges. He says that if he was guilty of the acts of cruelty his wife accuses him of, that she condoned them by continuing to live with him until July 2. Mr. and Mrs. McConville were married in 1882. They have had eleven children, six of whom are living.

GLYNN NOT TO RUN, SO TAMMANY HEARS

The Jeffersonian Alliance Indorses Hennessy and Roosevelt.

McCOMBS HAS BEEN URGED

Organization Worried Over Report of White House Backing for Anti-Murphy Ticket.

While the Tammany leaders were puzzling yesterday over the appearance of John A. Hennessy and Assistant Secretary of the Navy Franklin D. Roosevelt in the field as candidates for the Democratic nomination for Governor and United States Senator, respectively, and while they were trying to figure out whether the announcement involved the beginning of a general forward movement on the part of the allied Wilson and anti-Tammany forces in this State, reports reached them that Gov. Glynn might not be a candidate for Governor to succeed himself.

The report took them by surprise, for it had been generally understood that Gov. Glynn, who at the present time is resting in the Adirondacks, would issue a statement this week announcing his candidacy. While Tammany is not in any sense committed to Gov. Glynn as leader in the fight this Fall, the assumption that the Democratic fight must be made on Gov. Glynn's record in office has tied Tammany's hands and made it necessary for the organization to wait upon the Governor's decision whether to run or not run before attempting to make a slate.

The report involving Gov. Glynn caused the Tammany leaders additional worry. Very generally the report was credited, and the change in the Governor's attitude toward the Gubernatorial nomination attributed to what one Tammany leader termed "a case of frigid feet, brought on by knowledge that he would have to buck Hennessy in the primaries." Of course, there was much bitter denunciation in Tammany circles of the Governor's vacillating course.

Should the report be confirmed and Mr. Glynn take himself out of the Democratic fight this Fall, there was said to be every likelihood of Chairman William F. McCombs of the Democratic National Committee being urged to enter the primaries as a candidate for the Gubernatorial nomination. James W. Gerard, United States Ambassador to Germany, is being seriously discussed in organization circles as a good candidate for United States Senator. Ambassador Gerard has already planned to return to this country from Berlin prior to the primaries.

By placing Mr. McCombs and Ambassador Gerard in the field as Democratic standard bearers in the State fight this Fall the organization leaders have figured out that they would effectively check the Wilson Administration in any hostile move that may be contemplated against their continued sway in the Democratic Party in New York State.

Mr. McCombs, when seen at the Biltmore yesterday, made it clear that he was not in any sense a candidate for any nomination, but admitted that he had been urged by some Democrats to enter the primaries in case Gov. Glynn should decide not to be a candidate for re-election. Tammany men seemed inclined to believe that Messrs. Hennessy and Roosevelt had White House backing.

A man who is known to have the President's ear told a reporter of THE TIMES yesterday that there was no justification for any such claim, and ventured the prediction that if any definite statement were forthcoming from Mr. Hennessy or his friends involving the President in his venture, a prompt denial would be issued from the White House. This man could not satisfactorily explain why Secretary Roosevelt, who owes his appointment to President Wilson, should take up the fight if the President was not behind it. On the other hand, recent distribution of Federal patronage in this State is pointed to by Mr. Hennessy's friends as proof positive of their assertion that President Wilson is behind them in this fight. They say that Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo, who they claim is the President's adviser in the matter of Federal patronage in this State, in every instance has consulted them, and that their suggestions in such matters invariably have been followed.

From the fact that Stuart G. Gibboney, a former law partner of Mr. McAdoo and recently appointed counsel to the Federal Reserve Board, is one of the prime leaders in the Hennessy-Roosevelt movement, it is inferred that Secretary McAdoo is behind the venture. This circumstance again lends color to the report that the movement has President Wilson's backing. This, again, has led to a recurrence of the report that, politically speaking, relations between National Chairman McCombs and Secretary McAdoo are strained, and that Secretary McAdoo has supplanted Mr. McCombs as the President's adviser in patronage matters affecting New York State.

Mr. Hennessy said last night that he had been told that the men having charge of his campaign would open headquarters within a few days and call a conference at which friendly members of the State Committee and Democratic County Chairmen would meet and make plans for a State-wide campaign.

The Jeffersonian Alliance, an anti-Tammany organization, of which United States Deputy Attorney General Bert Hanson is Chairman, met at the Reform Club last night and adopted resolutions indorsing the candidacies of Mr. Hennessy and Secretary Roosevelt and pledging the support of their organization, which already is said to be a factor in one-half of the Assembly districts in this city.

ROOSEVELT GOES TO HARTFORD

To Speak There Tonight—Thinks Hennessy Will Aid Hinman.

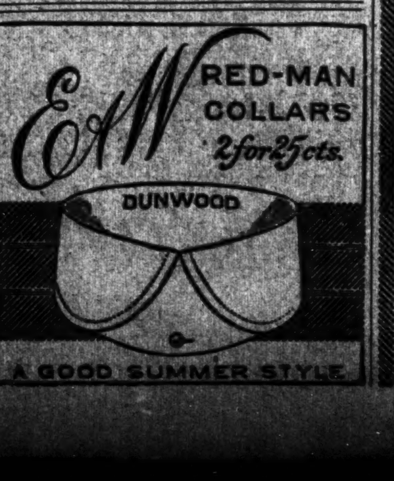
Special to The New York Times.

OYSTER BAY, L. I., Aug. 14.—Progressive leaders here feel that the chance of electing Harvey D. Hinman Governor on a fusion anti-boss ticket has been greatly increased by the candidacies of John A. Hennessy and Franklin D. Roosevelt for Governor and United States Senator, respectively. Col. Roosevelt refused to make any direct comment tonight, but reports which have reached him have given him much encouragement.

Col. Roosevelt and the other Progressive leaders have felt all along that Murphy will have his way in New York State at the primaries, and that independent Democrats who seek nominations will fail. The belief is, however, that Hennessy and Franklin D. Roosevelt will bring about a bad split in the Democratic ranks.

Col. Roosevelt and his followers, it is said, feel that if Hennessy and Franklin D. Roosevelt are defeated in the primaries their followers will throw their vote to Mr. Hinman rather than vote for either the Tammany candidate or the Republican organization candidate on Election Day.

Col. Roosevelt will start at 8 o'clock tomorrow morning by automobile with his son Archie on his trip to New England. He will speak at Hartford in the evening.


E&W RED-MAN COLLARS 2 for 25 cts.
DUNWOOD
A GOOD SUMMER STYLE

VOORHIS REMOVED MEN FOR LEADERS

Elections Superintendent Says "It Keeps Them Up to the Mark."

ON THE STAND ALL DAY

Counsel for Honest Ballot Association Presses Charges Made to Gov. Glynn.

State Superintendent of Elections John R. Voorhis was on the stand all day yesterday in the hearing before Commissioner McMahon of the charges made to the Governor by the Honest Ballot Association. He was cross-examined sharply by W. Cleveland Runyon, counsel for the association, who asserted last night that he had proved from Voorhis's own statements that he had discharged several deputies at the request of Democratic leaders. An attempt was made to make him admit that he had removed William S. Mead of Putnam County at the request of William Church Osborn, Chairman of the Democratic State Committee. The prosecution announced that it would place Mead on the stand at today's hearing and prove the charge which involves Mr. Osborn.

Supt. Voorhis admitted that he had dismissed Deputies William S. Mead, William M. Karney, John Hays, Jacob F. Schroeder, and Joshua J. Williams. Later he said Schroeder had resigned.

"Now, Mr. Voorhis," said Mr. Runyon, "if a man can be removed for improper cause, for political reasons, or for the purpose or aiding political leaders in factional fights, doesn't such conduct have a bad effect on the discipline of your office?"

"Not always," was the answer. "Sometimes it brings the men up to the mark."

"Isn't it a fact that if men in your office are led to believe that by supporting a certain political faction they will be sure of their jobs they will be influenced?"

"It might influence some of those who are timid," calmly replied Supt. Voorhis.

Then suddenly switching his line of questioning, Mr. Runyon asked: "Don't you know that your deputies were discourteous to members of the Honest Ballot Association while they acted as watchers at the polls at the election last year?"

"I don't know; but I'm sorry if they were."

Q.—Didn't you sit in this room one day and hear one of your deputies say, "I have no use for you fellows," and when I asked him who he meant he replied: "The Honest Ballot Association"? A.—Yes, I heard that, and I thought it was an unwise remark for him to make.

Q.—Did you discipline him for that? A.—No, not yet, because I'm waiting to see how I am to be disciplined.

Q.—In other words you are afraid to discipline him? A.—Not at all. He is living yet, I don't act on the impulse of the moment.

Earlier in the day Mr. Runyon brought out that Supt. Voorhis was not a lawyer, had never consulted the State Attorney General as to his duties, his powers, and his limitations, and still had written in the three years he has been in office 5,238 opinions on violations of the election law that had been brought before him. Mr. Runyon brought out from the Superintendent of Elections, who is 85 years old, the statement that he wrote the 5,238 opinions in longhand before submitting them to his typist for mailing. Mr. Runyon said that this admission of the Superintendent proved the charge of the Honest Ballot Association that Voorhis was too old and entirely unfit for the job, and that he spent his time writing opinions instead of hunting illegal voters.

Supt. Voorhis could not explain how 88 deputies had made 22,919 investigations of doubtful registrations in Kings County prior to the last election, while 160 deputies in New York County had made only 9,508 investigations in the same period of time.

Supt. Voorhis admitted that he sent deputies into polling places at the last election to get information on Election Day contrary to Section 474 of the election law. When the Superintendent admitted his ignorance of certain passages of the election law, his counsel explained to Commissioner McMahon "that it would be a waste of time for Mr. Voorhis to learn the election law in its entirety."

When asked if it was not a fact that Chief Deputy Superintendent of Elections William Dalton, who is Tammany leader in the Ninth Assembly District, spent less than an hour a day in his office, Mr. Voorhis said that Dalton spent on an average six hours a day in his office.

The cross-examination will go on today at the Bar Association.

VOTES $10,000 TO LYNCH.

Typographical Union Shows Appreciation of Ex-President's Services

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Aug. 14.—A gift of $10,000 to James M. Lynch, New York State Commissioner of Labor, was voted today by the International Typographical Union, of which he was formerly President, in recognition of work in behalf of the organization.

Mr. Lynch addressed the convention, advocating longer terms and increased salaries for executives of the organization and the establishment of a $2,000,000 fund for pension and mortuary expenses.

Heavy Artillery

WE are using our very heaviest Artillery to get room for our Fall Stocks. We have reduced our entire stock of Hart, Schaffner & Marx Suits.

$25, $28, $30 and $32.50 Summer Suits

$18

Wallach Bros.

Broadway at 29th
246-248 West 125th
Third Ave. corner 122d
and—
the New Store
Broadway, below Chambers St.

CAN NAME CANDIDATES.

But State Convention Would Be Unwise to Do So, Says Barnes.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Aug. 14.—The Republican State Convention to open here Tuesday would have "unquestioned power" to indicate candidates for State offices, but it would be unwise to do so, Chairman William Barnes of the State Committee said tonight shortly after he had arrived and opened headquarters. The gathering, he said, would be a regular convention and not an informal conference.

"It is my sincere hope," the Chairman continued, "that this convention will be positive in its declarations; that it will represent not bygone conflicts, but squarely face the questions which must be apparent to every thinking man of the State. Firm principles once established as to the reason for the existence of a party, the voters of the party will choose those whom they desire to carry the standard."

Mr. Barnes declared that, although the call of the State Committee expressly stated it was not the purpose of the committee that the convention should recommend candidates for office other than delegates at large to the Constitutional Convention, the convention was a power unto itself and could do whatever it might decide upon.

HAL REID SHOOTS HIMSELF.

Movie Actor's Pistol Discharged While Practicing a Scene.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC HIGHLANDS, N. J., Aug. 14.—Hal Reid, the playwright and movie actor, accidentally shot himself at the home of Frank Reigelman this afternoon. The bullet entered the left shoulder just outside the lung. Dr. John H. Vanmater sent Mr. Reid to the Long Branch Hospital for X-ray examination and operation by Dr. Edwin Field.

Mr. Reid said he was in the sitting room practicing for a moving picture act when in drawing a revolver from his pocket he accidentally discharged it. The doctors think he will recover.

In the house at the time were Mr. and Mrs. Reigelman and their daughter, Margaret. Reid and his wife and Mr. Reigelman made up a motion picture company which had been showing the Seabright storm pictures.

DRUGGIST GETS STAY.

Certificate of Reasonable Doubt Granted in Case of M. J. Sandor.

Supreme Court Justice Hendrick yesterday granted a certificate of reasonable doubt in the case of Maurice J. Sandor, a druggist, of 890 Eighth Avenue, who was convicted of selling heroin and failing to make a record of the sale, as required by law. Sandor was sentenced to one year in prison. His counsel said that Sandor was arrested immediately after making the sale, and that he had no time to make a record of it before he was arrested. Assistant District Attorney Richter said this was true, and that he did not want to take any unfair advantage. In granting the certificate Justice Hendrick said that the law should have been more specific concerning the time of making the records.

Gave the Village a War Scare.

NORTHPORT, L. I., Aug. 14.—The police have arrested a man who, from papers found in his possession, they believe is Joseph Thompson, fifty years old, of 508 Canal Street, New York. He has been living on a small motor boat for the past week. Shortly after midnight this morning he aroused the village by running through the streets, shouting at the top of his voice, "Get up, the British are coming." The police think he is suffering from sunstroke.

Struck by Train; Neck Broken.

LINDENHURST, L. I., Aug. 14.—Mrs. Louis F. Wreith, forty-five years old, was taken to the South Side Hospital this afternoon and may die as the result of being struck by a Long Island train. She was dragged fifty feet, and was found under the first coach. At the hospital it was found she had sustained a fracture of the neck, broken ankle, and lacerations of the body.

Waitress Had $4,800 in Bank.

ASBURY PARK, Aug. 14.—Following the sudden death today of Mrs. Anna Foote, a waitress at the West End Hotel, a bank book was found showing a balance of $4,800 in the Emigrant Bank in New York. It is believed that she had money in other banks. Mrs. Foote was a widow, sixty years old. A cousin in New York is quoted as saying Mrs. Foote left $3,000 to St. Stephen's Church in that city.

Four Houses Robbed in Teaneck.

Special to The New York Times.

TEANECK, N. J., Aug. 14.—The fourth burglary in this place in the last two weeks occurred last night when thieves entered the home of N. M. Ayres, in West Englewood Avenue, stealing silverware and clothing.

Suicide Told in Burial Permit.

ATLANTIC CITY, Aug. 14.—A burial permit issued today disclosed that Harry Forrest, for thirty years prominent in the Seattle, Wash., bar, and once a candidate for Governor, had shot himself to death last Monday night. Forrest had worried over the illness of his daughter, Mrs. Charles Kuhn.

GUN FIRING SHAKES THE JERSEY COAST

Not a Naval Engagement, but Only Fort Hancock Artillerymen at Practice.

AIM 9,000 YARDS TO SEA

Fine Marksmanship with 12-Inch Mortars—Army Tugs Have Hard Time Keeping Zone Clear.

The detonations that shook Sandy Hook and the New Jersey mainland as far away as Asbury Park and Long Branch last night were not caused by the broadsides of hostile warcraft, but by the great 12-inch mortar batteries of Fort Hancock, the furthest out of the three forts that guard the Atlantic approach to New York.

Up to midnight about a dozen shots had been fired by the coast artillerymen at Fort Hancock, the target being a floating one, thirty feet by thirty feet in size, in tow about 9,000 yards distant from the batteries.

The official reports of the marksmanship will not be available for several days, but it can be said on good authority that it was up to the high standard of the American coast artillery, and if anybody wants to get gay with New York, Fort Hancock is ready.

The firing was straight out to sea, and the projectiles used weighed 850 pounds each. Four companies of coast artillery participated in the target work, all of them working under the personal direction of Col. Samuel E. Allen, the commanding officer of the fortifications. Assisting Col. Allen were Lieut. Morris K. Barroll and Major Malcolm Young, both of the coast artillery arm of the service.

Hard to Keep Field Clear.

The firing started late in the afternoon, but owing to the difficulties experienced in keeping the firing field clear of ocean craft the big mortars were fired only at long intervals. Again and again a tug or a schooner, and now and then an ocean steamer, would venture into the fire zone, and every time this happened from fifteen minutes to half an hour of valuable time was lost.

But when the field was clear and the ordnance was fired the detonation was terrific and the Hook trembled. Pictures, bric-à-brac, and crockery had been placed on the floors of the houses before the firing commenced and all windows were up, precautions always taken by folk who live in vicinities of big forts.

On the New Jersey mainland the reports of the giant ordnance could be heard a distance of more than twenty miles. At Asbury Park, which is about nineteen miles away, dishes rattled and at Long Branch the firing sounded as if it was only a mile away, while the houses shook almost as much as they did on the Hook, and the same was true of Seabright, Normandie, Atlantic Highlands, and other places still nearer Fort Hancock. The firing field was policed by army tugs and launches.

Searchlights on the Target.

After night fell powerful searchlights played on the target in tow, while other lights just as powerful swept the fire zone.

When the mortars were discharged the projectiles could be traced for a short distance after they left the gun, and after that for half a mile or more their course through the air was indicated by the singing, whizzing sound that accompanies 850 pounds of steel as it is hurled miles a minute through space.

So accurate was the aiming and so perfect the timing that the observing officers could estimate almost the fraction of the second when the projectile would strike.

"If the British or German cruisers happen to be in this vicinity tonight I'll wager somebody will be puzzled as to what all this racket means," an officer said, following the 10:30 discharge of the guns.

It is said that additional target work with the large guns will be done next week. Those at Fort Totten, guarding the Sound approach to New York, were also to be tested within a few days, it was reported yesterday.

THE old straw must look rather shabby. Drop in one of my stores and get a fresh, clean, smart straw for $1.00.

Truly Warner
Hatter to Mr. Goodresser

Everybody Drinks Coca-Cola

—it answers every beverage requirement—vim, vigor, refreshment, wholesomeness.

It will satisfy you.

Demand the genuine by full name—Nicknames encourage substitution.

THE COCA-COLA COMPANY
ATLANTA, GA.

Whenever you see an Arrow think of Coca-Cola.

ORDERS LARGE FRANK SUIT.

Burleson Wants $57,600 from Beet Sugar Industry for Postage.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14.—Suit was ordered by Postmaster General Burleson today to recover from the United States Beet Sugar Industry $57,600 which, it is alleged, should have been paid in postage on a pamphlet circulated under Senator Lodge's frank, while the Underwood Tariff bill was before Congress. Information concerning this pamphlet was brought out during the recent Senate lobby investigation. The pamphlet was the work of Truman H. Palmer, Secretary of the United States Beet Sugar Industry. A statement issued by the department today said:

"Senator Lodge obtained on July 17, 1912, an order of the Senate to print certain charts displayed in the Senate to illustrate his speech, which were furnished him by Mr. Palmer. A proof of the charts was furnished to Mr. Palmer, who enlarged it beyond the scope of the Senate order, and it was printed under an alleged order of a different date of which the Senate has no record. Mr. Palmer also had printed by private concerns 325,000 copies of a pamphlet differing in many respects from the copies printed by the Government Printing Office and sent them under the frank of Senator Lodge."

SAY HE BURNED JAIL.

Van Orden, It Is Charged, Feared He Would Be Put In It.

Special to The New York Times.

PATERSON, N. J., Aug. 14.—Charged with setting fire to the Bloomingdale (N. J.) jail, Walter Van Orden of that place was arrested and put in the county jail here today. The jail was burned early on Sunday morning.

While the jail was being built Van Orden passed it and asked what it was intended for.

"A lockup, and you will be the first man to go there," was the reply.

"They'll never put me in there. I'll burn the place first," Van Orden is alleged to have said.

On Saturday Van Orden passed the jail again while he was intoxicated. Later automobilists saw that the building was burning, and a man was seen near by who answered Van Orden's description.

Hold-Up Men Get $200 in Cafe.

John W. Ynige, proprietor of the Half Way Inn, 333 West Seventeenth Street, reported to the police early yesterday morning that he had been held up by five armed men the night before and robbed of $200. He said five men entered his place and three went to a rear room, while two ordered drinks. Suddenly he heard a whistle and the next moment he was looking at five pistols, while the robbers looted the cash register. Ynige believes that the robbers fled in an automobile and says that this is the second time his place has been robbed in six months. Detectives were assigned to find the men.

Man with Three Thumbs Arrested.

Jacob Brown, 20 years old, of 68 Forsyth Street, was arrested yesterday by Detective Herman, charged with grand larceny. He was identified by the fact that he has two thumbs on his left hand. Brown is charged with stealing sixteen rolls of satin valued at $1,900 from his employers, Joseph Zubow & Co. of 589 Fourth Avenue. He had the satin with him when arrested.

Mayor Fagan Is Recovering.

Mayor Mark M. Fagan of Jersey City, who was dangerously ill with intestinal disease, was reported last night as being on the road to recovery. Mayor Fagan's condition caused alarm, as it was less than three months ago that James J. Ferris, a member of the City Commission, died suddenly of the same disease.

INDICT J. H. EDWARDS FOR DESERTING WIFE

Ex-Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Arrested Here on Washington Warrant.

GOES BACK AND GIVES BAIL

Attorney Says Wife, Who Is Rich, Complained to Get Husband Home from New York.

John H. Edwards, who was Assistant Secretary of the Treasury when Col. Roosevelt was President, was arrested in Park Avenue yesterday by Central Office detectives on an indictment found in Washington, charging desertion and non-support of his wife and three children. Edwards was turned over to United States Marshal Henkel, and was arraigned before Commissioner Clarence S. Houghton. He consented to return to Washington, and was taken there last night.

Edwards was born in South Charleston, Ohio, March 9, 1875. He was employed in the United States Census Bureau in Washington in 1891-92, and in 1893 he returned to his native town to enter the Bank of South Charleston. He was chosen Assistant Secretary of the Ohio Bankers' Association in 1896 and the following year he returned to Washington as the secretary of Congressman Walter Weavers, from the Seventh Ohio District. Later he became confidential secretary of Postmaster General Payne, and in 1902 he entered the Treasury Department as the private secretary of Secretary Leslie M. Shaw. In June, 1906, Mr. Roosevelt appointed him Assistant Secretary of the Treasury under George B. Cortelyou, who gave him charge of all of the financial bureaus of the Treasury Department.

On March 16, 1908, Edwards resigned to become the receiver for the New Amsterdam National Bank in this city. He conducted the affairs of the bank through its receivership, and since then has lived here at the Hotel Gotham. He is a member of the Republican Club of this city, and of the Army and Navy Club of Washington.

In 1898 he married his present wife, who was Miss Margaret Johnson, daughter of A. T. Johnson of Washington, D. C. His three children are John H., Jr., 12 years old; Mary F., 8, and Barbara, 6.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14.—John H. Edwards was brought here tonight from New York and was released under $500 bail. He refused to discuss the charge against him, and his lawyer would say only that Mrs. Edwards was wealthy in her own right and took action against her husband merely to bring him back to Washington.

Mrs. Edwards and the three children live at 1,530 Twenty-ninth Street, Northwest. In the wife's complaint, it is said, she declared that her husband had not been at home since Dec. 27, 1913, and that he had contributed only $100 for the family in four years.

Dies Bearing Wife to Her Grave.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Aug. 14.—While on his way to Rosehill Cemetery with the body of his wife, Edward Djohne, 52 years old, of 215 Ward Avenue, Tompkinsville, S. I., was stricken with heart disease and died.

REISENWEBER'S COLUMBUS CIRCLE AND 58TH ST.
Dinner, $1.00 (Every Eve. 6 to 9) Frog Dinner, (in the Grille) $1.25
DANCING
THE COOLEST DANCING ROOM IN THE CITY

SHANLEY'S BROADWAY-43-44 Sts.
Superior Six-Course Luncheon 75c.
MUSIC

RECTOR'S Delicious Cold Specialties America's Coolest Ball Room
48th St., Broadway & 7th Ave.

These New York Leading Theatres Have No Dealings with the Tyson Co.

NEW AMSTERDAM West 42d Street. Evs. 8:15 SHARP.
Coolest Place of Amusement in the World.
MATS. TODAY & WEDNESDAY, 2:15.
ZIEGFELD FOLLIES
TENNIS NIGHT TONIGHT.
After the Performance Don't Fail to Visit
ZIEGFELD DANSE DE FOLLIES.
Reserve Tables in Advance. Phone 3092 Bryant.

FULTON West 46th St. Evgs. 8:20. Matinees Today and Wed., 2:20. TWIN BEDS

HUDSON West 44th St. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Today & Wed. A Detective Comedy of Laughs & Thrills—THE DUMMY

KNICKERBOCKER, 2:15 and 8:15. Last Week. Beginning NEXT MONDAY—GLOBE THEATRE. Third Month CABIRIA Orchestra & Chorus.

GEO. M. COHAN'S B'way & 43d St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Today & Wed. 2.15. Potash & Perlmutter

Steeplechase
Coney Island's Refined Funny Place
Greatest in All the World.
Iron Steamboats Take You There.

CONEY IS. LUNA SOUSA and his BAND. Today & Tomorrow Free Concerts. Afternoon & Evening.

WINTER GARDEN B'way and 50th. Evenings at 8. MATINEE TODAY AT 2. PASSING SHOW OF 1914

Shubert Thea., 44th, W. of B'way. Evgs. 8:15. Mats. Today & Wed. 2:15. THE THIRD PARTY with Taylor Holmes and Walter Jones.

39TH ST. THEA. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Today and Wed. TOO MANY COOKS

COMEDY. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Today & Tues. KITTY MACKAY

44th St. THEATRE, Near Broadway, beg's Next Monday. Seats on Sale Sylvester Schaffer & His European Company.

CASINO 3 P. M. Best Seats 25c. Evs. 8:30, 15-50c. Last Time Tomorrow (Sunday) Night. Paul J. Rainey's 1914 African Hunt Pictures.

MANHATTAN Op. Ho., 34th St. & 8th Av. Matinees Wed. & Sat. BEGINNING TONIGHT AT 8:15 PEG O' MY HEART

JARDIN DE DANSE NEW YORK ROOF 8:30 to 2. 17 BIG TURNS $1. Carl Heisen & Dorothy Dickson, Mr. & Mrs. Douglas Crane & oths.

COLUMBIA B'way & 47th BURLESQUE Mat. Today. Bert Baker AND THE Bon Ton Girls

VITAGRAPH 44th St. & Broadway. 2:30 & 8:30. A FLORIDA ENCHANTMENT THE PAINTED WORLD

NEW YORK B'way, 45 St. Mat. Dly. 1:30-6 P.M., 25c. Nights, 8:15, 25c & 50c. WM. J. BURNS in "The $5,000,000 Counterfeiting Plot."

Strand Broadway & 47th St. Noon to 11:30 P.M. 10-50c. Robert Edeson in "THE CALL OF THE NORTH." Strand Orch. & Soloists. Nxt. Wk. "Valley of the Moon."

B. F. Keith's PALACE Brice & King, Jos. Santley, Adelaide & Hughes, Adgie's Lions, Wm. H. Thompson, &c. DELICIOUS LEMONADE FREE TO ALL.

LONGACRE W. 48 St. Evs. 8:30. Matinees TODAY and Wed. 2:30. A PAIR OF SIXES

Hammerstein's Roof. Adm. & Table Seats, 50c. Dly. Mt. 25c.-50c. Stella Mayhew, A. Baldwin, Sloane & Marion Morgan, 12 oths.

EDEN MUSEE. Kinemacolor hourly. WORLD IN WAX. Extra Attractions 55 West 23d St. European Army and Navy Heroes.

International Tennis Match.—Choice seats, Jacobs Ticket Office, Normandie Hotel, Broadway & 38 St. Phone 4189 Greeley.

Luchow's
14th Street, near Fourth Ave.

Hotel Bretton Hall
BROADWAY 85th TO 86th St.
LARGEST AND MOST ATTRACTIVE UPTOWN HOTEL.
3 Blocks from Riverside Drive and Central Park. Subway Station and Surface Cars at door, new "Elevated" Station, 86th St., (within two blocks.)
Large, Quiet Rooms with Bath for transient or permanent residence.
SPECIAL SUMMER RATES.
All the comforts of New York City's BEST Hotels at one-third less price.

HOTEL GRENOBLE
56TH STREET & 7TH AV.
EUROPEAN PLAN
Under New Management.
Refurnished and renovated.
Exclusive family and transient hotel.
Special Summer Rates.
Rooms with bath, $1.50 per day.
Parlor Bedroom and Bath, $12 upward per week.
Special rates by week, month, or season.
L. I. BROPHY, Manager.

NORTH BEACH
RESTAURANTS AT CITY PRICES
FREE FIREWORKS TUES. & THURS.
Boats East 99th and 134th Sts
Queensboro Bridge Trolleys also DIRECT

HOTELS—OUT OF CITY.
Boston, Mass.

HOTEL PURITAN,
Commonwealth Ave., Boston.
Convenient for Automobilists.
The Distinctive Boston House.
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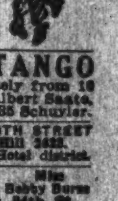

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